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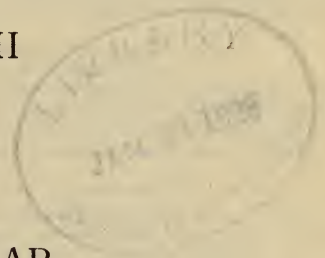
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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of December showed the reduction usual at this season, but the losses were this year smaller than in any of the last eight years except 1922, and the situation continued better than on December 1 in any previous year of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 6,276 firms, each with at least 15 employees, these firms employing 886,430 persons, as compared with 892,143 in the preceding month; the employment index stood 106.8, compared with 107.5 on November 1, and with 101.1, 95.3, 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on December 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. These indexes, which are based upon the number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1920, as 100, are indicative of conditions in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a continued decline in the volume of business transacted in November, chiefly owing to the seasonal slackening in farming and construction. Logging, however, showed a marked gain. A small increase was recorded in comparison with the same period in 1926, farming, logging and services showing the largest gains. At the beginning of December the percentage of inactivity reported by the members of local trade unions stood at 5.2 in comparison with percentages of 3.9 at the beginning of November and 4.7 at the beginning of December, 1926. The November percentage is based on reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,591 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 170,918 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.17 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$11.07 for November; \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.56 for December, 1925; \$10.58 for December, 1924; \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11 for December, 1921; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for December,

1918; and \$7.96 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, declined slightly to 151.9 for December, as compared with 152.2 for November; 150.3 for December, 1926; 163.5 for December, 1925; 160.9 for December, 1924; 153.5 for December, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 205.6 for December, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in December, 1927, was less than during November, 1927, but greater than during December, 1926. Eleven disputes were in existence at some time or other during the month, involving 321 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 6,102 working days. Corresponding figures for November, 1927, were: sixteen disputes, 1,868 workpeople, and 11,719 working days; and for December, 1926, ten disputes, 198 workpeople and 4,365 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During December the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited, and its underground employees, together with a minority report signed by the Board member nominated by the employees. Two new applications for the establishment of Boards were received during the month, and a Board was appointed to deal with these disputes, which were similar in character. A full account of the proceedings under the Act during the month will be found on page 13.

Wages, hours of labour and prices in Canada 1920-1927

Two supplements are included with this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The first deals with Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1927, including the following classes of labour: (1) building, metal, printing, electric railways, civic employment, and longshore-

men; (2) mining, lumbering, electric power, telephone; and (3) factory labour in various industries. The second supplement deals with the movement of wholesale and retail prices and changes in the cost of living in Canada and various other countries in recent years.

Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927

The *Canada Gazette* in its issue of December 27 announced that the new Revised Statutes of Canada were ready for publication and would come into force on January 31, 1928. The new Revised Statutes, which are in four volumes of over 4,000 pages, consolidate the existing legislation in Canada, including the twenty-one annual volumes of statutes enacted since the last revision in 1906. The work of consolidation was carried out in less than four years by a commission of six members, with the Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, former Minister of Justice and former Chief Justice of Canada, as president.

Various provinces have published revised statutes during the past few years, the work of revision having been delayed owing to the great war. The Province of Saskatchewan consolidated its statutes in 1920; Alberta in 1922; Nova Scotia in 1923; British Columbia in 1924 and Quebec in 1925. In Ontario the first three volumes of the new consolidated statutes have been completed and came into force on December 31. The fourth volume, containing the general index is also approaching completion.

The statutes of Manitoba and New Brunswick are now in process of revision, but the date of the publication of the revised statutes of these provinces has not been announced.

Canadian pupils are instructed on League of Nations

The Assembly of the League of Nations having suggested that the governments of states members should take steps for the instruction of young people in the aims of the League, the government of Canada recently brought this matter to the attention of the various provincial governments, and already measures have been taken by the educational authorities in various provinces to provide the desired instruction. The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba reports that a special article on the League has been prepared for inclusion in book V of the authorized school readers, which will appear in the edition printed for distribution on September 1 next, and that the Advisory Board of the province has passed a regulation requiring all students enrolled in grade X in the

secondary schools to study the special pamphlet prepared by the League of Nations Society of Canada.

The Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan also intimates that his Minister of Education has provided for the inclusion of a study of the aims of the League of Nations in the course of study for the schools of the province, and has issued a pamphlet dealing with the matter for the use of teachers and pupils.

The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario reports that his minister of Education has had printed in the registers for the elementary schools of that province the preamble of the covenant of the League, thus showing the sympathy of his department in its aims and purposes. In the secondary schools, in the lower school course in Canadian history and civics, the membership of Canada in the League of Nations is one of the sub-topics of "External Relations of Canada," an optional division of the course which pupils may take. "The League of Nations" is also a subject of study which pupils may elect to take in the Middle School British History Course. The Middle School British History examination paper of June last contained the following question (optional): "What is the League of Nations—What are its chief aims?" It is added that the officials of the Department of Education have no suggestions to make at present for placing additional emphasis upon the aims of the League of Nations in the schools of the provincial system of Ontario.

The Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia reports that provision is made in the schools of that province for teaching students the aims and objects of the League of Nations. In the High School Course in History the League of Nations is assigned as one of the topics for social study, and in the course in Citizenship for Elementary Schools the League of Nations is dealt with briefly.

The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island reports that it is stated by his Chief Superintendent of Education that instruction regarding the constitution and aims of the League of Nations is included in the course of study for teachers in the Normal School of that province, while in the public schools the subject matter is being taken up with the proper forms, and a simple chapter on the subject is in course of preparation and will be used in the primary schools.

The Lieutenant Governor of Alberta reports that all schools in that province have been provided with information in regard to the organization and work of the League of Nations. The Department of Education requires that students preparing for public school graduation and Normal School entrance ex-

aminations shall have definite information with regard to the history of the League and the projects undertaken by it; and students are encouraged to keep in touch with the latest developments in connection with all peace movements.

Health Insurance proposed in British Columbia

Reference was made in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1278) to a movement in British Columbia in the direction of a provincial system of health insurance. During December the advisory board to the Farmers' Institutes of the province submitted to a convention of that organization proposals for the inauguration of a province-wide state health insurance scheme on a contributory basis for the benefit not only of farmers, but of all workers who are not protected by the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Board suggested also the provision of medical service for people in rural districts, particularly for maternity cases and for children. The adoption of health insurance as a general state measure was advocated by Mr. E. S. H. Winn, chairraan of the Workmen's Compensation Board of this province, in the course of an address to the New Westminster Board of Trade in December. Mr. Winn stated that health insurance had already passed the test of experience in countries where it had been tried. Moreover, the proposal for a provincial system, he said, had been approved by doctors, trade unions, hospital boards and various societies and organizations in British Columbia. Discussing the principles of health insurance Mr. Winn pointed out that the province might properly undertake to promote public health as a national asset, and expressed the opinion that such insurance should not be conducted for profit. Many large concerns in Canada, including the railways, considered it good business, he said, to conduct their own insurance schemes. A provincial scheme would be the means of spreading, over the entire population, the losses due to ill-health. At the present time, he stated, less than one-third of the patients in the general wards of the various hospitals were able to pay for their treatment and maintenance.

Old-Age Pensions Proposed in South Africa

A commission has been sitting in South Africa since the beginning of 1926 to examine and report upon: (a) the payment of pensions by the state to necessitous aged and permanently incapacitated persons who are

unable to maintain themselves and for whom no provision at present exists; (b) a system of national insurance as a means of making provision for the risks of sickness, accident, premature death, invalidity, old age, unemployment and maternity.

The commission has just issued its first report, which is devoted to the first term of reference only. Much space is devoted to the practice of foreign countries in the matter of old-age insurance. It was found that there was very great need of assistance for the aged and invalids. The commission consequently recommended that pending further enquiries into the institution of a contributory scheme, non-contributory pensions should be provided without delay. Non-contributory pensions are thus regarded as a temporary measure. The proposed scheme corresponds generally with that existing in Australia. British subjects only are eligible, and they must have been resident in South Africa for at least fifteen out of the twenty years preceding the date of application for the pension. The age proposed for the award of the pension is 65 for both sexes. Pensions are also to be granted to persons over 21 who are totally and permanently disabled or blind. Asiatic and coloured (i.e. having an admixture of non-European blood) persons would be eligible for pensions on the same footing as Europeans. Natives, on the other hand, would not be covered.

The rate of pension suggested is 10s. a week, as in Great Britain, to be reduced in proportion to the means of the pensioner: every pound of annual income involves a reduction of 10s. in the annual pension; but income for this purpose does not include assistance from children or benefits from friendly societies. The commission do not consider such a pension sufficient to meet all the needs of an individual in all districts of the union, though it compares not unfavourably with the rates at present paid in other countries, except Australia and New Zealand, which indeed are reported to be finding the cost somewhat onerous. They expect, however, that the pensioner will continue to be assisted by charitable organizations. Moreover, the receipt of poor relief is not a disqualification for a pension.

The cost of the pension is to be met by the union government.

The duty of examining claims is entrusted to district magistrates, and the post office is made responsible for paying out the weekly instalments of the pension.

Contributory Pensions in Great Britain

The following information with regard to pensions and allowances paid under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, was given in answer to a question in the British House of Commons recently. (The provisions of this Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, page 580.) On September 30 last, 188,169 widows were receiving pensions; children's allowances were being paid for 246,949 children; and orphans' pension for 11,832 orphans. The amount paid to these beneficiaries since the beginning of the Act up to October 31 last was £12,740,000; and the total amount, including payments to old-age pensioners, was £18,700,000.

Under the provisions of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, men and women aged 65 and over ceased to be entitled to sickness benefit, disablement benefit, or unemployment benefit as from January 2, 1928. They are no longer required to pay health and pensions contributions (which are consolidated in one payment) or unemployment insurance contributions; but if they are insurably employed their employers are required to pay the employees' contributions for them (pensions and unemployment) as though they were exempt persons.

It was estimated that approximately 342,000 persons aged 65 years and over, formerly insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, ceased to be insured against unemployment as from January 2.

British Conference on Industrial Peace

Recent movements in Great Britain towards peace in industry were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1927, pages 1309-1310. Reference was made to a tacit invitation by the Trades Union Congress to the employers to take part in a joint conference. Subsequently the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations and the Federation of British Industries held a conference at which they reached the conclusion that they were not competent to act for the general body of employers in such matters. Whereupon a group of representative employers, headed by Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., proposed to the General Council of the Trades Union Congress that a conference be held for the purpose of discussing industrial peace. The employers' letter to the secretary of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress was, in part, as follows:

"The movement towards industrial co-operation has recently received a great acces-

sion of strength, and there seems to be general agreement that a useful purpose would be served by a consideration of certain fundamental factors in industrial reorganization and industrial relations with the view to the formulation of definite and concrete proposals applicable to and to be determined in detail by the various industries concerned. We realize that industrial reconstruction can be undertaken only in conjunction with and with the co-operation of those entitled and empowered to speak for organized labour. The necessity of every action being taken to achieve the fullest and speediest measures of industrial reconstruction therefore impells us to seek the immediate co-operation of those who are as vitally interested in the subject as ourselves. We believe that the common interests which bind us are more powerful than the apparently divergent interests which seem to separate."

The letter then stated that the twin objects of the negotiations were "the restoration of industrial prosperity and the corresponding improvement in the standard of living of the population."

On December 21, the General Council of the Trades Union Congress met and indicated their acceptance in the following resolution:

"That this General Council of the T.U.C., having considered the invitation from a group of employers to a joint meeting with a view to discussing, without prejudice, the industrial problems facing this country, agrees to accept such invitation and appoint a sub-committee to consider the most suitable subjects for discussion and to make the necessary arrangements for a full meeting of this General Council with those sending the invitation.

It was considered that this meeting could not take place before the end of January.

Recent wage policy of employers in U.S.A.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, in his recent presidential address to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, stated some modern problems of "industrial statesmanship" and explained certain principles that are now recognized by enlightened employers. "What are these reasonable wants of employees," he asked, "which they have a right to see satisfied as far as conditions in industry permit? I believe they include the payment of fair wages for efficient services; steady, uninterrupted employment; safeguarding of their lives and health; good physical working conditions; provision for them to lay up savings and to become partners in the business through stock ownership; and finally, some guarantee of financial independence in

old age. The desire of labour in connection with wages can, I believe, best be fulfilled by rewarding men in accordance with their contributions toward the success of the business. It is fundamental with human beings that they want individual recognition of, and reward for, their talents and achievements. This is the crux of the wage problem. The nearer we can come to fulfilling this want on a sound, justifiable basis that recognizes individual merit, the sooner shall we witness the solving of a long-standing and contentious question. We have travelled far in our thinking on this fundamental question of reward for service. We have come to have a new viewpoint toward the payment of wages. Our better relationships have brought a clearer understanding of the reciprocal value to national well-being of a class of well-paid workers whose buying power is sufficient to take the output of our mass production. We are ambitious to see our workers receive an adequate wage—a wage that is sufficient to afford a worker and his family a decent standard of living with a margin for laying something aside—but we cannot entertain any uneconomic theories as to doles or subsidies. We cannot lose sight of the fundamental law that requires full value in services for wages paid.”

Discussing the problem of stabilizing employment, Mr. Schwab continued: “During the last few years industrial managers have been giving much thought to this question—to the elimination of the evil of unemployment. It has come to be realized that peaks and valleys of industrial activity, during which periods of feverish effort to get out products alternate with periods of idleness and stagnation, not only are undesirable from the standpoint of the workingman but are wasteful and expensive to industry and to society as a whole. Toward the levelling of these peaks and valleys much has been done by the intelligent effort of management; perhaps even more has been accomplished as a result of the sustained purchasing power built upon high wages and of the changed buying methods of the public.”

The purpose of employees' stock ownership

The National Industrial Conference Board, an organization of employers in the United States, recently investigated the extent and results of employees' stock ownership. They found little evidence to show that it is a factor of any importance in advancing “democratization” in industry. The value of joint partnership lies rather in helping wage earners to provide against old age by acquir-

ing an independent source of income during the active years of their earning capacity. Many employers reported that the feeling of security thus gained by the workmen definitely results in better workmanship and higher production. The conclusions of the Board are based on an analysis of the experience of several hundred companies having stock purchase plans. It is stated that wage earners and other employees of corporations in the United States own, or are now making payments for the purchase of, considerably more than a billion dollars' worth of the securities of the companies by which they are employed. These holdings are distributed among some 800,000 employees, the average amount of individual holdings being about \$1,250.

Voluntary and Public Social Services

The question of the relations between voluntary social effort and public social services in the industrial field will be considered at an International Conference of Social Work, to be held in Paris, July 8-13 next. The Conference will be divided into five sections as follows:—

- (1) General organization of social work (Chairman: The Hon. Percy Alden, London);
- (2) Training for social work (Chairman: Dr. Alice Salomon Berlin);
- (3) The methods of social case work (Chairman: Mrs. John M. Glenn, New York);
- (4) Social work and industry (Chairman: Mr. Albert Thomas);
- (5) Social work and public health (Chairman Professor Bagge, Stockholm).

As regards Section 4, it may be pointed out that in recent years a notable development has taken place in the intervention of the State in the regulation of conditions of life and labour, but *pari passu* with the progress of social service has gone the development of voluntary social work, and many interesting questions arise in connection with the co-ordination of the social services of the State and the social work of the voluntary associations.

The relation of factory inspection to social work is another important problem to be discussed. Social work, however, is concerned not only with conditions of life in the factory, but also with conditions of life outside the factory, and these are usually connected with the life of the family. The various meetings of Section 4 will deal with some of the main questions connected with the relations of industry and the family, including the family standard of life, the worker's spare

time, unemployment and the family, family problems of migration, and health work in industry.

Safety on railways in United States and Canada

As the result of requests from various railway brotherhoods, a joint conference was held at Washington, D.C., early in December between the railway commissioners of the United States and Canada for the purpose of considering the uniform application of safety devices on railways for the protection of employees and the public. The meeting was held in the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Canada was represented by the Hon. H. A. McKeown, K.C., chief commissioner, and Mr. Calvin Lawrence, of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and was formerly the legislative representative of that organization in Canada. Other members of the Canadian party were Messrs. A. George Blair, K.C., counsel of the Board of Railway Commissioners; A. C. Boyce, K.C., counsel of the railroad brotherhoods, a former member of the Board, and T. J. Coughlin, national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The United States representatives were Messrs. J. J. Esch, the chairman, and Richard V. Taylor, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The conference voted unanimously to appoint a sub-committee of three to "examine into the merits of the different connectors and to prepare tentative specifications of a device which will automatically couple and connect, and automatically uncouple and disconnect, without the necessity of going between or underneath cars for that purpose, to be presented for consideration at an adjourned meeting of this conference to be held in Ottawa, Canada, or at any other place that may be decided upon, at some convenient date in January, 1928." The sub-committee consists of chairman John J. Esch of the Interstate Commerce Commission; chairman H. A. McKeown of the Canadian Board, and assistant president W. N. Doak of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Another resolution asked the American Railway Association and the Canadian Railway Association to co-operate with the sub-committee.

Tribute to workers in coal mining industry

paid a tribute to

The Hon. G. S. Harrington, minister of Mines of Nova Scotia, in a recent address before the Union of Municipalities in the province, the character and qualifica-

tions of the coal miners. "If people understood the employment of the coal miners there would be less criticism of them," he said. "A coal miner who actually cuts coal from the face, usually does so to-day with a machine. Frequently, it is an electrical cutting machine. The miner therefore must be a mechanic, and if operating an electrical machine he must also know something of electrical appliances. No one can foretell the conditions he will be called upon to meet underground from day to day, and as these conditions come upon him suddenly he must be resourceful and able to meet them or forfeit his life or at least his well-being. There is scarcely a man employed underground who has not been present at an accident, either to himself or some friend. He therefore is always prompt to render and accept assistance in time of emergency. Thus he tends to become generous towards others. Consciously or otherwise, from the time he enters the mine until he leaves it, he feels that thousands of hands are reaching out of the darkness to injure him. He therefore becomes courageous, self-reliant and resourceful. . . It has been my own personal experience, that when met fairly and dealt with in a spirit of understanding, there is no more openhanded class of men in the country, nor is there any class that can less easily be tricked or misled about their own occupation, for that is frequently a matter of life and death with them. I feel that this explanation is due to the miners of our Province, who produce so much wealth in such uncongenial surroundings, and who have so frequently been the object of false attacks and adverse propaganda."

Superior Council of Labour

Elsewhere in this issue reference is made to the recommendations contained in the legislative programme of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada as presented to the government and Legislature of the Province of Quebec. Among the recommendations is one for the establishment in the Province of a Superior Labour Council, an organization which has been formed in several European countries to act as an advisory and consultative body on industrial problems. In France a Superior Labour Council was established in January, 1921, consisting of 78 members with the Minister of Labour as president. Of this number, 32 are nominated by the employers, representing specified trade groups, and 32 are nominated by the wage-earning and salaried employees according to trade and occupational groups. Of the remainder, three are senators, elected by the Senate; five are Deputies,

elected by the Chamber of Deputies; one member is appointed by the Paris Chamber of Commerce, two members are appointed by the elected members of the Superior Co-operative Council (one by the consumers' section and one by the production section); and three members are chosen by the Minister of Labour from among the members of the Institute and the professors of the faculty of law of the University of Paris.

Canadian Workmen and U.S.A. Border Regulations Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour of Canada, conferred in Washington, D.C., during Christmas week with Hon. Jas. J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labour, concerning the border-crossing regulations issued by the United States Bureau of Immigration as they affect railroad employees who cross the international boundary on their runs or go into the United States to exercise their seniority rights. Mr. C. W. Laughlin, National Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Mr. Arthur J. Lovell, National Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, accompanied Mr. Heenan on his visit to Secretary Davis. After the meeting, Mr. Heenan and the Brotherhood officials expressed themselves as well pleased. "Ninety per cent of the difficulties were cleared up by our interview," Mr. Heenan remarked. "I am of opinion that the remaining ten per cent can be adjusted without trouble."

According to officials of the United States Department of Labour, no attention will be paid to train and engine service employees whose runs cross the border line. Only those who seek permanent residence on the United States side of the line will come under the United States immigration regulations. In such instances each case will be treated on its merits and will be adjusted through negotiations between the Brotherhood representatives and the Immigration officials.

Dictionary of occupational terms The Ministry of Labour of Great Britain has just published a Dictionary of Occupational Terms, based on the classification of occupations used in the Census of Population, 1921. The terms listed in the dictionary are those employed for occupations in Great Britain, differing to some extent from the usage on the American continent. The Dictionary had its origin in one of the resolutions adopted by the British Empire Statistical Conference, 1920, recommending the preparation of a complete occupational index. It was considered

that such a glossary, describing occupations in detail, was a necessary step towards the preparation of a proper classification of occupations. The work was compiled primarily to serve administrative purposes, but the Ministry has now placed it on sale as likely to be generally useful. The glossary is based on information received from various government departments, from joint industrial councils and trade boards, from railway companies and the Railway Staff Conference, and from a large number of individual employers and trade unions. The classification of occupations issued in connection with the census is used in the Dictionary, which adds a concise definition to each of the occupations named therein. Many additional terms are given which came to light during the compilation. The total number of terms appearing in the volume is 29,106, but since many of these are synonyms the number of occupations is considerably less, amounting in all to 16,837. No occupations in connection with public administration or the professions have been included. The prefatory note points out that many industries are in a state of transition, and that there are many variations in practice between different factories in the same industry. No definition could therefore be framed that would fit every possible case. However, the Dictionary gives, in non-technical language and in broad outline, a description of the work generally performed by the person to whom an occupational term is applied.

The British Ministry invites corrections and additions that employers, trade unions and others may suggest, as it is recognized that "in a pioneer attempt of this kind many of the definitions are inevitably unsatisfactory, and the co-operation of the public in improving the Dictionary will therefore be much appreciated." The work may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, London, price 21 shillings.

The quadrennial meeting of the International Council of Nurses will be held at Montreal in August, 1929. Miss Jean Wilson, R.N., executive secretary of the Canadian Association of Nurses, speaking recently at Calgary, mentioned some of the association's policies which had proved helpful to members of the profession. These included the 8-hour day system; opposition to the practice of employing student nurses for special nursing in hospitals; extension courses for nurses; residences for nurses separate from hospitals. "The registered nurse," she said, "guarantees to the public a better nursing service."

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

WHILE the end of December is ordinarily the least active time of the year in so far as the public employment offices are concerned, the employment situation as reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at December 31 showed a not unfavourable employment situation obtaining throughout Canada. The details for the several provinces are as follows:—

In Nova Scotia there was very little demand for farm workers. The logging industry, having been interfered with by the holidays and by the mild weather, had not yet taken on its usual winter activity. Manufacturing was normal, with some improvement in the iron and steel group in prospect. The coal mining industry reported rather good production for the season. While building and construction throughout the province were rather quiet, a considerable amount of work was being proceeded with at Halifax and this was providing a satisfactory volume of employment for construction workers. Railroad transportation was good. Trade had been good during the holiday season, but now showed some falling off. The demand for women domestic workers was fair, with plenty of applicants.

The agricultural industry in the province of New Brunswick was very quiet. In this province fishing was fair, but unseasonable weather had interfered with the catches. Mild weather, as in Nova Scotia, had held up work in the logging industry. Manufacturing was normal, while construction was reported to be rather quiet. Transportation was very brisk, and trade was good. There were fair demands for women domestic workers.

A few farm placements were being made in the province of Quebec. A slight increase in the demand for logging workers was noticeable and some placements had been made during the month. Manufacturing remained rather good; while metals, leather, and boots and shoes were somewhat slack, rubber, printing, cotton, wool, and silk were reported as good. Construction was busy for the season; Quebec, Montreal and Sherbrooke reported tradesmen as fairly well employed. Montreal and Quebec reported improvements in trade. There was the usual seasonal shortage of female domestic workers.

Not many farm orders were being registered at the Ontario employment offices, and such as were being notified were being easily filled. Due to stock-taking, manufacturing in this province was temporarily quiet, but no actual contrac-

tions appeared to be taking place. While building was seasonally quiet with few orders for workers, the volume of work under way was not unsatisfactory for the season. Some logging orders were being received and filled, but the demands were not exceptionally heavy. There was some shortage of cooks-general reported from different centres. The general situation throughout Ontario was rather favourable for the season, as unemployment did not appear to be more than ordinarily serious. The fact that very little work had been opened up by municipalities to relieve unemployment furnished evidence that matters were not considered as grave.

The Manitoba employment offices reported very few farm orders, with no difficulty in filling those received. Construction was fair in the City of Winnipeg; elsewhere this industry was quiet. Some districts reported that a number of men had left for the Flin Flon district, hoping to secure work there. Logging placements from Winnipeg were heavier, and many applicants for this work were unplaced. Trade was fairly good. The placement of women domestic workers was rather quiet. With very little work of a general character offering, the employment situation was somewhat quiet, although the position did not appear to be much, if any, less favourable than a year before.

While there were not a great many demands for farm workers in Saskatchewan, the number of applicants seeking this work was correspondingly small. Construction was fairly quiet. A fair number of orders and not many applicants were reported from Prince Albert in connection with the logging and wood cutting industries. Demands for women workers for household work were not brisk, but applicants were none too plentiful. While the general situation from an employment point of view was rather quiet, there did not seem to be much unemployment for the season, and compared with the same period of the year before the situation showed improvement.

Farm demands in the province of Alberta were fair, with the surplus of farm workers making application to the offices less than usual for the time of year. Only small demands for logging workers were being received, but plenty of applicants for this work were registering. Considering the season, a fair volume of construction work was proceeding, including some extra gang work. The coal mines were busy, and while there were plenty of applicants, there were some calls for addi-

tional men. There were quite a number of women applying for domestic work, the demands for whose services were not very numerous. Conditions in Alberta were quite favourable for the season, although the vacancies for workers developing were none too numerous.

Some few orders for men in the lumbering industry were reported by the British Columbia employment offices, but there was a surplus of applicants. The coal mines of Van-

couver Island were busy, but there were no demands for coal miners. While, likewise, there were no orders for metal miners, the metal mines maintained normal activity. Building and construction throughout the province were rather quiet. While the situation in the coast province was fairly quiet, with several centres reporting few available employment opportunities and a fair number of unemployed, the situation was not abnormal for the season.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1927			1926		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
Trade, external, aggregate. \$		249,832,536	199,757,166	221,582,986	241,665,755	219,616,415
Imports, merchandise for consumption. \$		94,311,883	93,935,872	81,774,995	87,656,757	88,127,214
Exports, Canadian produce. \$		153,118,718	103,884,933	138,421,475	152,355,795	130,279,870
Customs duty collected. \$		14,535,596	14,774,284	12,391,585	13,693,506	13,946,044
Bank debits to Individual accounts. \$		4,150,724,796	3,511,830,245	2,843,153,843	2,915,658,907	2,830,782,750
Bank clearings. \$		2,238,000,000	1,976,000,000	1,746,300,000	1,737,700,000	1,648,177,107
Bank notes in circulation. \$		180,859,206	185,621,540	175,083,324	177,777,181	187,011,196
Bank deposits, savings. \$		1,430,955,703	1,406,041,734	1,372,763,485	1,367,295,012	1,347,564,144
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. . . \$		1,079,401,147	1,062,413,992	970,053,595	986,400,696	983,440,760
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.	222.0	213.1	207.9	158.1	158.0	155.4
Preferred stocks.	117.7	114.6	111.5	101.2	100.0	97.8
Bonds.	112.3	112.2	111.6	110.4	109.7	109.5
Prices, Wholesale, Index number.	151.9	152.2	152.4	150.5	151.5	151.1
Prices, Retail, Family budget. \$	21.37	21.27	21.18	21.41	21.24	21.14
Business failures, number.		162	173		186	184
Business failures, liabilities. . . . \$		2,530,987	2,156,550		2,707,648	2,449,360
Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures.	106.8	107.5	109.0	101.1	102.8	105.2
Unemployment percentage (trade union members)	*5.2		*3.1	*4.7	*2.6	*3.3
Immigration.		5,904	9,433	5,415	7,721	10,013
Building permits. \$			18,838,558	11,472,131	9,968,937	14,738,402
Contracts awarded. \$	36,682,000	30,260,500	47,135,400	13,725,000	34,972,000	43,384,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron. tons	63,197	37,989	38,097	53,971	52,345	70,124
Steel ingots and castings. tons	96,248	80,730	56,371	58,493	54,311	63,542
Ferro alloys. tons	4,353	4,512	4,815	3,804	3,308	3,559
Coal. tons		1,746,976	1,469,172	1,922,808	1,803,694	1,704,851
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.		1,056,731	1,218,389	1,156,645	1,151,091	1,031,078
Timber scaled in British Columbia. bd. ft.		243,914,766		172,704,109	243,206,456	237,291,830
Railway—						
Car loadings, revenue, freight. cars		319,960	332,406	233,078	313,824	328,771
(1) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings. \$		20,655,204	20,619,135		19,993,039	21,479,874
(2) Operating expenses. \$			16,456,736	15,941,578	16,035,686	16,466,689
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings. \$		21,993,751	21,201,713	17,791,980	21,524,116	21,377,710
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines. \$		15,617,957	14,230,348	16,175,798	14,774,393	13,430,510
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.			4,237,616,174	3,365,197,409	4,427,631,307	4,274,664,125
Newsprint. tons		190,293	191,171	163,717	164,798	168,860
Automobiles, passenger.		5,173	6,236	6,052	6,744	10,595
Index of physical volume of business.		††147.7	144.5	132.0	138.6	142.9
Industrial production.		††152.0	151.5	132.4	155.6	159.6
Manufacturing.		††139.4	136.6	137.5	142.9	157.2

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending December 31, 1927, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods. ††Preliminary. (1) Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2) Including lines east of Quebec.

EMPLOYERS'
REPORTS

The seasonal losses in employment recorded at the beginning of December were on a smaller scale than on the same date in any other of the last eight years except 1922, and the situation continued better than on December 1 in any previous year of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,276 firms, employing 886,430 persons, compared with 892,143 in the preceding month; the index stood at 106.8, compared with 107.5 on November 1 and with 101.1, 95.3, 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on December 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively.

All except the Prairie Provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in British Columbia and Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces, further but smaller seasonal reductions in employment were noted, chiefly in construction but also in lumber mills, while logging, mining, trade, transportation and iron and steel showed improvement. In Quebec, manufacturing and construction showed declines, while logging was decidedly busier, and important gains were shown in transportation and trade. In Ontario, employment again declined, though less extensively than on November 1; trade and logging registered decided seasonal increases, and considerable improvement was shown in the pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel groups. Construction and lumber mills, however, reported large losses, and smaller decreases were shown in mining, transportation and communications. In the Prairie Provinces there was a small advance in employment, in contrast with the movement usually indicated at the beginning of December. Manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and trade were more active, while construction registered the only pronounced reductions. In British Columbia, fish-canneries and lumber mills were slacker, as was construction; on the other hand, trade and some other groups were brisker.

Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, and Vancouver reported lessened activity, while employment advanced in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Winnipeg. In Montreal, manufacturing and construction reported a falling-off, while work increased about the harbour and in retail establishments. In Quebec, employment showed its first decrease since January; this took place chiefly in construction and transportation. In Toronto, manufacturers and trade showed improvement, while construction, communications and transportation were slacker. In Ottawa, further curtailment was shown, chiefly in construction, transportation and manufacturing. In Hamil-

ton, manufactures and trade were busier, while construction was seasonably quiet. In Windsor and the other Border Cities, partial recovery from the losses recently indicated was recorded, mainly in manufacturing. In Winnipeg, most of the improvement was reported in trade, while transportation was also busier, and construction work released many men. In Vancouver, manufacturing and construction showed curtailment, but trade afforded more employment.

Another but smaller reduction in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, mainly in lumber and food factories, but to some extent also in textile, building material, and electric current plants. On the other hand, the metal industries, particularly iron and steel works, afforded more employment. Mining, transportation, logging and trade also registered marked improvement, the gains in the last two being the largest on record. Communications and construction and maintenance, however, reported reductions, those in the latter being extensive.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of December, 1927.

TRADE
UNION
REPORTS

The percentage of unemployment reported at the close of November by 1,591 local trade unions, with a combined membership of 170,918 persons, stood at 5.2, in contrast with percentages of 3.9 in the previous month and with 4.7 in November, 1926. The reductions in comparison with October were distributed throughout the various provinces, but more especially in Quebec and British Columbia, caused in these two provinces by inactivity for workers in the manufacturing and in the building and construction trades. The change over November, 1926, was due to lessened employment afforded workers in the Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions.

A more detailed report of the unemployment conditions among local trade unions at the close of November will be found elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT
OFFICE
REPORTS

During the month of November 1927 the references to employment made by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 30,694, while the placements effected totalled 29,218. Of the latter, the placements in regular employment were 16,316 of men and 3,577 of women, a total of 19,893, while the placements in casual work were 9,325. Applications for work reported at the offices numbered 44,303, of which 33,288 were of men and 11,015 of

women workers. Employers notified the Service during the month of 22,784 vacancies for men and 8,378 for women, a total of 31,162. It will be seen that a decline is recorded in the transactions when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, while an increase is shown when a comparison is made with the records of November, 1926, the reports for October 1927 showing 48,678 vacancies offered, 56,600 applications made and 45,365 placements effected, while in November 1926 there were recorded 29,551 vacancies, 42,917 applications for work and 28,338 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of November, 1927, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 9. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the year 1927 closed with the volume of Canadian business at a satisfactory level though somewhat below the high point reached in the second quarter. The confident tone which prevailed in regard to the business situation was justified by the strength of fundamental factors. An index of the physical volume of business in the *Monthly Review* by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, indicated that business was being maintained currently at a level of about 48 per cent greater than the average of the base period from 1919 to 1924, the average during the first eleven months being about 7.5 per cent greater than in 1926. The volume of construction, estimated from the value of contracts awarded with adjustment for the cost of labour and materials, was nearly 10 per cent greater in 1927. The index of mining, based on the exports of the output and the receipt of gold and silver at the Royal Mint, showed an increase of 7 per cent. In view of the expansion of the pulp and paper industry, the output of forestry showed an increase of 6 per cent. The average of manufacturing activity, being adversely affected by declines in the automobile and steel industries, was only 4 per cent greater than in 1926. Employment in retail and wholesale trade averaged 7.5 per cent greater, indicating that commodity distribution was in a healthy state.

The crop harvested in 1927 was \$35,800,000 or 3.3 per cent more valuable than in the preceding year. The total value of the principal field crops in 1927 as estimated on December 14, was \$1,141,300,000, as compared

with \$1,105,500,000 in 1926 and \$1,153,400,000 in 1925. Aside from the specially profitable crop of 1925, the value of this year's crops exceeded that of any year since the period of inflated farm prices in 1920. The value of the crops in Alberta showed a substantial increase over either 1925 or 1926, the wheat crop being valued at \$183,875,000 compared with \$119,686,000 in 1926, an increase of 53.6 per cent. Declines were shown in the value of field crops in Saskatchewan and especially in Manitoba. The average producers' price of wheat was \$1.02 per bushel, compared with \$1.09 per bushel in 1926, the reduction being due to the larger crop and the poorer quality of much of the grain.

In 1927 the output of manufacturing establishments was greater than in any year in the post-war period. The average index during the first eleven months of 1927 was nearly 151 compared with 145 in 1926, representing an increase of nearly 4 per cent. The gain in 1927 was due to the high levels attained from March to June, when the most of the industries represented in the index were operating at a high percentage of capacity. From July onward a recession was in evidence, and in October and November the index showed decline as compared with the same months last year. The preliminary index for November showed an advance over October, the increase in the output of steel being one of the strong factors.

The output of coal from Canadian mines during October increased 9 per cent over the production for the preceding month, but was 10 per cent lower than the average for October in the past five years. The figures were 1,469,172 tons in October as against 1,339,465 tons in September and an average of 1,617,737 tons during the five preceding years. All the coal producing provinces, except British Columbia, showed an increase in production over the preceding month, but all were lower than the average for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during October numbered 29,004 of whom 22,393 worked underground and 6,611 on surface, as compared with a total of 28,093 in September, of whom 21,689 worked underground and 6,404 on the surface. Production per man was 50.6 tons in October as against 47.7 tons in September. During October the production per man-day was 2.3 tons, being the same as in September. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by the municipal authorities in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of November, 1927, amounted to \$12,849,089, as compared with \$18,838,558 in October, 1927, and with \$9,975,451 in November, 1926. The cumulative value for the January-November period of 1927, exceeds by nearly \$29,000,000 that for the corresponding months in 1926.

The *McLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in December, 1927, at \$36,682,000. Of this amount, \$23,216,700 was for business buildings; \$6,650,800 for residential construction; \$5,859,800 for public works and utilities, and \$1,314,700 for industrial undertakings. The apportionment of contracts awarded by provinces, during December, 1927, was: Ontario, \$26,852,100; Quebec, \$4,119,000; British Columbia, \$1,897,700; Prairie Provinces, \$3,641,200, and the Maritime Provinces, \$172,000.

During 1927, the total value of construction contracts awarded amounted to \$418,951,600, or \$46,003,700 more than in 1926. Ontario with \$196,159,000 had the highest total of all the provinces for the year, the totals for the other provinces being: \$133,182,600 in Quebec; \$31,337,600 in British Columbia; \$29,939,900 in Manitoba; \$11,337,600 in Saskatchewan; \$7,507,300 in Alberta, and \$9,487,600 in the Maritime Provinces.

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in November, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$94,311,883 as compared with \$93,935,872 in October, 1927, and \$87,656,757 in November, 1926. The chief imports in November, 1927, were: Iron and its products, \$16,746,963; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$14,665,046, and non-metallic minerals and products, \$14,519,384.

The domestic merchandise exported amounted to \$153,118,718, in November, 1927, as compared with \$103,884,933, in October, 1927, and \$152,355,795 in November, 1926. The chief exports in November were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$84,928,417; wood, wood products and paper, \$24,623,263, and animals and animal products, \$19,894,356.

In the eight months ending November, 1927, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$819,826,210, and imports, \$739,725,772.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in December, 1927, was less than during November, 1927, but greater than during December, 1926. There were in existence during the month eleven disputes, involving 321 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 6,102 working days, as compared with sixteen disputes in November, involving 1,868 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 11,718 working days. In December, 1926, there had been recorded ten disputes, involving 198 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 4,365 working days. Five of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to December terminated during the month as did the three strikes and lockouts commencing during the month. At the end of December, therefore, there were on record three strikes and lockouts affecting 153 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$11.17 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$11.07 for November; \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.56 for December, 1925; \$10.58 for December, 1924; \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11.00 for December, 1921; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for December, 1918; and \$7.96 for December, 1914. The increase was due mainly to seasonal advances in the prices of eggs, milk and butter, with less important advances in the prices of beef, veal, mutton, lard, rice, beans, yellow sugar and tea. Slight declines occurred in the prices of pork, bacon, rolled oats, evaporated apples and prunes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.37 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$21.27 for November; \$21.41 for December, 1926; \$21.87 for December, 1925; \$20.90 for December, 1924; \$21.21 for December, 1923; \$20.97 for December, 1922; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$25.67 for December, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.64 for December, 1918; and \$14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again slightly lower at 151.9 for December, as compared with 152.2 for November; 150.3 for December, 1926; 163.5 for December, 1925; 160.9 for December, 1924; 153.5 for De-

ember, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 205.6 for December, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups declined, four advanced and two were unchanged. The vegetables and their Products group and the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group both declined, the former due to lower prices for wheat, flax, sugar, potatoes, lemons, oranges and coffee, which more than offset advances in the prices of barley, corn, oats, rye, flour, apples, dried fruits and rubber; and the latter due to de-

clines in the prices of cotton, cotton yarns, flax fibre and silk. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, due to higher prices for cattle, beef, hides, skins and leather, which more than offset slight declines in the prices of hogs, sheep, pork and eggs; the Iron and its Products group, mainly because of advances in the prices of steel billets; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to higher prices for silver, copper, lead and tin; and the Wood and Wood Products group. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1927

DURING the month of December the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited, and its underground employees.

Applications Received

Two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during December from certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at St. John, N.B., being (1) grain elevator employees, members of Local 1121, International Longshoremen's Association, and (2) freight handlers, coopers, car sealers and heater men, members of Local 838, International Longshoremen's Association. One hundred and forty employees were stated to be directly affected by the first dispute and 375 in the case of the second application. The differences as set forth in the two applications showed the respective disputes to be of practically an identical nature, and it appeared desirable in the circumstances that the two disputes should be referred to one board. The various parties concerned indicated that they were agreeable to this course and a board was accordingly established by the Minister, composed as follows:—The Hon. Henry Miles, Montreal, P.Q., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the board, Mr. Frederick E. Sayre, St. John, N.B., nominated by the employing company, and Mr. J. E. Tighe, St. John, N.B., nominated by the employees concerned in the two disputes.

Other Proceedings under the Act

Reference was made in the November issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* to an application

made by certain employees of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, being freight shed foremen, freight checkers, truckers, clerks, messengers, etc. During the month of December a board was established in this case, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., being appointed a member thereof by the Minister on behalf of the company in the absence of a recommendation from the latter, and Mr. John L. Counsell, K.C., Hamilton, Ont., board member on the recommendation of the employees. The chairmanship had not been filled at the close of the month.

The board established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, and certain of its employees at Extension, Wellington and South Wellington mines, Vancouver Island, was completed shortly after the close of the month by the appointment of Mr. H. A. Maclean, K.C., Victoria, B.C., as chairman, the appointment being made by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the board, Messrs. Wm. Fleet Robertson, Victoria, B.C., and Joseph Hitchen, Nanaimo, B.C., nominees of the employing company and employees respectively.

In the December issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (p. 1291), there appeared the text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being members of Divisions 101, 109 and 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; also of a minority report presented by the board member representing the employees. The board recommended the continuance of the old agreement for a period of three years, with certain modifica-

tions, including an advance of one cent an hour to motormen and conductors for the third year. The employees agreed by a referendum vote to accept the board's findings on the condition that a clause should be included in the agreement providing for cancellation of the agreement upon thirty days' notice. The company rejected the proposal for the in-

clusion in the proposed agreement of a thirty-day cancellation clause and offered a general wage increase of one cent an hour and other concessions if the men would accept a three-year agreement. Word reached the Department towards the close of the month that the company's offer had been accepted by the employees.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited, and Its Underground Employees

A report was received from the board established to deal with a dispute between the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited, and its underground employees. The dispute concerned the employees' request for the restoration of a daily bonus of 60 cents which had been deducted in June, 1925; also the readjustment of wage rates and working conditions. The report, which was signed by His Honour Judge C. H. Barker, chairman, and Mr. D. S. Wallbridge, the company's nominee, contained certain recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Mr. Joseph Hitchen, the employees' nominee, submitted a minority report.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited (employer), and its underground employees (employees).

The undersigned Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter reports as follows:

The Board held its first sitting on November the 16th, 1927, at 10 a.m., the members of the Board having duly taken the oaths of office required by the Act.

The employer was represented by John Hunt, Manager, and by Mr. Lett, Barrister, of the City of Vancouver. The employees were represented by G. Joseph Sutton and Joseph Dixon, President and Secretary of the Employees' Committee, and by Mr. Irvine, of Seattle, U.S.A.

Both parties stated they did not object to the representatives.

The question of what matters were to be taken up by the Board was raised, the employer stating that only the wages were involved, the employees that certain conditions of their employment were in question. After some evidence had been put in as to what had taken place during the negotiations leading up to the appointment of the Board and the filing of a statement by the employees as to what they considered proper points to

investigate, the Board ruled that the matters referred to in the statement filed on behalf of the employees be allowed to be investigated.

The most important matter was the demand of the men for a general increase of wages to the extent of sixty cents a day. It appears that an agreement was arrived at in October, 1924, for three years, fixing a schedule of rates of wages for the employees underground, to which was added what is called in the Agreement a "bonus" of ninety cents a day, it being a condition that any increase or decrease in the bonus should be governed by competitive conditions. In 1925 this bonus was decreased by 60 cents a day, leaving a bonus of only 30 cents over the base rates. The employees now demand an increase in this bonus to the original 90 cents, and also object to having the increase referred to as a bonus which can be altered at any time during the life of the Agreement.

The Board heard a great deal of evidence on this point whereby it appeared that competition at Vancouver, the leading point of disposing of the coal produced, was very keen, not only in the coal disposed of for power purposes, but also for domestic use, owing to the influx of coal from the Upper Country mines, and from Alberta, where it is more easily mined than in the above employer's mines, and also less subject to loss from breakage, as it can be brought directly to Vancouver by rail, also a certain amount of coal has been recently brought from Wales by freight vessels. It also appears that the use of fuel oil and Deisel oil has cut largely into the use of Nanaimo coal for power purposes, and that which is known as hog fuel for domestic purposes. Steamships also coming into Vancouver were, to a certain extent, obtaining their coal at the Seattle bunkers, instead of at the Vancouver bunkers. The statistics filed do not show that their original output is increasing, but, if anything, is decreasing, and has been doing so for a number of years. Evidence was also given to the effect that no dividends had been declared since the incorporation of the employer's company.

In considering this evidence the Board does not find itself in a position to advise any fixed rate of wages higher than the present rate, that is, the base rate plus the 30 cents bonus. The Board would recommend that the bonus should be made a certainty or fixed rate during the life of the Agreement, and not be left an uncertain quantity, as it is under the present Agreement. The Board does not consider that the employees should receive any less wages than they are now receiving; any increase over this amount might be by way of bonus as before. We would recommend that the life of any agreement arrived at be for two years.

The question of the manner of working Section No. 5, north, and Section No. 7 long wall, was gone into at some length. The work is now being done by day work, and not by contract, and some of the employees think it should be done by contract work. The evidence given on this point on behalf of the employer is to the effect that owing to the difficulties in these places, and the necessity especially in No. 5 north of using machine cutters and of moving the miners from place to place there, it would not be possible to work them to advantage by contract labour. They also showed that where the miners did not make fair miners' wages by day work their pay was made up, and they were not held strictly to the Agreement scale.

The Board feels itself unable to recommend any changes in this respect.

Though not in the Agreement, workers in wet places are given increase in pay on the recommendation of the overmen. There was an opinion on the part of the employees that their allowances in pay should be fixed, but, owing to the fact that the mine is under the sea, the wet places vary from day to day, or from one part of a day to another, making it impossible to specify what places are wet, and what dry, for any length of time, the Board cannot see its way clear to make a recommendation.

The question of the price to be paid to the miners for cutting rock was raised. The agreement provides for a price for removing white rock only. The employees urge that there should be no distinction made between white rock or black rock. The difficulty seems to be that the black rock is difficult in some cases to be distinguished from the coal, and in some cases is merely a very small vein running through the coal seams or black dirt in the coal. The Board realize the difficulty and would recommend that some way be found to meet this objection. As to the questions of extra pay for building up the side

walls with the cog wood, for which a sliding scale of pay is allowed, the Board is not prepared to make any recommendation.

A complaint was made that contract miners were compelled to take up some of their time in unloading cog wood from the cars without being paid; thus lessening their time in getting out coal. In some cases the amount of time would be very small; in no case very long, but the Board think that some consideration should be given by the company to this complaint.

The question of pay to the miners for pushing cars to the face of the coal for loading purposes was also brought up. Extra pay is allowed for them on a sliding scale, to be fixed by the overmen.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed on the part of the employees that in the allowance of extras, such as pushing cars, working in wet places, etc., the overmen should be allowed to decide the matter, as in some cases injustice had arisen. The committee for the employees have the right to receive complaints and carry them to the management, and in many cases the troubles are so arranged. In some cases, however, it would seem that the party aggrieved, for some reason, does not complain to the committee. It seems a difficult matter for the Board to make any recommendations. The overmen are necessary in the carrying out of the work, and their personality of fairness cannot be dealt with in advance. The Board must, it seems, leave this matter to the endeavour of the company to deal fairly with its employees and to carry out their Agreement in a fair and equitable manner.

Respectfully submitted this 16th day of December, A.D. 1927.

(Sgd.) D. S. WALLBRIDGE,

(Sgd.) C. H. BARKER.

To:—the Hon. PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour.

Minority Report

1204 VICTORIA ROAD, NANAIMO, B.C.

In submitting my report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation instituted to investigate the dispute between the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada and its underground employees I regret not being able to agree with the majority of the Board in their report to you.

The chief matter in dispute was the demand on the part of the employees for the restoration of sixty cents (60 cents) per day, which was taken from the employees in June, 1925. This 60 cents was part of 90 cents which was included in the 1924 agreement, as/or bonus,

which bonus originated as a cost of living bonus, based upon the findings of the Cost of Living Commission instituted during the war period by the Department of Labour.

Evidence was submitted to show that the present bonus would be 67.9 cents per day if based on these findings. The standard of living as expressed in these figures is regarded as being far below a reasonable standard by all parties.

The bonus is now based upon competitive conditions and is expressed in the agreement as follows: "It being mutually understood by the company and its employees that any increase or decrease in the bonus herein mentioned shall be governed by competitive conditions."

The employers in June, 1925, exercised their power and reduced the bonus from 90 cents to 30 cents. This was submitted to after a strike lasting 7 or 8 days. This reduction has had a very serious effect upon the economic and living standards of the miners. Evidence was submitted to show a reduction of \$1.74 in the base rates since November, 1920. Other evidence was submitted by the employees which show many reductions in the rates paid for timbers, cogs and brushing.

Evidence submitted by the employers to show the average wage of contract men being improved, was also qualified by the statement of their representative "that the miners work harder."

The day rate employee having no chance to improve his present wage, his wage remaining fixed, whether working harder or not.

Evidence submitted by the employees shows changes in customs and working conditions, which have proved detrimental to the employees, the employer changing from contract rates of pay to flat rates in certain sections of the mine known as No. 5 North and No. 7 Wall. In the case of No. 5 north, the chief reason given for the change was "That the company might reimburse themselves for the expense in prospecting for this coal." Other reasons were also given, but this seemed to be the chief reason. Some of the miners in this section were paid above the base rate, but this was shown to be governed by the opinion of the overman as to the amount of coal that they produce and not by being placed upon an actual tonnage basis as in the agreement. This is one of the causes for much dissatisfaction.

The employers submitted evidence indicating difficulty to meet competition in the market in the form of fuel oil, hog fuel and also a small amount of coal from Washington, U.S.A., Alberta and the interior of British Columbia. In spite of this, their own figures show that

for the years 1924, 1925 and 1926 there is no reduction in their sales, and the figures submitted up to date for 1927 show a possible improvement over previous years. A statement purported to have been made by the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines for British Columbia, was submitted, which is as follows: "With continued growth of population and industries in the province, expansion of the coal industry he believes should take place, notwithstanding competition from other coals and from fuel oils."

Selling prices at the mines are shown to be reduced since 1925, but it is also shown that the cost of production is also reduced correspondingly or even in a greater degree. The reduction in selling prices is shown to be 56.5 cents per ton. The reduction in cost of production 61.8 cents per ton. These figures are based on returns up to September this year. An advance of 12.1 cents per ton in the selling price is shown over the selling price of 1926 in the average taken up to September, 1927, which advance will be improved by the end of the year, the last three months of each year having a considerable advance in selling prices and also a reduction in cost of production. This shows the employer in a considerably improved position.

The company did not produce their balance sheets, but merely stated that no dividends had been paid to ordinary shareholders since 1924, when the company was reorganized. It is stated that there are 3,000,000 shares of \$1.00 each of common stock outstanding. There is an issue of 2,700,000 first mortgage bonds bearing 8 per cent, which interest was admitted to be met regularly out of the profits of the business. The failure of the majority of the Board to obtain a balance sheet and more definite knowledge of the financial position of the corporation places them, along with myself, in a position in which it is impossible to make any accurate estimate of the ability of the corporation to meet the demand of the employees for a restoration of the 60 cents a day taken from the bonus in 1925. Their admission of the possibility of an increase is expressed in their report wherein it says: "Any increase over this amount might be by way of bonus as before".

After thoroughly considering the evidence that was submitted, I consider the following as a basis of agreement, not because of its sufficiency to meet the requirements of the employees and their families, but because of the possibility of it being met out of the shown improvement of the company:—

- (1) The deletion of the clause referring to competitive conditions.

- (2) The restoration of at least 38 cents, this to be added to the present 30 cents, making 68 cents, and to be placed on all base rates in the agreement; this will give the equivalent to the cost of living commission findings.
- (3) This to apply from the 1st of October, 1927, and the term of the agreement to be for two years.
- (4) That full recognition be given to establish customs and practices that have existed as working conditions, changes of

conditions only to take place after consultation with the employees or their representatives. Contract work being paid where work is done under conditions as specified in the agreement.

Dated at Nanaimo, B.C., this 19th day of December, A.D. 1927.

Respectfully submitted,
(Sgd.) JOSEPH HITCHEN.

To the Hon. PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

THREE new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This board was established by a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway labour organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1927, and in previous issues. The third report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the decisions rendered from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927, was issued as a supplement to the issue of November, 1927. The new decisions were as follows:—

Case No. 305—Canadian National Railways, western region, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A question arose as to the payment of trainmen for "preparatory" time under the rule requiring these employees to be on duty 30 minutes before the time set for the departure of trains. The rule lays down that payment for this half-time period is to be at "through freight rates." The employees contended that this was an arbitrary payment, and that it should be additional to the monthly mileage guaranteed to trainmen. The company, on the other hand, claimed the right to use the

30 minutes to make up the monthly guarantee. When the case first came before the Board some doubt existed as to past practice, and the secretary was instructed to obtain further information on the question in dispute. Subsequently it became apparent that the company's contention was in keeping with precedent, and the contention of the employees was not sustained by the Board.

Case No. 311—Canadian Pacific Railway, western lines, and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

A train became derailed as the result of the spreading of the rails. The section foreman in whose section the accident occurred was subsequently reduced to the rank of permanent sectionman for permitting defective track conditions to exist and for failing to take immediate steps to protect trains. The employees contended that the general condition of the track at the point was such that it could not have been kept in a perfectly safe state. The claim of the employees was not sustained, but under the special circumstances, and considering the good record of the employee concerned, the Board suggested that his status should not be reduced permanently.

Case No. 312—Kettle Valley Railway Company and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Owing to a derailment on the main track it became necessary to detour certain trains in the subdivision, involving a change in terminals for the engine crews. The employees contended that when a change was made there should have been a readjustment of crews to compensate for loss of mileage on

the assignment, and that at least a seven days' notice should have been given in accordance with the articles of the agreement dealing with the assigning of men and the naming of terminals. Article 20, clause "h", reads as follows:—

"Senior engineers and firemen to have choice of passenger, mixed, pusher and way freight runs on any subdivision, and will be assigned thereto seven days after change of time table, and will stay with run chosen during the period time table is in effect."

Article 26 reads as follows:—

"Terminals for all runs will be named when the runs are established."

The company stated that it was not their intention to deviate from the general practice prescribed in the articles quoted, but in the present circumstances it was impossible to bulletin changes in assignments for seven days before they became effective.

In view of the unusual conditions in this case the claim of the employees was not sustained, but the Board stated that this decision should not be taken to imply that employees can be tied up between terminals except in accordance with the terms of the schedule.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during December was eleven as compared with sixteen the preceding month. The time loss for the month was greater than during December, 1926, being 6,102 working days as compared with 4,365 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Dec. 1927	11	321	6,102
Nov. 1927	16	1,868	11,718
Dec. 1926	10	198	4,365

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Eight disputes, involving 197 workpeople, were carried over from November. Five of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to December terminated during the month, and the three strikes and lockouts commencing during December also terminated during the month. At the end of December, therefore, there were on record three strikes and lock-

outs, as follows: bakers, Montreal, P.Q.; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; and stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely, fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., September 25, 1926; plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927; electrotypers at Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; sheet metal workers at Montreal, P.Q., September 1, 1927; ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., June 30, 1926; and plasterers at Vancouver, B.C., October 3, 1927, the last two being put on the list in December.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month, one was for an increase in wages and changes in conditions, one against a change in working conditions, and one was against the employment of a non-union worker. Of the eight strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month three were in favour of the employers, four in favour of the employees, and one was partially successful.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

LADIES' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In this dispute, commencing in June, 1926, all the employees involved are reported to have secured work elsewhere, and the dispute is, therefore, recorded as terminated and placed on the list of those in which employment conditions are no longer affected but the organization concerned has not called off the strike. The International

Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has taken action against the employers concerned and their association, claiming damages for an alleged breach of agreement entered into in February, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1925, p. 619), alleging the employees had been locked out contrary to the terms of the agreement. The case came up for hearing on December 16, judgment being reserved.

CAP FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—As reported in the December issue of the

LABOUR GAZETTE this dispute was due to a demand for a union shop and a reduction in hours from 49 to 44 per week. The demands of the employees being granted and an agreement being signed, work was resumed on December 7, 1927.

BLACKSMITHS, ETC., SASKATOON, SASK.—This dispute, commencing in May, the workers demanding an increase in wages and recognition of union, appears to have lapsed at the beginning of December.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING DECEMBER, 1927

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts occurring prior to December, 1927.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.....	73	1,898	Commenced May 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....			Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926; enforcement of non-union conditions. Employees secured work elsewhere by beginning of December.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	40	1,040	Alleged lockout, commenced November 8, 1927: union conditions as to overtime. Unterminated.
Cap factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.....	9	45	Commenced November 23, 1927, for union shop and reduction in hours. Terminated December 7, 1927, in favour of employees.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i>			
Blacksmiths, etc., Saskatoon, Sask.....			Commenced May 17, 1927, for increase in wages and recognition of union. Lapsed at the beginning of December.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>			
Stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q....	40	1,040	Commenced June 10, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Plasterers, Vancouver, B.C.....			Commenced October 3, 1927, to enforce employment of union helpers. In favour of employees.
Elevator erectors, Toronto, Ont.....	35	35	Commenced November 29, 1927, to maintain union wages and working conditions: terminated December 2, 1927, in favour of employees.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during December, 1927.			
LOGGING—			
Pulpwood cutters, Timmins District, Ont.....	70	420	Commenced December 1, 1927, for increase in wages and changes in conditions; terminated December 7, 1927; partially successful.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Ladies' clothing factory workers (cloak makers), Toronto, Ont.....	38	608	Commenced December 3, 1927, against change in working conditions; terminated December 22, 1927, in favour of employees.
Ladies' clothing factory workers (embroidery workers), Toronto, Ont.....	16	16	Commenced December 21, 1927, against employment of non-union workers; terminated December 23, 1927, in favour of employer.

PLASTERERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—In this dispute, commencing in October to enforce the union rule as to the employment of union helpers for plasterers, one of the employers concerned agreed to the demands of the workers shortly afterwards, and the other employer replaced the strikers. By the end of November, however, this contractor also agreed to the terms of the union.

ELEVATOR ERECTORS, TORONTO, ONT.—As reported in the December issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* the strike of elevator erectors in Toronto who ceased work on November 29 in order to secure the carrying out of an agreement terminating a previous dispute, was settled on December 2, the demands of the employees being granted.

PULPWOOD CUTTERS, TIMMINS DISTRICT, ONT.—Pulpwood cutters employed in the district near Timmins were reported to have demanded an increase in wages and certain changes in conditions at the camps, and, the demands being refused, work was held up from December 1 to December 7. Complete

reports as to the dispute have not been received but it appears that some of the demands were granted.

LADIES' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAK MAKERS), TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in a ladies' clothing factory in Toronto became involved in a dispute on December 3 when the employer organized a new Department. Objecting to this, the employees asked the management to negotiate on the matter but were refused and it is claimed that some employees were locked out. The union called a strike on December 6. Later negotiations between the parties resulted in an arrangement satisfactory to both parties and work was resumed on December 22.

LADIES' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (EMBROIDERY WORKERS), TORONTO, ONT.—Ladies' clothing factory employees, embroidery workers, ceased work on December 21, owing to a dispute as to the application of the union rule as to union membership. Work was resumed on December 23, the union conceding the contention of the employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1927, as an addendum to the review of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1926. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of trade disputes reported as beginning in November was 16, and 15 disputes were still in progress from the previous month. The total number of workpeople involved was 10,600, and the time loss was 51,000 working days.

Of the 16 disputes beginning in November, 8 arose on wages questions, 3 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on trade union questions and 2 on other questions.

Settlements were reached in 15 disputes, one in favour of workpeople, 5 in favour of employers and 9 ended in compromise. In another case, work was resumed pending negotiations.

On November 15, 170 tailors at Leeds ceased work over a dispute respecting the employment of boy improvers and others. A week later 3,500 pressers, machinists, cutters, etc., went out in sympathy with the tailors. On November 23, an agreement was reached providing that boys learning tailoring be provided with facilities for doing so.

United States

Preliminary figures for October show 39 disputes beginning in the month and 57 in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 83,387 and the time loss for all disputes 2,760,095 working days.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—Following the request made to the President of the United States by union representatives and officers of the American Federation of Labour, referred to in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for December, the Secretary of Labour called a conference of operators and union leaders during the

week of December 12, but the principal operators refused to be represented and no progress was reported to have been made toward a settlement. The miners having been on strike since April 1, and a great number having been evicted from the company houses, are reported to be dependent to a great extent upon relief provided by union members, etc.

Lignite Coal Miners' Dispute, Colorado.—Disorders continued to be reported at the mines in Colorado, and the National Guard was called out to protect the strikebreakers at work in several mines, a number of arrests being made. It has been reported that certain mines in this district have increased wages by amounts reaching as high as \$1 per day.

Netherlands

During October, 10 disputes began, involving 734 workers.

Poland

In the first quarter of 1927, 121 strikes began, involving 1,392 establishments and 114,536 strikers. The total time loss was 1,186,312 working days.

Australia

During the second quarter of 1927, 85 disputes were reported, involving 110 establishments. The number of workpeople involved directly and indirectly was 31,698 and the time loss 295,657 working days. The estimated loss in wages during this quarter was £303,081.

New Zealand

For the first nine months of 1927, 29 disputes were reported involving 31 establishments and 3,093 workers. The number of working days lost was 9,013 and the approximate loss in wages £8,529.

International Congress on Industrial Relations

The International Association for the study and improvement of Human Relations and Conditions of Industry, a new organization having its headquarters at The Hague, Holland, will hold its first triennial congress at Girton College, Cambridge, England, from June 28 to July 3. The subject of the congress will be: The Fundamental Relationship between All sections of the Industrial Community. It will be open to members and to persons introduced by members.

The aim of the Association is indicated by its title. Membership is open to all who are engaged in any undertaking involving the employment of persons, or who are occupied in work of scientific research or social significance bearing on industry, and who are in sympathy with the aims of the Association.

A meeting ground is thus offered within industry itself for the fulfilment of these aims by co-operation among directors, managers, engineers, forepeople, general employees, personnel (welfare) workers, psychologists, factory doctors, factory inspectors, members of employers' and workers' organizations, industrial research workers, educationalists, industrial social workers.

At the present time the Association draws its members from 26 countries, thus giving a wide scope to its studies and findings.

Since its inception at Flushing, Holland, in 1925, the Association has organized two meetings, the first in 1926 at the Rigi-Scheidegg, Switzerland, the second in 1927 at

Baveno, Italy, which took the form of a summer school.

The program of the congress containing all particulars will be published early in the New Year. Persons desiring to receive a copy should communicate with the secretariat headquarters now situated at Hague, Holland (Javastraat 66).

The coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances surrounding the death of Charles Wassgren, a logger who was killed on December 13 in the course of his employment at a camp at Great Central Lake, near Alberni, Vancouver Island, expressed the opinion that "the logging companies are not taking stringent enough precautions to protect the lives of their employees."

A group of model tenements, built by the Fred L. Lavanburg Foundation, for persons with weekly salaries of not more than \$25, were opened in New York on the lower east side on December 28. Owing to a lack of applicants earning \$25 a week it was necessary to raise the salary limit to include persons earning from \$30 to \$50 a week. The buildings contain 115 apartments, six-storey houses having been divided into apartments of three, four and five rooms, with electric lights, steam heat, tiled bathrooms, brass plumbing, gas ranges, iceboxes and wash tubs.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR DOMINION GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN 1926-7

THE annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, contains a statement showing the number of claims and payments made to employees of the Dominion Government in respect to workmen's compensation.

Since the adoption of the Employees' Compensation Act, chapter 15, Statutes of Canada, 1918, Dominion advances on account of compensation, pensions, etc., and administration have amounted to \$1,655,268.31. As the Department of Railways and Canals was obliged to maintain a staff for the purpose, owing to the Canadian Government Railways being chiefly concerned, that department took over the administration of the Act for the other departments of Government which were concerned in lesser degree.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, 2,618 claims were dealt with and \$316,721.47 disbursed on compensation or pension account, and \$24,246.76 on administration. Of this total, 1,746 were claims involving both compensation and medical aid, 679 were medical aid only, and 256 pensions. Of the total of 2,681, 2,038 had to do with Canadian Government Railways, involving \$226,212.18, and 117 the canals, involving \$23,862.21. Next in importance numerically was the Department of Public Works with 116 cases, involving an expenditure of \$16,155.93; Marine and Fisheries, 54 cases, and \$13,169.36; Interior, 105 cases, and \$12,538.75; National Defence, 43 cases, and \$7,135.62; Hudson Bay Railway, 136 cases, and \$6,198.68; Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 15 cases, and \$3,815.82, etc., etc.

The following table shows the payments made under the Act from 1918 to March 31, 1927, by provinces:—

Board	Dominion expenditure including amounts advanced	Disbursements	
		Compensation, pensions, etc.	Proportion administrative expenses
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	220,515	185,553	30,466
New Brunswick.....	514,339	451,521	52,679
Ontario.....	479,650	456,207	17,007
Manitoba.....	332,986	278,099	41,699
Alberta.....	51,111	41,155	5,804
British Columbia.....	88,809	82,075	4,453
Province of Quebec and miscellaneous.....	285,748	285,809	60
Province of Ontario (Medical Aid).....	163	163	.....
Province of Saskatchewan.....	1,115	1,115	.....
Interest deposited to credit of casual revenue.....	11,971	.....	.....
Totals to March 31, 1927..	1,986,409	1,781,699	152,049

The Employees' Compensation Act of 1918 provides as follows:—

1. (1) An employee in the service of His Majesty who is injured and the dependants of any such employee who is killed, shall be entitled to the same compensation as the employee, or as the dependant of a deceased employee, of a person other than His Majesty would, under similar circumstances, be entitled to receive under the law of the province in which the accident occurred, and the liability for and the amount of such compensation shall be determined in the same manner and by the same boards, officers or authority as that established by the law of the province for determining compensation in similar cases, or by such other board, officers or authority or by such court as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

(2) Any compensation awarded to any employee or the dependants of any deceased employee of His Majesty by any board, officer or authority, or by any court, under the authority of this Act, shall be paid to such employee or dependant or to such person as the board, officer, or authority or the court may direct, and the said board, officer, authority and court shall have the same jurisdiction to award costs as in cases between private parties is conferred by the law of the province where the accident occurred.

The Act was amended in 1925 so as to provide that compensation should include medical and hospital expenses, the new section being retroactive in its operation to May 24, 1918.

Workers' Savings in the United States

A statement recently made public by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour summarizes the results of a study of various methods used by employers to encourage thrift among their employees.

The report is based upon a recent survey of 430 concerns. Of these, 196 companies reported an effort to induce their employees to put something in the bank each pay day. A total of 29 concerns reported building and loan associations or some form of financial assistance in building or buying homes. There were reported 72 loan funds maintained either by the company or as a part of the savings plan. Special schemes for the sale of stock to employees were reported by 123 companies, while about 50 reported profit-sharing bonus systems. Co-operative stores were reported by only 21 concerns, but many companies promote co-operative buying of certain commodities or allow employees a discount on their own products. Vacation and Christmas savings funds were also reported.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INQUIRY IN ALBERTA

Memorandum Submitted by Alberta Federation of Labour

THE appointment by the government of Alberta of a special committee to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation in the province was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1927, page 700. This committee was appointed in accordance with a resolution adopted by the legislature of the province at its last session. It consists of five representative employers, five representatives of employees, and five members of the legislative assembly. The committee held sessions during the recess, much evidence being heard from the parties interested in compensation.

A report will be presented by the committee at the forthcoming session of the legislature, and it is probable that legislation may be introduced in accordance with the recommendations contained therein. The following memorandum was submitted to the special committee by representatives of the Alberta Federation of Labour:—

Memorandum of the Alberta Federation of Labour

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The Alberta Federation of Labour is the central organization of the trade unions of Alberta. It acts also as the provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. It is a legislative body maintained chiefly for the purpose of initiating legislation of interest to working people, and seeking to make legislation that has been adopted more satisfactory to these for whose benefit it has been enacted. The Federation represents here to-day, miners, building tradesmen, railway men, civic employees, printers, etc., covering practically all of the organized working people of the Province of Alberta. We respectfully submit, therefore, that we are vitally interested in the question being considered by this committee, since those we represent are those chiefly affected by workmen's compensation legislation and the administration of same.

In making our representations to your committee we believe that it is self-evident that the purpose of workmen's compensation legislation is the provision of compensation to workmen who receive injuries during the course of their employment, and to the dependents of workmen who are fatally injured. The motive behind the legislation is the relief of workmen and their dependents, when by reason of injuries their earning power is cut off or curtailed.

It is true that the Workmen's Compensation Acts of this and most other Provinces of the

Dominion serve the purpose of relieving the employer of direct responsibility for the compensation of workmen who are injured in his employ. That, we submit, is a very satisfactory phase of this form of legislation from the standpoint of the employer, but that is not its fundamental purpose. The primary object of the legislation is compensation and relief for the injured workman, and it appears to us that this should be kept continually in mind when the Workmen's Compensation Act and its administration is being considered.

If the promise stated in the foregoing paragraph is accepted, it would appear that the chief concern of this committee should be, (1) that the provisions of the legislation should insure adequate compensation for injured workmen and their dependants and, (2) that the legislation should be administered in an equitable and sympathetic manner. Our representations to you, therefore, will be based on those two principles.

1. *That the provisions of the legislation should insure adequate compensation for the workmen and their dependents.*

In order to provide this we are of the opinion that certain changes in the present Workmen's Compensation Act are necessary. We, therefore, submit the following suggested amendments to the Act:

- (a) Amend Section 20, Sub-section 4, to increase the maximum earnings of a workman, upon which assessment shall be paid, to \$2,500.
- (b) Amend Section 52, Sub-section 1, to increase the amount of compensation paid to an injured workman to 75 per cent of earnings based on the actual daily rate of pay at the time of the accident. Also amend other sections of the Act dealing with compensation to injured workmen in conformity with this proposed amendment.
- (c) Amend Section 57, Sub-section 1, to provide that the minimum amount of compensation to an injured workman shall not be less than \$18 per week, except where earnings are less than \$15 per week, when the amount of such earnings shall be paid.

In submitting our proposals for increased compensation we have taken into consideration the fact that the Medical Aid fund, under the Alberta Act, is provided solely by an assessment on the workmen. This levy provided the sum of \$186,969.56 in 1926, which

otherwise would have been added to the assessment on employers. We believe, therefore, that if compensation paid to injured workmen is increased to 75 per cent of earnings, the proportionate amount, for which employers will be assessed, will not be as great in Alberta as in some other provinces of the Dominion where compensation paid to workmen is 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of earnings. We believe that this method will be more beneficial to injured workmen, and at the same time will not make the assessment on employers any heavier than in some other provinces. We believe, that should any less than 75 per cent of earnings be paid to injured workmen in Alberta, the total cost of medical aid should be levied on industries within the scope of the Act.

- (d) Amend Section 49 to provide that where any beneficiary named therein receives \$35 per month, the amount be increased to \$50 per month.

In submitting this amendment we maintain that the dependents of fatally injured workmen should receive an amount equal to, at least, the amount paid to soldier's widows. We also believe that an amount paid to a widow should be sufficient to provide for the establishment of a home and to meet the necessary running expenses of same.

- (e) Amend Section 49, Sub-section 1, Clause C, to provide payment of \$12 per month to all dependent children. This amount will only be sufficient to meet the actual cost of maintaining the child.
- (f) Amend by deleting Section 35 from the Act.

In a great number of countries reciprocal legislation has been passed, and for Alberta to continue its policy of limitation is not in accordance with to-day's general practice:

- (g) Amend Section 49, Sub-section 1 (a) to increase the amount of expenses for burial of the workman to \$150.
- (h) Make provision in the Act that all persons required to receive medical attention, at the request of the Board, outside of their own locality, shall be paid transportation and reasonable subsistence allowance.

The Act should also be amended to provide:—

- (1) That compensation cover all accidental injuries and industrial ailments arising out of or in the course of employment.
- (2) That efforts be made to provide for the re-establishment of permanently injured workmen.

- (3) That when injured workmen have been awarded total disability compensation, the same shall be continued until he is able to resume his former occupation or has been offered other suitable and equally remunerative employment, and that if such injured workman has suffered a permanent, partial disability, but upon the report of the attending physician is able to do light work, the total disability payments should be continued until suitable employment has been provided.

- (4) There has recently been created a Board of Review at the Alberta University and we believe that the Act should be amended to provide for the continuance of this Board by legislation.

- (5) Where by reason of some form of total disability an injured workman required extra attendance, provision should be made for same in addition to compensation.

- (6) We believe that the scope of the Act should be widened to include a number of workmen in various occupations who are not now covered by the Act. In this connection we would refer the committee to Section 16, Sub-section 4, which apparently is intended to provide for the payment of compensation to workmen engaged in casual employment. Regulation 8 of the Compensation Board restricts unduly the operation of said Section.

2. *The legislation should be administered in an equitable and sympathetic manner.*

The manner in which workmen's compensation legislation is administered is as important as are the provisions of the legislation itself. If the fundamental purpose of the legislation is not kept uppermost in mind by those in charge of administration, that purpose will in many cases be defeated and the legislation cease to function in the manner in which it is intended that it should.

The compensation paid to an injured workman should not in any sense be considered as a donation. It is a right which is recognized and provided by the law through the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Since the chief purpose of the legislation is to provide compensation and relief for injured workmen and their dependants, the Act should be administered in a manner sympathetic to those who find themselves in need of the relief it provides. Because of the purpose of the Act, an injured workman or his dependants should at all times receive the benefit of any reasonable doubt which may

exist relative to the interpretation of the provisions of the Act, or in connection with the opinions of medical men regarding the state or extent of an injury. Our meaning in this connection may be made clear by reference to a recent example of what we would term the antithesis of the attitude which should be adopted in the administration of the Act. A man named Frith was injured in a mine at Drumheller in November, 1926. The medical referee of the Compensation Board ruled that the injured workman had a hernia of congenital origin, and he therefore recommended that compensation should not be paid, despite the fact that the workman had had no apparent disability before he met with the accident. The workman and his agents pressed for a review of the case, and it was finally referred in June, 1927, to the Medical Board set up at the University of Alberta. It happened that the original Board, which had been appointed for the review of such cases, was not available at this time and, at the request of the Compensation Board, a substitute Board consisting of three eminent medical men was appointed. This Board examined the workman, taking X-rays, etc., and also examined the files relating to the case. After doing so it made a unanimous recommendation that the workman should receive compensation from the date of the accident. The workman and those acting for him naturally concluded that the incident was closed insofar as any dispute about paying compensation was concerned. But, not so. The Compensation Board, acting on the recommendation of its medical officer, still refused to recognize the claim of the workman but insisted that the case should be referred to another board of reference. It so happened that the decision again went against the Compensation Board, and it was compelled, however reluctantly, to agree to pay compensation to the workman. Thus the case dragged on for a whole year before the workman received what was his right under the Act. But even more serious than the delay is the fact that if there had not been aggressive representation made on his behalf, it is very doubtful if he would have received just treatment at all. We believe that such a procedure is not in conformity with the basic purpose of the Act. And while it is true that the number of cases in which there is dispute constitutes a comparatively small percentage of the total number of cases, the incident here referred to is not an isolated one and it reveals an attitude which should not be tolerated.

In the administration of the Act, the function of the medical referee is an ex-

ceedingly important one from every point of view. He should be a man whose ability and experience is unquestioned, and who is recognized as an outstanding member of his profession. This is necessary in order that there may be the utmost confidence in his decisions. We appreciate that in order to secure such a man the salary must be sufficiently large to attract leaders in the medical profession.

We feel that it is impossible to too strongly impress upon this committee the urgent necessity of making provision for sympathetic and equitable administration of the Act. There appears to have grown up, in connection with the administration of the Alberta Act, an assumption that the chief function of the administration is to conserve at all costs the funds of the board, even at the expense of injured workmen in whose interest the legislation was enacted. We are convinced that there must be a change in this regard if those coming under the Act are to have confidence in its administration.

Because of the dissatisfaction which has been caused by the fact that injured workmen have not, in many cases, received the consideration to which they were entitled, there has evolved in some quarters a desire for some form of appeal from the decisions of the Compensation Board. The attitude of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on this matter, as expressed in a resolution passed at its 1927 convention, is as follows:—

“That representatives of Labour throughout Canada be urged to oppose the creation of appeal boards set up for the purpose of making final decisions on claims for compensation, thus closing the door for the review of such claims.”

The Alberta Federation of Labour concurs in that view. We are opposed to anything approaching the system which prevailed before the present Act came into force. We believe that, given equitable and sympathetic administration of the Act, no appeal from decisions of the Board will be necessary or desirable. We want to again draw attention to the fact that any sincere agitation for a place of appeal is the result of a pronounced feeling that there has been a lack of that sympathetic administration which might reasonably be expected in connection with legislation that is designed to bring compensation and relief to injured workmen and their dependants.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR,

Secretary.

Nova Scotia Fishermen and Workmen's Compensation

In the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1927, pages 829-830, reference was made to the fact that the Government of Nova Scotia had appointed Mr. Carl D. Dennis, of Amherst, under the Public Inquiries Act, to inquire into the position of the fishing and lumbering industries in relation to workmen's compensation in the province. At a meeting held in Lunenburg the commission heard the evidence of a number of witnesses, including several fishing captains. A petition was presented by Mr. J. J. Kinley, containing the following recommendations:—

(1) "That in view of the large amount of money annually voted for the assistance of relief societies in other industries, which in addition thereto receive the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation, it be recommended to the Government of Nova Scotia that it annually appropriate similar sums for the relief of the burden thrown upon the fishing industry by

the heavy assessments of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

(2) That if the Workmen's Compensation Board does not concur in the contention of your petitioners, it be recommended to the Government of Nova Scotia that it apply to the Supreme Court of the Province for an interpretation of Section 59(d) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, with a view to ascertain whether that section provides for the creation of one disaster fund which can be drawn upon to avoid increased assessments upon any industry or group of industries suffering from a disaster or disasters or whether that section provides for individual disaster funds for individual industries or groups of industries, and that each industry or group of industries in case of disaster is limited to the amount that it individually has contributed to such disaster fund.

(3) That it be recommended to the Government that the rates of assessment upon the vessels engaged in the fishing industry shall not at any time be greater than the rates in force during the year 1926."

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IN CANADA

AN account of the industrial research work carried on in the Dominion at the present time was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1926, and March, 1927, where the constitution and work of the National Research Council of Canada were described. This council was established in 1916 for the purpose of stimulating research at a comparatively small cost to the public treasury, and of building up as effective an organization as possible, on a basis of voluntary service. Existing organizations with their equipment and trained scientific investigators, have been enlisted in this work. During the year 1925-26, for example, forty-two specific investigations were in progress in various Canadian laboratories, each of which was directed, without remuneration, by a Canadian scientist possessing special qualifications for the work entrusted to him. In the provincial field a Scientific and Industrial Research Council was appointed in Alberta in 1921, the work of investigation being carried on by special investigators acting in collaboration with members of the provincial university staff. Labour organizations have repeatedly given their approval to proposals for developing research work, and since 1925 the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has had a representative on the Research Council.

New Federal Proposals

The Dominion Government is now considering the question of extending the work of the National Research Council by establishing national research laboratories. Refer-

ence to the new proposals was made at the meeting of representatives of Dominion and provincial governments held at Ottawa last November, outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1927, page 1169. On that occasion the Hon. James Malcolm, minister of Trade and Commerce, informed the conference that this question was receiving the most earnest consideration of the federal government. He announced that a plan commensurate with the importance of research for the purpose of developing Canadian industries would shortly be evolved, and stated that at the last session of Parliament a vote of \$170,000 had been passed for the National Research Council. Many representations had been made, he continued, that the vote might reasonably be increased, and the government had announced that next session it would bring down a more extensive plan of expansion. The Council, which is made up of men working gratuitously, last year spent \$170,000, and of this \$80,000 went to the universities for research; \$40,000 for scholarships; and \$30,000 for the Council's own research. The Council made a recommendation for the establishment of a national institution comparable to the Bureau of Standards at Washington, and Mr. Malcolm stated that the government was sympathetic to this proposal. Before any large scheme were embarked upon, however, there must, he said, be a clear understanding to prevent overlapping.

Premier Ferguson, of Ontario, declared that his province had done some valuable research work during the war, and that he had con-

templated going more deeply into it if the central authority did not undertake the work. After Mr. Malcolm had returned and made his announcement last summer, Mr. Ferguson had decided rather than to cross wires to wait and see what policies might be adopted.

Concluding the discussion, Mr. Malcolm declared that a question of such major importance could not be decided in a brief space of time, and that the sympathetic support of the provinces would be necessary.

Proposed Ontario Scheme

The Hon. G. H. Ferguson, premier and minister of Education for Ontario, in the course of a speech delivered in December to a gathering of manufacturers at Toronto, further outlined a plan for the development of scientific industrial research in the province. Mr. Ferguson referred to the high development of technical and university education in Ontario, but he claimed that education was not carried to a sufficiently high standard or to a sufficiently high point. "We have the machinery; we have the equipment, we have the staff of trained men," he continued; "what we need is the opportunity for them after they have had their training—an opportunity to carry on their research work." Having outlined the achievements of organized research work in Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Japan, Mr. Ferguson proceeded to outline a plan for Ontario. "I believe the place to establish research laboratories and organizations is in the atmosphere that lends itself to such work. I would not say that these things must be under the control of a university or a government, but I say they should be associated with universities and educational institutions, where the men are available and the students are there to carry on this work, rather than establishing an institution at Ottawa, which will, to some extent, at any rate, detract from its immediate usefulness.

"I have in mind an ambitious scheme of my own, and perhaps we may establish our own institution. I have in view the idea that industry should take part in this thing and contribute to it. I think we should have the opportunity, and if necessary, I would consider favourably the passing of legislation to create a board upon which industry as well as the university would have representation. The board would be the administrative council, and among its duties would be the assigning of whatever moneys were available to the different branches which would include investigation in minerals, in textiles or in everything else—the branches would all report to that council board. I believe that with the co-operation of industry, with the assist-

ance and under the direction of the trained men at the university, and with a whole hearted enthusiastic backing of the government—which you will have—we can make a great success of industrial research in the province of Ontario.

"May I tell you the plan I have in mind," Mr. Ferguson continued, and I discussed it with one of the great captains of industry, and he was good enough to say he thought it was sound—a research endowment of \$2,000,000 which would give us annually \$100,000. If that could be raised over a period of five years in instalments we would have the first year, \$20,000 and so on until we got our hundred thousand dollars. The government is prepared to give the use of a building free to start this organization for a period of five years; because we must start in a small way and expand and grow. If you collected twenty per cent of your two millions in the first year—you put up a million and the government will put up a million—put up enough to give us twenty thousand the first year and carry it on until the end of your five years; you would have available \$100,000 a year which would do a tremendous lot toward the investigation and solution of the problems of nature and of industry.

"That, simply and shortly, is the idea I had in mind. The Government of Ontario is prepared to co-operate with you and with the Dominion Government for the development of industry and the business expansion of this great country of ours."

Views of Manufacturers

Leading members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association state that they will strongly support any plan for the development of industrial research. Mr. S. R. Parsons, former president of the Association, referred to Mr. Ferguson's proposals as follows:

"There can be no doubt as to support forthcoming from industrialists. The plan is not new to them, and they will join in it most heartily. It is the only thing that can really help us at this stage, and if we do not take it up we will lag behind other nations.

"In fact, the need is so great that a committee of engineers was formed to take this matter up, and the Technical Service Council was formed to raise funds. It secured \$20,000 six months ago. That is only an indication that the manufacturers have the right spirit and will get behind this new plan.

"The Technical Service Council was formed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to prepare plans whereby graduates of Canadian Universities could be retained in Canada

and absorbed into our industrial life instead of drifting off to foreign countries. Those who were enlisted to raise funds were: Dr. Cody, Sir John Aird, Sir Edward Kemp, C. A. Magrath and myself, and we have practically attained our objective of \$30,000. This, of course, merely shows the attitude of the manufacturers, who will give the research fund all possible co-operation. It will mark a new

era in industrial development in Ontario. We believed that from what other countries were doing we were lagging behind.

"We felt the situation all the more keenly when we took into account the advantage we held in having such unlimited natural resources. It is showing the way to the Dominion Government and will be of tremendous value to the province."

The United States National Bureau of Economic Research

The *International Labour Review*, a monthly publication of the International Labour Office, gives in its December issue a brief description of the constitution and work of the United States National Bureau of Economic Research, as representing a notable and apparently successful experiment in the impartial investigation of controversial questions affecting governments, employers, and employees. The National Bureau was formed on the initiative of a small group of economists and statisticians who were engaged during the war, in various branches of government service dealing with the mobilization of the total resources of the country, and frequently found themselves handicapped by the lack of any exact knowledge of certain fundamental objective facts. During the reconstruction period following upon the war these men came to the conclusion "that peace demands a knowledge of facts even more varied in scope and harder to get than the knowledge demanded by war." It was realized that in time of peace the knowledge of vital economic facts would require to be "broadcasted to the whole public instead of being passed on in confidential memoranda to a few high officers." The Bureau was set up and incorporated as a non-profit-making corporation in the State of New York on January 29, 1920. Its charter states that "The particular objects for which the corporation is formed are to encourage, in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research and discovery, and the application of knowledge in the well-being of mankind; and in particular to conduct, or assist in the making of, exact and impartial investigations in the field of economic, social and industrial science, and to this end to co-operate with Governments, universities, learned societies and individuals."

To secure impartiality and accuracy in its findings, the Bureau has recourse to three chief measures: (1) its research staff is made up of men enjoying a high reputation for scientific research: (2) the type of investigation carried on is essentially the finding and *measuring* of

facts bearing upon economic, social and industrial problems; and (3) the by-laws of the corporation provide for a Board of Directors made up of men representing the most divergent points of view on such problems, to whom all reports of the Bureau must be submitted before publication.

The annual budget of the National Bureau of Economic Research is at present rather more than \$100,000. It obtains the necessary funds in part from annual grants made by certain of the large foundations (Carnegie, Laura Spelman, Rockefeller, etc), in part from extraordinary grants made by the Government or by some organization for special research to be carried out, in part from the sale of its reports, and largely from the sustaining members, now numbering some 500, who, approving of the aims of the organization, subscribe from \$25 to \$1,000 annually. These sustaining members are of the most varied description, including some Governments and Government offices, a number of trade unions, certain employers' associations, Federal Reserve banks, and many business firms, universities and individuals. The reports of the Bureau so far published have centered round two inter-related questions—*income in the United States and the business cycle.*

The Egyptian Government has set up a Commission to study the question of labour in Egypt and to prepare legislation to safeguard the interests of workers and conduce to the reduction of disputes and the maintenance of good relations between workers and employers. The Commission is presided over by the Under-Secretary of State for Justice, and its members comprise two senators and two deputies as well as representatives of the Departments most interested in the question. The first meeting was recently held, and sub-committees were formed to study and report on various branches of the main question.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Manitoba

THE second annual report of the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Public Welfare of Manitoba, recently received by the Department of Labour, outlines the work carried on during the twelve months' period ending April 30, 1926. It will be recalled that the Mothers' Allowance Commission was abolished in 1924 and its functions transferred to the Child Welfare Bureau (LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1924, page 373; August, 1924, page 626, etc.). The Child Welfare Division is assisted in its work by many individuals and institutions interested in promoting family welfare in the Province. The report states that the experiment of granting public aid in their own homes to children deprived of their fathers' support was begun in 1911 although the principle of such aid had been applied in a limited way by private agencies for many years prior to this date. It is considered that "the experimental stage has practically passed, and besides the humanitarian reason for its existence there is the economic justification for our legislation." In this respect, the report quotes the opinion of the Pennsylvania State Board of Education as follows: "It is actually cheaper in dollars and cents to maintain children in their own homes than to support them in institutions, and 'home-made' children, cared for by their own mothers, have the best chance of becoming healthy normal citizens." However the report considers that such emphasis is misplaced; that the important consideration is what it costs the child; and that "deprivation of his own home is a very serious thing for any child."

In Canada, five provinces have similar legislation but lack uniform administration. Similarly 42 of the States have adopted this principle with varying adequacy in regard to the amount of allowance granted.

The report observes that certain fundamental principles must be observed if such laws are to be effective child-welfare measures, the essential requirements being as follows:

1. Application broad enough to permit aid whenever by such means a suitable home may be obtained.
2. Age limitation to conform with education and child labour laws.
3. Amount of allowance to be based on the needs of each individual family with due regard to other available resources.

4. Investigation in each case to determine the home conditions and the allowances needed for the proper care of children.

5. Continued supervision in order that the welfare of the children may be protected and the allowance adjusted to meet changing conditions.

6. The protection of the public purse against fraudulent or unwarranted claims and burdens that should be borne by other communities or by individuals morally or legally responsible and able to furnish support.

7. Appropriation sufficient to carry out the purpose of the legislation with respect both to funds required for allowances and to expenses of administration.

At the beginning of the year, 682 families were receiving allowances. This number increased to 713 at the end of the fiscal year, April 30, 1926, being a net increase of 4.5 per cent. For varying periods during the year, 825 families were dealt with. The number of new applications in 1925-1926 showed a marked reduction as compared with the year 1923-1924, thirty-seven fewer families applying for assistance. The number of applications granted also shows a reduction—40 families or a difference of 21.8 per cent. Of the total of 124 families to whom the allowance was discontinued during the year, it is noteworthy that 74, or 59.6 per cent, became self-supporting, and that 33 mothers, or 26.6 per cent were re-married.

British Columbia

The annual report of the Board administering the Mothers' Pension Act of British Columbia for the year ending September 30, 1926, recently received by the Department of Labour, indicates that 374 new applications were received during the year. Applications for reconsideration of previous decisions numbering 666 were also dealt with. For the year ending September 30, 1926, the total expenditure under the Act amounted to \$553,872, of which \$537,760 was paid as assistance and \$16,112 as administration expenses, the percentage cost of administration amounting to 2.91 per cent. During the year 1,161 families, including 3,134 children received assistance. Total payments under the Act since it became effective in July, 1920, have amounted to \$2,952,182.65.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN QUEBEC

Publication of Orders Governing Printing, Book-Binding, Lithographing and Envelope-Making Establishments (1) in Montreal and District (2) in Rest of Province

THE *Quebec Official Gazette*, published in its issue of December 3, 1927, the text of Orders No. 3 and No. 4 under the Women's Minimum Wage Act, governing female employees in printing, bookbinding, lithographing and envelopemaking establishments in the Province. Orders No. 1 and 2, governing employment in the laundry industry, were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1926, page 1195, and March, 1927, page 271, and the text of Order No. 3 was given in the issue for November, 1927, page 1174.

The Act provides, at section 7, that orders of the Women's Minimum Wage commission become effective 60 days after their publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the commission having authority, however, to extend such delay if circumstances so require. Orders No. 3 and 4 will therefore, in the normal course, come into force at the beginning of February.

It will be recalled that Order No. 3 governs female employees in printing, bookbinding, lithographing and envelopemaking establishments in the city and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island. The minimum weekly rate for experienced workers within this district is fixed at \$12.50, and for apprentices \$7, \$8, \$9.50 and \$11 respectively for each of four periods of apprenticeship of six months' duration, the learning period lasting for two years. The text of Order No. 4 is as follows:—

Order No. 4

Governing female employees in printing, bookbinding, lithographing and envelope-making establishments of the Province of Quebec, with the exception of the city and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island.

1. *Minimum*: No wage shall be less per week for the regular recognized working period of the establishment than is set forth in the following table:

<i>Experienced Workers</i>	\$9.00
<i>Apprentices</i> :	
1st six months.....	6.00
2nd six months.....	6.50
3rd six months.....	7.00
4th six months.....	8.00

2. *Maximum of Inexperienced Workers*: The number of inexperienced workers having less than twenty-four months of apprenticeship shall not exceed one half of the total female working force.

3. *Overtime*: Any female employee doing work in excess of the regular recognized working period of the establishment shall be paid for same at not less than the regular rates, but in all cases according to the prevailing custom of the trade.

4. *Lost Time*: Any female employee losing time during the regular recognized working period of the establishment will be paid proportionately for the actual number of hours worked.

5. *Deductions for absence*: No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned proportionately to the regular recognized working period of the establishment.

6. *Waiting*: An employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time spent.

7. *Permits*: The Board may issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged or handicapped workers. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers and employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems which this Order may concern.

8. *Penalties*: Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine. (See Section 12 of the Act).

9. *Posting*: Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place.

10. This Order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

11. This Order shall come into force and be effective on March 1, 1928.

GUS. FRANCO, *Chairman*.
EUGENE RICHARD.
J. C. GRIFFIN.
OMER BRUNET.

For the employees, Mrs. L. Cloutier, Miss E. Guay, Miss B. Delisle.

For the Employers, S. G. Chabot, S. R. Paradis, W. Ruel.

For the Public, E. Chapleau, Priest; Mrs. A. C. Drouin, Mrs. E. L. Laferté.

Quebec, November 16, 1927.

Section 12 of the Women's Minimum Wage Act, mentioned in section 8 of the foregoing order, provides that an employer who employs a female worker at a wage lower than the minimum rate fixed by the Board is subject to a penalty not exceeding \$50, recoverable on summary conviction.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Legislative Demands Submitted to Dominion Government

THE legislative programme of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was submitted to the Dominion Government at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, on January 9. The proposals were presented by the executive officers of the Congress, who were supported by officials of numerous labour organizations throughout Canada. The Dominion Government was represented at the meeting by the following ministers:

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour; Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue; Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence; Hon. C. Stewart, Minister of the Interior; Hon. E. Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways; Hon. J. H. King, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; Hon. R. Forke, Minister of Immigration and Colonization; Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General; and Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works.

The delegation was composed of the following representatives of labour organizations:

Tom Moore, President, and James Simpson, J. T. Foster, R. J. Tallon, Vice Presidents, and P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

A. Martel, Executive Board Member, J. F. Marsh and Pat. Green, General Organizers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

T. Broad, Executive Board Member, and F. Lee, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

W. Jewkes, Secretary, C.P.R. System Federation, Western Lines, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Chas. Dickie, Secretary, Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labour.

J. W. Bruce, General Organizer, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters.

A. Bell, Vice President, and A. J. Crawford, General Representative, Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance.

E. Ingles, Vice President, John Noble, James Brodrick, General Representatives, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

E. Hamelin, General President, National Association of Marine Engineers.

Hon. G. D. Robertson, Vice President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

E. W. A. O'Dell, General Representative, Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

J. G. A. Decelles, Executive Board Member, The Commercial Telegraphers Union.

A. Gariepy, Vice President, Cigarmakers International Union of America.

W. Coyle, Vice President, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers.

James Somerville, Vice President, International Association of Machinists.

A. D. Dear, Vice President, and R. Maxwell, International Association of Fire Fighters.

F. W. Folker, International Moulders Union.

W. F. Bush, Executive Board Member, United Garment Workers of America.

M. Bergstein and H. Segal, General Representatives, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union.

J. J. Reeves, Federated Association of Letter Carriers.

A. Bastien, General Representative, American Federation of Labour.

W. G. Powlesland, Vice President, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

F. Molineux, General Organizer, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

W. P. Covert, Vice President, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees.

J. A. P. Haydon, Legislative Vice President, Ontario and Quebec Conference, Typographical Unions.

F. W. Jackson, Secretary, Ontario Provincial Conference, International Union Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.

Address by President Moore

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in introducing the delegation, said that their task had been made easier through favourable action taken by Parliament on several matters which had, for a great number of years, been incorporated in the legislative programs submitted, and also by the departmental action of several Ministers in compliance with the requests of labour organizations.

"I particularly wish," he said, "to convey the appreciation of the organized workers whom we represent, and I believe, I could truthfully say, of the people of Canada for the great step in social progress which has

been taken through the passage of the Federal Old Age Pensions Act, introduced by your Government and passed by Parliament at the last session. Though this measure is not ideal or as generous as labour would have liked it, it will, nevertheless, bring some measure of relief into the lives of thousands of workers who are unable in their declining years to support themselves. Difficulties have yet to be overcome before this measure is available to all citizens of this Dominion and we wish to express appreciation of the efforts put forth by the Minister of Labour, the Hon. Peter Heenan, to have the various Provincial Governments agree to co-operate and thus make the Act nation-wide in its application. We believe this is the first essential step to be taken before amendments to the Act are sought, but, nevertheless, any changes which the Government might see fit to introduce, which would make easier the acceptance of the measure by some of the provinces, would be welcomed. We also wish to commend your Government for introducing and securing the enactment of amendments to the Trade Mark and Designs Act, which now enables our organizations to register and properly protect their union labels, shop cards, etc.

"Other legislation which we note with satisfaction is that creating the Canadian National Steamships, giving effect to our recommendations for the carrying on of the West Indies Steamship Service by a Government-owned line in co-operation with the Canadian National Railways; the Act amending the Workmen's Compensation Act respecting Government employees (1918), which authorizes the Governor in Council to name a Board or authority to deal with such cases in Prince Edward Island; amendments to the Income Tax Act raising the age of exemption of dependent children from 18 to 21 years of age; the Acts passed encouraging further use of Canadian mined coal by subsidy to coking plants and the encouragement to have the same publicly owned by making the subsidy larger in such cases, and the Acts providing for the extension of public ownership by the establishment of Harbour Commissions for the ports of Halifax and St. John.

"We deplore that the Bills introduced by the Government to amend the Immigration Act and the Criminal Code, in harmony with Labour's requests, were rejected by the Senate, but trust that they will be again re-introduced during the forthcoming session.

"We wish to extend our thanks to the Ministers of Immigration and of Health for the compliance with our request for medical examination of immigrants to take place as near

their homes as possible, which has been done by sending over a staff of Canadian doctors to Great Britain and other countries. We wish to also thank the Ministers of Marine and of Public Works for having equalized the wages of marine engineers, etc., and trust that the other departments concerned will soon adopt the same policy on vessels operated by them.

"The action of the Minister of Labour in appointing an additional officer for the Maritimes and a chief officer at Ottawa to secure the better supervision of Fair Wage Clauses in Government contracts is appreciated, as is also the inclusion of these clauses in concessions let for cutting and use of pulp wood from the Crown Lands of Canada.

"Notwithstanding the elimination of all these important matters from our Legislative Program, a great number still have to be reiterated and some new ones introduced, chief of which is the request which will be made for the re-enactment of the Technical Education Act (1919).

Referring to the members of the delegation, Mr. Moore stated that they were all Canadians engaged in looking after the interests of their respective organizations in the Dominion of Canada. The matters to be submitted were, he believed, not only in the interest of the organized workers but of benefit to the country as a whole.

"The large majority of those composing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada," the president continued, "hold membership in international unions, though several thousands of them are organized in national, provincial and local organizations where it is considered their interest can be better served in that way. Because of this, others unfriendly to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada have sought to leave the impression that we are less responsible or desirable Canadian citizens, therefore, an innovation has been made this year and a memorandum prepared setting forth the facts as to the status of the body we represent."

Prime Minister's Reply

In thanking the delegation from the Trades and Labour Congress for giving the Government the benefit of its views, the Prime Minister said that the interview this year had been of such a cordial and constructive character that he felt impelled to do more than close the proceedings with the usual assurance that the Government would give careful consideration to their representations.

He wished in the first place to congratulate the Congress on the representative character

of its delegation, whose members had come from every section of the Dominion and from almost every field of labour. It was to him an encouragement and an inspiration to meet the representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress at these annual interviews. In one sense, indeed, the interview this morning had been a conference between representatives of two parliaments—the one a parliament of the workers of the nation, organized in their separate trades and occupations, and the other a parliament of the Canadian people as a whole, organized in their constituencies. The two parliaments were by no means distinct or separate. They were united to a large extent in the personnel of their electorate and equally in their ideals for the national welfare. Such conferences were always helpful, and he wished, on behalf of his colleagues and himself, to say that they were looked forward to each year with cordial anticipation.

Mr. King then complimented Mr. Moore and the other members of the delegation on the admirable manner in which they had prepared and presented their memoranda, remarking that he could not recall any delegation which had excelled it in the presentation of its case.

There was one feature of the discussion to which he wished to call particular attention. His reference was to the comparative industrial peace which had existed in Canada during the past year. It was a splendid thing to be able to make such a statement at a time when many countries were disturbed by the turmoil of industrial conflict, and he felt that the credit for the peace in Canadian industry was due in very large measure to the spirit of good-will and co-operation which was fostered by the Trades and Labour Congress.

In conclusion, the Prime Minister thanked Mr. Moore, as President of the Trades and Labour Congress, for the kind and generous way in which he had commended the action of the Government in giving effect to certain of the recommendations of the Congress during the late session. He wished to assure the members of the delegation that he and his colleagues were sincerely desirous of meeting their wishes in every way possible and that their further recommendations would receive the most careful consideration of the Government.

The Hon. Peter Heenan also spoke, expressing his appreciation of references made by some of the speakers to the work of his department and to his own services as Minister of Labour.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper then presented the following memorandum:—

Status and Membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

During the forty-three years which have passed since the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was first founded it has annually, almost without exception, presented to the Federal Government a program embodying the views and desires of the organized workers of Canada respecting legislation affecting their interests.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada being composed of, and controlled by, Canadian workers only, has always been recognized by the Government of the day as the authoritative medium through which the organized workers have expressed their opinions and it has been upon its representations that such measures have been enacted as the fair wage regulations, the creation of the Federal Department of Labour, the Technical Education Act, the substitution of State instead of Private Employment Offices, measures governing compensation for Federal employees, Old Age Pensions, etc.

The co-operation of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was sought by the Government and freely given during the period of the war, its representatives acting upon such important Boards as the Advisory Committee to the Director of Coal Operations; the Canada Registration Board, the Conservation Commission, Repatriation Committee, etc. Its nominees have also been accepted by the Government in respect to:—The Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, Labour Adviser to the Peace Delegation (1919), Labour member on the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Commission, the Labour Appeal Board, the Industrial Relations Commission (1919), and subsequent National Industrial Conferences and Inter-Provincial Conferences arising therefrom, Commission on Prison Reform (1921), Advisory Council of the Health Department, the Economic Development Commission, the Employment Service Council, Canadian National Directorate, Conference on Winter Employment, Dominion Council on Women's Immigration, Dominion Fire Prevention Association, National Research Council, and to the annual conferences of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations.)

Answering a question in Parliament on May 20, 1924, as to whether Labour was given an opportunity of nominating its representatives to the International Labour Conferences, the then Minister of Labour (Hon. James Murdock) replied:—

"Section 389 of the Peace Treaty provides that the representative of the employees shall be chosen from the organization chiefly representative of the workpeople, and it is claimed that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada answers this description in respect to the workpeople of Canada; therefore, under previous governments, and under this government, the Congress has been deemed *without question* to be entitled to name the representative."

From time to time other bodies have endeavoured to supersede the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada as the representative body of organized workers in this Dominion, but such claims have never been justified, and are not now, as the following information extracted from the official publica-

tion of the Federal Labour Department, 'Labour Organization in Canada' for the year ending December 31, 1926, clearly shows:—

The Congress is composed of the Canadian membership of 57 International unions having 1,297 Canadian branches; 2 National unions having 54 branches; 2 Provincial Federations of Labour; 41 Trades and Labour Councils located in the chief industrial centres of the Dominion, and 43 Provincial, District and local Federal Unions chartered directly by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

It is held by some that membership in an international union makes workers of this Dominion less responsible or desirable citizens, but it would not appear that any Federal Government had accepted this, when it is considered that of three members of the Government who have occupied the office of Federal Minister of Labour, including the present incumbent, the Hon. Peter Heenan, all hold membership in international unions.

The Trades and Labour Congress has not only its Dominion Executive, but Provincial Executives, Federations of Labour and Trades and Labour Councils operating in the respective provinces and industrial centres throughout the Dominion, all of which receive the same measure of recognition from provincial and civic authorities as the Dominion Government has always accorded the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada itself.

The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is distributed in every province of the Dominion and likewise includes men and women engaged in practically all of the varied industrial occupations carried on in Canada. Without enumerating all of these the following major groups are quoted, compiled from the Table of Membership published in 'Labour Organization in Canada' (December, 1926.)

- (a) *Railroad Workers:* Including telegraphers and dispatchers, locomotive engineers, signalmen, maintenance of way employees, car repair and Federated shop crafts, clerks, freight handlers, station employees, firemen and oilers, etc.
- (b) *Building Trades:* Including bricklayers, bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters, electrical workers, steam and operating engineers, granite cutters, stonecutters, labourers, lathers, sheet metal workers, painters, plumbers, plasterers, etc.
- (c) *Metal Trades:* Including blacksmiths, boilermakers, iron, steel and tin workers, machinists, moulders, pattern makers, metal polishers, etc.
- (d) *Service Trades:* Including barbers, retail clerks, brewery workers, beverage dispensers, hotel and restaurant employees, bakery workers, teamsters, chauffeurs, deliverymen, commercial telegraphers, butcher workmen, news vendors, street railway employees, etc.
- (e) *Marine Workers:* Including marine engineers, longshoremen, seamen, fishermen, etc.
- (f) *Clothing Trades:* Including hat and cap makers, garment workers, ladies garment workers, boot and shoe workers, fur workers, custom tailors, etc.

(g) *Printing Trades:* Including typographical, bookbinders, photo engravers, printers and die stamper, printing pressmen, lithographers, stereotypers, etc.

(h) *Mine Workers.*

(i) *Miscellaneous:* Others besides the above are civil service employees, civic employees of all grades, fire fighters, policemen, theatrical stage employees, musicians, hospital staffs, cigarmakers, broom and whisk makers, janitors and office cleaners, jewelry workers, lumber camp workers, etc.

The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress is just as widely varied in the religious beliefs of its members, the Congress and its affiliated units making no distinction or exercising any authority whatever in that respect.

In conclusion, we desire to direct attention to the fact that membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is based on actual financial returns submitted by its affiliated units and in that it differs materially from several other groups included in the total compilation of trade union membership in Canada published in "Labour Organization in Canada."

For the purpose of the statements contained herein, the issue of "Labour Organization in Canada," dated December, 1926, has been used as these are the latest official figures available. We can state, however, that those for the current year will only emphasize the predominance of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada as the number of members reported to the Convention of the Congress in August last, based on per capita tax received during the year, showed an increase of 11,325 members over those of the year ending August 31, 1926.

We contend organized labour should be given membership on delegations, commissions or boards dealing with matters affecting the interests of industrial wage earners, as for instance the Economic Conference (Geneva 1927), the Tariff Board, etc., and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, being of a truly representative nature, as set forth in this statement, that it is the proper body to consult on seeking nominations for such appointments.

Memorandum on Technical Education

Organized labour has always recognized the advantages of education and for that reason has, from the inception of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, given constant attention to all phases of this important subject. In 1907, the Executive of the Congress, jointly with a large delegation of manufacturers and others, waited upon the Government to make representations as to the advisability of having a commission appointed to inquire into the whole aspect of technical education. This request was not complied with until June 1910 when the commission asked for was appointed, Mr. James Simpson, Vice-President of the Congress, being included thereon as the representative of the workers. After carrying out investigations in European and other countries this Commission submitted a very comprehensive report to the Government in 1913. The war years intervening, however, no action was taken by the Government until the session of Parliament of 1919, when the present Technical Education Act was passed.

This Act provides for the appropriation of \$10,000,000 by the Federal Government to be expended during the ten-year period ending

March 31, 1929. Grants are to be made from this sum to the respective provinces on the basis of population, but not to exceed an amount equivalent to that which the Provincial Government has itself expended on technical education during the year. A proportion of this money, not to exceed 25 per cent of the annual grant can be used for acquiring lands, buildings or on furnishings or equipment.

The assistance rendered by this Act has enabled the provinces to develop a very widespread and efficient system of technical education. In the report of the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour for the year ending March 31, 1926, it is shown that during that year 72 municipalities were conducting day classes and 166 were conducting evening classes. There were employed 1,361 day teachers, 2,090 evening teachers, and 27 correspondence teachers, a total in all of 2,478. Out of a total of 88,691 pupils, 29,010 attended during the days; 57,706 attended evening classes, the remaining pupils taking correspondence courses. A large number of these are apprentices continuing their education under the rules of apprenticeship councils formed jointly by employers and trade unions, such as those of the printing industry, railroad shops, and certain sections of the building industry.

Technical education is fully recognized as an essential part of apprenticeship training, enabling Canadian workers to become fully qualified to fill any position in Canadian industry and throughout the entire period of the operation of this Act, employers, labour organizations, educational authorities and all who realize the necessity for technical education as a foundation for industrial efficiency have co-operated fully in carrying out the purposes of technical education as set forth in the Commission's report.

These activities are beneficial to the country as a whole and it is our opinion that every possible assistance and encouragement should be given to maintain them at the present high level and provide for their future expansion. It is doubtful, however, if this would be possible if the financial burden was left entirely to the respective Provincial Governments and as the present Act only provides for Dominion assistance until March 31, 1929, it is now urged that it should be renewed at the forthcoming session of Parliament, in order to ensure that this important work may be continued.

Memorandum re Dominion Fair Wage Policies

Ever since the adoption by the House of Commons in March, 1900, of the Fair Wage Resolutions difficulties have been met in securing application of the same so as to give proper protection to workers employed on work instituted by or in behalf of the Government.

The regulations put into effect by Order-in-Council to carry out the instructions of the fair wage resolutions have been amended from time to time presumably with the intention of strengthening the administrative machinery and securing more effective compliance with the sections of the resolutions which state "that all Government contracts shall contain such provisions as will prevent abuses" and "that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade, etc."

The appointment of fair wage officers operating under the Minister of Labour has also

assisted materially in enforcing fair wage clauses in Government contracts and with their assistance thousands of dollars have been collected for workers who had failed to receive remuneration for their services in accordance with the fair wage clauses of the contracts. Unfortunately, it is equally true that additional thousands of dollars have gone into the coffers of contractors which, had the terms of the fair wage clauses been fully enforced, would have rightfully gone into the pay envelopes of the employees.

The absence of any penalties to be imposed on contractors who wilfully violate the fair wage clauses, coupled with the lack of supervision and the possibility of financial gain encourages contractors to violate these clauses in their contracts. The policy of leaving to the workers or their representatives the responsibility of reporting violations of these clauses gives the unfair employer an advantage and makes the worker subject to discrimination. To more effectually cover up their violations some contractors refuse the right of workers' representatives to visit jobs so as to become acquainted with conditions at first hand.

The fact that fair wage regulations are based on a resolution of the House of Commons and not on an Act of Parliament, makes it that only such portions of these regulations are enforceable at law as are incorporated in each individual contract. In this respect cases have occurred where Departments have let contracts without consulting with the Labour Department and in some instances even without inclusion of any fair wage clauses whatever. Laxity in this respect, coupled with the division of authority between the Labour Department and other Departments of the Government in respect to enforcement of fair wage regulations tends to nullify the general declarations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the amended fair wage regulations of April 9, 1924 (P.C. 605) and Sections 1 and 3 (A) of the regulations therein set out.

Section 5 of these regulations provides:—

"In all cases where clerks of works or other inspecting officers are appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract, they shall be specially instructed by the Department concerned to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the Department with which the contract was made."

On practically all jobs covered by the fair wage policy of the Government this regulation is totally ignored as is also Section 4 (C) which calls for the filing with the Minister by the contractor of an attested statement signifying that the fair wage clauses respecting wages, hours, etc., have been fully observed.

Again the latter paragraph of Clause 3, Section (A) of P.C. 605 enables contractors to avoid payment of recognized current wages by the setting up of "dummy" organizations. Instances have occurred, notably on the Welland Ship Canal, where contractors have attempted to make "contracting out" of the provisions of the Fair Wage Clauses a condition of employment, using this part of the fair wage regulations as their right to do so. The Section here referred to reads:—

"The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement

in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representative of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions, and hours of labour."

Difficulties have arisen in many instances because of lack of sufficient authority being vested with fair wage officers in respect to examination of books, pay rolls, etc., and the taking of immediate action in the cases of violation; such delay might be obviated if these officers were empowered by the Minister of Labour to act without having to first report violations to Ottawa and await further instructions.

The majority of the workers in Canada have already established the eight-hour working day. The imposition of longer hours on Government work has been a source of continuous trouble and as the Dominion Government is committed to the Washington Eight-Hour Day Convention of the International Labour Organization it would demonstrate the good faith of the Government on the question of the eight-hour day, and improve considerably the fair wage regulations, if a clause providing for a work day not exceeding eight hours was inserted in all fair wage contracts instead of the present provision calling for the observance of such hours as are customary in the District.

The above whilst not by any means a complete list, sets forth some of the major factors leading to non-observance of the fair wage resolutions.

The fact that contractors on nearly all jobs undertaken by, or on behalf of the Government are still able to start them under unfair conditions, and in many cases, notwithstanding the efforts of the Minister of Labour, continue under such conditions, demonstrates clearly the need for further amendments to the regulations.

In order to assist the Government in correcting these abuses, we strongly urge the following changes and further that the Fair Wage Regulations, so amended, be incorporated in an Act of Parliament so as to give the full power of the law in enforcing same.

1. The substitution of the words "not to exceed eight hours per day" instead of "such hours as are customary in the district."

2. That Clause 5, Section (A) relating to the duties of inspecting officers, including supervision over labour conditions, be strictly enforced.

3. That penalties be imposed on contractors violating the fair wage clauses and making false declarations as to compliance with the same. Moneys collected for such violations to become the property of the Government when the workmen entitled to the same can not be located within a reasonable time.

4. That Clause 3, Section (A) limiting the powers of the Minister of Labour be repealed.

5. That extended authority to examine books, payrolls, etc., and take action in cases of violations be given by the Minister of Labour to the fair wage officers.

6. That a new clause be inserted providing for the right of representatives of workers' organizations to have free access to all jobs covered by fair wage policies of the Government.

7. That fair wage regulations should apply not only to works undertaken by the Government itself or by commissions using Government funds but also to trading companies of which the Government own part or all of the stock.

Memorandum on Migration

"The reasons against a wide-open policy allowing the entry of all races and classes are convincing. Mere numbers of themselves would contribute nothing to Canada's prosperity. Idle men without means are never an economic asset, and may, on the contrary, become a very heavy drag upon the producing part of the population. It is essential that immigrants coming to this country, come not only to Canada but to employment. It is equally essential that in finding employment for themselves they do not displace others."

The above quotation taken from the statement of the Minister of Immigration, the Hon. Robert Forke, and published in the "Toronto Globe" on the 3rd instant, clearly states the same principles as govern the policies of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada respecting immigration. It is because of the situation brought about by the bringing into Canada of immigrants contrary to the policy set forth by the Minister in the above statement that we find it necessary to again urge upon the Government to amend the Immigration Act and Regulations so as to prevent the continuance of conditions which bring hardship not only to residents of Canada but to the immigrants themselves.

It is not our purpose to enter into detail of the many cases which have been brought to our attention during the past year, but merely to refer in general terms to what we believe are three of the major causes of these unsatisfactory conditions.

First, the desire on the part of some employers to have available, at all times, a class of cheap and subservient labour. To ensure this, nationals who do not understand the language or the customs of this country and whose standards of living are much inferior to those in Canada, are sought as immigrants, and often given preferences in employment offering.

Secondly, the decentralizing of responsibility in immigration matters by the encouraging and subsidizing, either directly or indirectly, of different societies and religious denominations, and the placing in their hands of the power of recruiting immigrants which should be properly the function of the Government. This results in competition amongst these bodies to recruit immigrants for this country, based on the desire to maintain the preponderance of their own following instead of on the actual needs of the country.

Thirdly, the lack of co-ordination of effort in regulating the supply of immigrants which Canada can properly absorb.

Last year we presented in detail a number of suggestions which, if adopted, would, we believe, lead to the formation of an immigration policy which the majority of Canadian people could support, the following being a condensed summary of the same:—

That Oriental immigration should be excluded or reduced to a minimum. Abolition of all bonuses and grants to private agencies, and that the British Government be requested to exercise fuller supervision of these operating in the British Isles. Placing in prohibited classes of workers recruited outside Canada to replace those engaged in industrial disputes, contract labour, unless certified as being

required by the Employment Service of the Government, and children under working age unless accompanied by parents or coming to join them or other responsible relatives. Deportation of those entering Canada under assisted passage schemes or exempt class regulations who violate their agreements by seeking or accepting different employment within twelve months of entry. Reintroduction of the legislation passed by the House of Commons last year, and on five previous occasions, repealing the amendments to the Act made during the 1919 session of Parliament, discriminating against British-born citizens.

That a vigorous "back to the land" movement be inaugurated and land settlement and colonization schemes be made equally available to residents of Canada as to those of other countries. The repatriation of Canadian citizens resident in the U.S.A. should also be actively encouraged. That efforts be made to secure from United States Authorities equal rights of entry to the U.S.A. for all bona fide Canadian citizens, irrespective of their places of birth. That emigration as well as immigration statistics be published in accordance with the 1923 recommendations of the I.L.O. The creation of a Dominion Advisory Council on Immigration on which Labour shall have representation.

In addition to the above, and under instructions of our Edmonton 1927 Convention, we desire to submit the further following recommendation:—

That a clause be inserted in the Immigration Act that any Government, Company, Corporation, Society, Association, person or party or agents for the same, soliciting to bring immigrants into Canada, shall be responsible financially for the said immigrant for not less than one year.

Briefly summarized, our recommendations aim to secure the peopling of Canada, through immigration, by a free, enlightened, moral, energetic and law abiding class of citizens who would come to this country free from all false inducements and whose coming would result in permanent good and be a desirable acquisition to Canada.

We support the policy of giving first preference to those whose language, customs and standards of living make easier their assimilation in our national life.

We, therefore, again strongly urge the Government to take such steps as will give effect to the above recommendations.

Memorandum re Senate Reform

Last year we requested the Government to take action which would make the Senate responsive to public opinion and establish the supremacy of the elected Chamber,—the House of Commons—in all legislative matters. Though the matter was not dealt with by Parliament, we note that it was submitted by the Government for consideration to the Dominion-Provincial Conference of November last. As these meetings were held behind closed doors, the decisions arrived at can only be judged from the Press reports or that published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1927, and in the latter it is stated, that after discussing at considerable length several proposals pertaining to abolition or reform of the Senate, the conference expressed the belief that "there was a strong body

of opinion in favour of any reforms which might strengthen the general machinery of Parliament."

Past presentations respecting the Senate made by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada have emphasized that the veto power exercised by the Senate over legislation enacted in the House of Commons is contrary to a real democratic form of Government. This view was strongly corroborated by the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, in his statement of October last, respecting the decisions of the Privy Council granting the right to the Nova Scotia Government to abolish the Second Chamber in that Province and wherein he said:—

"In my own judgment, in the last analysis, the abolition of the Council, which will be effected in the near future, will be reflected not only in a more responsive public opinion but the whole responsibility for legislation, resting as it will upon the representatives of the people, will make for more serious and thoughtful consideration on the part of members of the House of Assembly. They will not be able to shield themselves behind a body which has in times past too frequently lent itself to the purpose of party manoeuvres."

During the past session of Parliament the Senate again rejected Bills which had passed the House of Commons amending the Criminal Code so as to restore the provisions existing prior to 1919 in respect to freedom of speech, Press, etc., and Bills amending the Immigration Act repealing the amendments of the 1919 session of Parliament and placing British-born citizens again on an equality with naturalized foreign-born citizens. These actions serve to emphasize the necessity for reform of the Senate so that the expressed will of the people shall predominate.

We, therefore, strongly urge that as a first step in this direction legislation be proceeded with during the forthcoming session of Parliament curtailing the powers of the Senate to the extent "that the veto of the Senate shall not be operative in respect to legislation which has passed three different sessions of the House of Commons."

Other Recommendations

Eight Hour Day.—The Washington (1919) Convention of the International Labour Organization to be fully applied so far as lies within the power of the Dominion Government to do so, and especially to all Government employees or those engaged on works undertaken by or on behalf of the Government.

One Day's Rest in Seven.—New legislation is desired embodying the principles of the conventions of the International Labour Conference on this matter, or failing this, the present Lord's Day Act so amended as to enable the above convention to be ratified.

British North America Act.—That such changes should be sought in the Act as will foster national unity by (a) giving power to the Federal Government to deal with all matters covered in recommendations and conventions of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations). (b) Abolish appeals to the Privy Council and establish the Supreme Court of Canada as the highest court of appeal; (c) give the Federal Government the undisputed

powers to effectively administer throughout Canada the Industrial Disputes Act of 1907 and its subsequent amendments and (d) bring about such changes in the constitution of Parliament as may be necessary to make decisions of the elected representatives of the people paramount.

Criminal Code Amendments.—(a) Reintroduction of the legislation passed by the House of Commons last session repealing the amendments inserted during the 1919 session of Parliament, with respect to freedom of association, etc., (b) An amendment to the Code to reinsert the clauses defining and legalizing picketing previously contained in Section 12, Chapter 173 of the Consolidated Statutes (1886).

Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance.—Requests for action to deal with unemployment are divided into two distinct phases: First, measures which would tend to reduce the volume of unemployment, definite recommendations in respect to which are incorporated in the report of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Winter Employment, held in 1924. Secondly, unemployment insurance on which detailed recommendations were incorporated in our 1924 and 1925 legislative program and are again reiterated.

National Fuel Policy.—Further action to bring about greater use in Canada of Canadian mined coal, which would result in more regular employment for the workers engaged in this industry.

Militia Act Amendments, Military Training, etc.—The resolutions presented in previous years are again reiterated and action urged to give effect to the requests incorporated therein which were (a) prohibition of maintenance by industrial corporations of armed forces designed for use during industrial disputes; (b) to give the Federal Government discretionary powers as to the provision of troops on requisition of municipal or provincial governments; (c) discontinuance of grants or other government aid for the continuance or encouragement of military cadet training in public schools.

International Labour Office.—It is satisfactory to note that Canada has accepted a seat on the Council of the League of Nations. Having assumed this further international responsibility, we contend that it is incumbent on the Canadian Government to demonstrate its good faith and confidence in the League of Nations and its allied bodies by every possible means. We, therefore, urge that all efforts should be made to ratify the conventions arising from the conferences of the International Labour Organization and to comply with the same in every respect, so far as lies within the power of the Dominion Government. And, further that the various Provincial Governments should be encouraged to maintain an interest in these matters and in the conferences of the I.L.O. so as to bring about the fullest compliance with conventions arising therefrom as are held to come within the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Authorities.

Marine Matters.—We again reiterate our request for (a) changes in the Shipping Act outlined in our legislative program of last year dealing with licensing and conditions of employment of marine engineers and others; asking for a qualified engineer to be appointed to sit as a commissioner with the Wreck Commission on all cases; that a Health Inspector be

appointed at each important port in Canada with powers of inspection on Canadian ships; Changes in the method of computing horsepower on steamships and for the revision of the Section dealing with coastwise trading so as to exclude from Canadian port to port trade other than ships built in Canada, owned by Canadians, manned by Canadian seamen and registered in Canada, with a view of permitting ships of other countries to enter this trade only under proper duties; that a duty be placed on ships used exclusively in Canadian trade, built or repaired outside of Canada so as to assist in providing employment in the ship building trades.

It is further requested that the policy of equalizing wages paid to marine engineers in different sections of Canada, now in effect by the Marine and Fisheries and the Public Works Departments be adopted by other Departments of the Government operating vessels.

Research Council.—Cognizance has been taken of the valuable work being undertaken by the Research Council of Canada and the hope is expressed that its future activities will also include research into matters which more directly affect the health and safety of industrial workers. The Council has directed attention to the advisability of providing a National Research Institute as necessary to enable its work to be more effectively and vigorously prosecuted and this proposal is fully endorsed.

Bankruptcy Act.—Amendments to this Act are sought which would give claims for wages and salaries of employees first rank and priority over all other creditors where said estates or concerns are wound up or liquidated by virtue of the Bankruptcy and Winding-Up Acts.

Prison Reform.—That steps be taken to give effect to the report of the Government Commission (1921) on this matter.

Tariff Board.—As industrial wage earners are vitally affected by any adverse conditions which might be brought about by tariff changes and as the Government has seen fit to place on the Tariff Board representatives of organized employers and farmers, we again strongly press for the appointment of a representative of labour on this Board.

Taxation.—We submit that there should be no further tax reductions if the same would reduce the National revenues beyond a point where provision can be made to fulfil the State's obligation to protect those who, either from old age, unemployment or sickness find themselves unable to provide the necessities of life. We urge the retention of the Income Tax, the amendments of last session increasing exemptions, etc., having brought relief to those unable to pay the same. On the other hand, the Sales Tax is not only an obstruction to trade but places an unfair financial burden upon the masses of the people. We, therefore, recommend that if any reduction in taxation is found possible at this time that such reduction should be applied to the Sales Tax so that it might be progressively eliminated.

Electoral Reform and Election Act Amendments.—The following requests which were dealt with fully in a special brief presented with our last year's program are again reiterated,—(a) That the Election Act be amended so as to allow of promotions from amongst

members of Parliament to Cabinet positions without having to return to their constituencies, for re-election, where such occur within two years subsequent to a general election; (b) Changes in the method of appointment and control of returning officers and their subordinates charged with the conduct of Federal elections so as to eliminate the interjection of political partyism into what should be an impartial state function; (c) For the introduction of proportional representation in group constituencies and the use of the transferable vote in single member constituencies; (d) For a compulsory half day holiday with pay on Federal election days instead of the two hours now stipulated in the Act; (e) For protection against the imposition of restrictions by public authorities which prevent their employees from exercising their full political rights under free conditions; (f) The abolition of forfeiture of election deposits and the substitution therefor of a stated number of signatures before nominations are accepted; (g) Repeal of Clauses 10 and 11 of the Franchise Act (1920) which prohibit voluntary contributions towards election campaigns from trade unions or other groups unless they are specially incorporated as political associations and prohibit non-residents from participating in election campaigns.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—It having been made clear that the amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1925 do not provide for the granting of a Board without the formality of taking a strike vote, we would, therefore, repeat our previous request that Clause B of Subsection 2 of Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act be amended by substituting "A declaration of failure to reach agreement by direct negotiations" for the present oath which reads:—"To the belief of the declarant a strike or lockout will be declared." The reasons for the suggested change are that the taking of a strike vote many times acts as a deterrent to conciliation.

Government Plant Conditions.—That established standard working conditions should be observed in Government plants manufacturing uniforms or doing other similar commercial work, which proposal will be best assured by the adoption of such conditions as will enable the union label to be fixed on these products.

Hiring of labour during trade disputes.—Action is requested which would ensure the observance by existing private employment agencies of the same regulations as apply to those operated under the Employment Service of Canada and that employers advertising in the Press, or otherwise, for Labour during trade disputes shall be required to make known the existence of such disputes.

Alien Labour Act.—This Act is at present ineffective and difficult of enforcement, attributable in a large measure to the fact that there is no Minister of the Government charged with administering the same. We therefore request that the Dominion Government assign the administration of the Alien Labour Act to a Minister of the Government so that organized bodies may effectively bring to his attention violations of the said Act.

Postal Service Employees.—Considerable cause for dissatisfaction still exists amongst the employees of this Department. Salary revisions have not been commensurate with the cost of

living or with increases granted to employees of other Departments since 1918. The arbitrary powers exercised by the Civil Service Commission respecting classification and fixing of salaries is held to be largely responsible for these conditions and the request is again reiterated for the repeal of Section 45b of the Civil Service Act (1919) so as to place the Postmaster General in a position to deal directly with his employees on such matters.

It is further respectfully urged that machinery be established, either through the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act or by the setting up of Departmental Councils whereby classification, fixing of salaries, adjustments of grievances, etc., arising therefrom, may be dealt with promptly and with justice to the men concerned.

We also reiterate that there should be some modification in the Section of the Criminal Code which fixes the minimum penalty for theft by a postal employee at three years, so that the trial judge may have wider discretionary powers when dealing with offences of a minor nature.

As Christmas and New Year's Day are recognized legal holidays enjoyed by the great majority of the people of Canada, it is requested that all delivery of mail by letter carriers be suspended on Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

Federal Office Cleaners Conditions.—That Federal Office Cleaners be paid on an annual salary basis as permanent employees, including privileges of sick leave and holidays with pay and superannuation.

Pensions.—That employees in the Marine and Fisheries and Public Works Departments of the Federal Government, who were eligible for superannuation or pension under the Calder Act, be made eligible for the same privileges under the Civil Service Act.

Co-operative Legislation.—In order to encourage co-operative trading in Canada, Federal legislation should be simplified in respect to the Dominion incorporation of such societies.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Trail, B.C., recently allowed a ten cents per day per man increase in the metal bonus, effective January 1. This bonus is based on the price of refined lead and zinc, and is adjusted monthly. This company distributed to their employees the same Christmas gifts as in the last three years, namely, a turkey to all married men, to widows of former employees, and to those who were known to be in poor circumstances; a card in each envelope for \$3 to all single employees, which was exchangeable for anything in their retail department store of that value. Over 8 tons of turkey were distributed in Trail, and 3½ tons in Rossland; in addition to this they gave a \$50 cash bonus to all married employees in their employ one year or more, \$25 for a half year, and \$25 to single employees having the same length of service.

LEGISLATION SOUGHT BY ORGANIZED CATHOLIC WORKERS

A DELEGATION composed of Messrs. Pierre Beaulé, president; O. Fillion, first vice-president; A. Brulé, second vice-president; Ferdinand Laroche, secretary; J. Co-meau, treasurer; and the Rev. Maxime Fortin, chaplain, forming the general executive of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, together with Mr. Thomas Poulin, secretary, and a number of members of the Central Trades Council of the District of Quebec, waited on the Hon. Premier Taschereau of Quebec and members of his cabinet on December 14, 1927, and placed before them the following requests for labour legislation:—

- (1) The codification of all labour laws within the province;
- (2) That the Government set up two scholarships for working youths to enable them to take a sociology course in Belgium;
- (3) That a bill to provide workmen's compensation in accordance with the unanimous opinion of organized labour in the province and including the establishment of a board, be introduced by the government at the next session;
- (4) That an allowance of \$25 be made for every child born after the fifth birth in a family;
- (5) That the government grant family allowances to provincial civil servants;
- (6) That the provincial government cooperate with the federal government with a view to obtaining a Family Allowance Act applicable to the whole of Canada;
- (7) The enactment of a law forbidding all children under sixteen years of age to be present at any cinema show;
- (8) That the exhibition of illustrated posters advertising films be forbidden and that all theatres be closed on Sunday;
- (9) That the Federal Government amend the Fair Wage regulations so that wage schedules shall be fixed on the basis of the family budget published each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.
- (10) That the provincial government apply the Fair Wages regulations to provincial works, and that the Employment Offices should adopt the same wage scale in finding employment for workers.
- (11) That public work be provided during dull seasons;
- (12) That the provincial government establish a Superior Labour Council in the Province of Quebec;
- (13) That the provincial government make the necessary grants for the maintenance of

night courses on sewing and cooking for women at Hull, and for the establishment of an apprenticeship school at Chicoutimi;

(14) That the double shift system be established for firemen;

(15) That fees for court witnesses be increased to five dollars per day;

(16) That the provincial government amend the law so as to forbid the inclusion in any lease of a clause by means of which the lessee recognizes as distrainable household articles which are not distrainable by law;

(17) That a sufficient number of inspectors be appointed for the proper enforcement of labour laws;

(18) That the provincial government buy for distribution to school children only books written by Canadian authors and printed in Canada;

(19) The control and supervision by the provincial government of the installation and working of paint spraying machines;

(20) That the provincial government cooperate in putting into effect in the province the Dominion Old Age Pension Act;

(21) A more rapid application of the Women's Minimum Wage Act and the appointing of inspectors to assure the proper enforcement of the orders of the Minimum Wage board.

(22) That inspectors be appointed to prosecute persons who break the Sunday Observance Act;

(23) Heavy fines on those who disregard the instructions of sanitary inspectors in factories;

(24) That the provincial government amend the Firemen and Policemen's Arbitration Act so as to provide for its compulsory application;

(25) Amendments to articles 3837 and 3337 A* of the Revised Statutes of the Province

* Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 1925 (Chap. 182, Sec. 15) provides that no boy of less than eighteen, and no girl or woman shall be employed in factories, works, workshops, workyards, and mills of any kind for more than 10 hours in one day or 60 hours in one week. The day is not to start before 6 in the morning and there must be an hour for meals at noon.

Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 1925 (Chap. 182, sec. 16) provides that no boy of less than eighteen and no girl or woman shall be employed in cotton and woollen factories for more than 10 hours in one day or more than 55 hours in one week. An hour must be given at noon for meals, and the day must not begin before seven o'clock in the morning nor end after half-past six o'clock at night.

(Quebec Industrial Establishments Act) relating to rates of wages, and hours of labour of the textile workers, and addition of a paragraph to article 3838 with regard to the dismissal of employees for refusing to work overtime;

(26) That the provincial government grant no more charters for closed cities, and amend as soon as possible the charters already existing.

Civil Service Association of Alberta

Over fifty delegates attended the eighth annual convention of the Civil Service Association of Alberta which was held in Edmonton on November 25-26, 1927, president Mr. G. W. Waistell in the chair.

In October, 1927, a referendum vote was taken on the question of affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The necessary two-thirds vote of the membership having been secured the convention voted to

complete affiliation with that body and also with the Alberta Federation of Labour.

The convention decided against a full time secretary and against a sliding scale of fees but endorsed group life insurance as a protection to the civil servant. It was recommended that orders-in-council affecting the status of civil servants be discussed in joint council before becoming operative.

The *per capita* levy for the year was placed at \$2.50. After the various reports had been received, an audited financial statement was presented, showing a balance on hand for the year of \$222 and \$846 in reserve account.

Instructions were given to the incoming executive to continue their efforts to obtain a general increase for the underpaid service (those receiving \$1,800 and less).

The executive officers for the year 1928 are: President, J. W. Dodds, Edmonton; First vice-president, H. Looker, Fort Saskatchewan; Second vice-president, A. Scofield, Edmonton; General secretary-treasurer, W. T. Aiken, Edmonton.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Inaugurating Apprentice Training

AN article dealing with the question of apprenticeship, by Mr. C. J. Freund, Apprentice Supervisor of the Falk Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, appears in the September issue of *Industrial Management*. It reads in part as follows:—

School work is an essential part of a thorough apprentice training. The apprentice requires a two-fold training. In the shop he learns how to work, learns the practical side of the business in which he is engaged. Here he becomes familiar with machinery and equipment, materials and processes; he becomes used to the atmosphere and surroundings of the plant. But this is only half of it. The apprentice must learn also the theoretical side of his trade. He must learn mathematics, blue print reading, elementary science related to his trade and fundamental principles of business. If he is above the average and of a type or class of apprentice likely to be promoted in time above the rank of mechanic he will quickly master these simpler studies and should be given an opportunity for more advanced instruction. More difficult mathematics, simple mechanics, economics and business organization, industrial history and shop administration may profitably be taught. Moreover, the better type of apprentice should learn the more compli-

cated phases of his trade. Thus, the ambitious foundry apprentice needs to have an understanding of metallurgy and of the melting and annealing and heat treatment of metals. In the machine shop, such an apprentice must become familiar with planning and scheduling and methods of tooling for production work.

Various plans for school instruction for apprentices are in effect. A number of large corporations have established their own apprentice schools. In some cases special arrangements have been made with public schools whereby part time instruction is provided for apprentices. Occasionally independent and private schools for apprentices have been organized by a group of manufacturers. The vocational schools are peculiarly well fitted for apprentice training because of the industrial and trade attitude of their teachers and administrators rather than by their equipment. The heavy expense of the corporation apprentice school places it beyond the reach of the ordinary manufacturer.

The Wisconsin apprentice law requires all apprentices to attend a vocational school one-half day per week and in Milwaukee, accordingly, the vocational school was the obvious solution for the problem of school instruction. Arrangements were made with the Milwaukee Vocational School for special courses to suit the individual needs of apprentices, in addition to standard programs of school work for

regular apprentice courses. Apprentice instruction at this institution is on a very high plane. The school is possibly the greatest of its kind in the world. Twenty-five thousand students are enrolled, the faculty numbers several hundred and the plant, methods and results achieved are in proportion.

Absorption of Technically Trained Youths in Industries of the Province of Quebec

According to an announcement appearing in the December issue of *Industrial Canada* the executive committees of the Quebec Division and Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association have undertaken to lend assistance in the matter of the more complete absorption of graduates of the technical schools and colleges in the province. A special committee has been formed which will enquire into ways and means of coping with the problem.

The following review of the circumstances leading to the formation of the committee was given by Mr. Whittall, chairman of the Quebec Division of the Association, at a recent meeting of the members of the committee.

"In discussing with Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary, the matter of a more effective means of absorption of graduates from the various technical schools throughout the province in industrial plants of Quebec, the Provincial Secretary suggested a plan of action by this Executive calculated to assist in this direction, provided the Executive felt it desirable to sponsor such a movement.

"Mr. David prefaced his remarks by stating that the Provincial Government at the present time is spending a half million dollars annually in the technical training and education of young men, in order to be able to give to industry and commercial life in general young men who were competent and fit mentally, and by training, to take their places in industry.

"The Provincial Secretary expressed the view that this Executive might assist in the further absorption of graduates of the schools as a first step by the passing of a resolution, a copy of which would be furnished to all members of the Association, and to the press, asking manufacturers generally to give preference to young men graduates of provincial technical schools when filling positions where special technical training was required, always of course, providing that the mental equipment of graduates of provincial schools and their training and wage demands were on a parity with technically trained men of other provinces and other countries.

He said that, so far as the government was concerned, it was always willing, and indeed anxious, to listen to any suggestions which the manufacturers might have to make regarding the improvement of the work in the technical colleges, either by the extension of the present courses, the development of new courses, or the adoption of any lines of special training which in the opinion of the manufacturers would be beneficial to the industrial life of the province.

"Mr. David said that the government was indeed willing to go even further than this, and if the Association deemed it wise to appoint a committee to investigate technical training in the province with a view of developing constructive criticism along these lines, that the government would be quite happy to recognize such a committee appointed by the Association, and charged with these duties.

It was also suggested that on a date convenient to the members of the Association, visits should be made to the technical schools so that the manufacturers might make themselves familiar at first hand with the work which was being done.

"Mr. David pointed out that a great many of the graduates from the technical schools were forced to leave Canada to secure employment, the great majority of them leaving this country to go to the United States for employment. He stressed the point that although in later years they might possibly return to Canada, yet, due to their years of sojourn in a foreign country, they had absorbed foreign ideas, and were no longer native Canadians in the true sense of the term so far as their mental process was concerned, and possibly their national ideas had been more or less impaired by their absence from Canada during the formative years of their lives.

"The Association is now making investigations for the purpose of determining the extent to which graduates of technical schools and industrial training establishments are being absorbed by manufacturing industries."

A deputation representing prominent builders and contractors in Toronto held a consultation in December with the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, premier of Ontario, for the purpose of devising means of stabilizing the employment of young men in this industry during the slack seasons of the year. The premier undertook to make inquiries as to the measures that are taken elsewhere to meet the problem of seasonal unemployment, and further conferences will be held later.

UNION-MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATION ON THE PITTSBURGH RAILWAYS

IMPROVED industrial relations between the Pittsburgh Railways Company and its employees as a result of joint-management forms the subject of an article in the December issue of the *American Federationist* by Mr. P. J. McGrath, fourth international vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Mr. McGrath, who is also a member of Division 85 executive, writes from intimate knowledge of the subject, for this division of the union was directly concerned in the establishment of the new policy of co-operation with the management of the railways. Mr. McGrath states that the co-operative method followed in Pittsburgh "developed from actual experience and hard knocks." It was inaugurated about a year and a half ago when it was recognized that lack of understanding between those concerned could not produce satisfactory results, and that conflicting claims could not be reconciled without the open discussion. Consequently it was proposed that the company officials of each department, numbering from thirty-five to fifty, and the officers of the organization, including its executive and local board, numbering from seventy-five to one hundred, should meet in joint session once a month. So successful have these methods been that both sides agreed to an indefinite continuation of the meetings, which have been regularly held since that time.

The first business taken up at the meetings is the company's financial earnings, and comparisons are detailed, indicating the extent of business on the same date in the previous year. Comparisons are also made on the trend of business during that particular month with the same month of the previous year. The meeting is then thrown open for any questions or comments on these reports.

The next item on the agenda is the disposition of complaints made by the men at the previous meeting. In this respect, Mr. McGrath observed that on an average 90 to 95 per cent of the complaints are satisfactorily adjusted, and for those which are not so adjusted a reason is given. At the same time any further complaints are recorded. These are taken down verbatim and a copy is sent in type-written form to each car house where the men in general may read the nature of the complaint, the name of its sponsor and its disposition. The complaint is then dealt with by the department to which it belongs, and the results are reported by that department. In addition, there is a special investigation com-

mittee to handle the more serious complaints, and a member of the union organization is a member of that committee.

At these meetings the entire range of railway operations is covered and the financial difficulties of the company, where such exist, are freely disclosed and discussed. Methods of increasing business form a popular topic, no suggestion being ignored.

The following are typical of the subjects proposed by the trainmen and considered by the company: Additional service at peaks on certain routes; change in certain car loading points; advisability of an early morning car on a certain route; loss of time in dropping trailers; children's five cent school tickets; schedules, sanding equipment and cleaning cars; thermostats, lights, switches, signals, etc.

Mr. McGrath observes that "transportation is a competitive business. The trainmen are the sales agents, and they aim to make the car ride as attractive as possible. By so doing, the public benefits the company profits, and the employees by contributing to the success of the company earn that recognition of their efforts that must eventually bring them their reward as the profits of the employing company will permit."

The employee representatives of the plant council of the steel mills of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, Nova Scotia, were elected in December to serve for the coming year. Each of the following departments was represented by one, two or three employees: Coke ovens; Blast furnaces and docks; Open hearth; Rolling mills; Machine shop; Foundry, carpenter shop and pattern shop; Outside mechanical department; Mills boilers; Electrical; Railway; General yard; Miscellaneous departments; Rod and bar mill. The plant council, modelled after the British Whitley plan, was introduced here at the close of the unsuccessful coal-steel strike of 1923, and according to many workers has been quite a success. While it does not take the place of a regulation union, it is said to provide a sure channel through which grievances that can be remedied, are brought to the notice of the management for action, instead of being left to foment in the dark until they reach dangerous proportions. It is claimed the council has secured better working conditions in the mills than ever obtained there previously.

MEETING OF SAFETY SUBCOMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Report of Mr. R. B. Morley, Delegate From Canada

MR. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, who was recently appointed by the Dominion Government to represent Canada on the Safety Sub-committee established by the International Labour Organization (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1927, page 1028) returned from Geneva in December. He gives his impressions of the International Labour Organization and of the work of the Safety Sub-committee, as follows:—

Report of Delegate

International Labour Organization.—The International Labour Office was set up under the authority given in Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace and is one of the bulwarks of the League of Nations. The present International Labour Office has a staff of about 350 people and is directed by Mr. Albert Thomas, a brilliant Frenchman. The Deputy Director is Mr. H. R. Butler, C.B., an Englishman of remarkable ability. The organization exists for the purpose of securing, by international action, adjustment of conditions of labour throughout the world. The success of their work is reasonably apparent when one reads the list of Draft Conventions and Recommendations that have been considered and approved.

The International Labour Office is something more than a mere gathering of representatives of 55 countries who pass resolutions and do nothing else. A Draft Convention must be submitted to the legislative authorities of each of the countries represented within one year, although there is, of course, no undertaking on the part of the delegates at the International Labour Conference that a Convention will be approved by their own country either in whole or in part. A Recommendation is expected to be taken, by the various countries, as a guide in passing national legislation or in issuing administrative orders.

The International Labour Organization consists of a number of divisions, all, of course, taking instructions from the Director. One branch of the organization is the Research Division and this, like others, is broken up into various groups. One of the groups of the Research Division is the Safety Service and it is this particular group with which the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations must have the bulk of its contact.

The work of the Safety Service is under the direction of Dr. F. Ritzmann, a former Factory Inspector with the German Government and a man with a very keen interest in all of the problems of his Department. He has, at the present time, a rather limited staff and if the Safety Service is going to assume its proper place in the work of the International Labour Office, the staff should be materially increased and strengthened. There should be some organization acting as a clearing house for safety information for the whole world and while certain bodies already claim to carry on this work, the claims can hardly be substantiated in the first place and, in the second place, it is only reasonable to assume that Geneva, having become "The Cross-Roads of the World," this clearing house for safety should be established at Geneva.

Appointment of Safety Sub-committee.—The Governing Body of the International Labour Office has set up a number of Committees, including a Safety Sub-Committee which deals solely with problems of accident prevention. The members of this Committee were approved by the various Governments. This is, of course, a desirable feature as it means that the members of the Committee have a certain national standing. It has been the regular practice to carry on most of the business of this Committee by correspondence, although in some few cases, meetings of the European members were held. Some little time ago, representations were made to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office that at least one overseas delegate be called in for the next meeting, and this accounts for there being a special grant made to take care of the bulk of that overseas delegate's expenses.

Meeting of Safety Committee.—I arrived in Geneva on the night of the 31st of October and on the next morning got into touch with Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer there, and had a long talk with him. I had, before seeing him, my first opportunity of going over the material to be considered at the meetings of the Committee, and found that he had already entered a protest against the failure of the International Labour Office to get out this material in sufficient time for the overseas delegates to be able to canvass the whole situation in ample time prior to the meetings of the Committee. I should add to

this that part of the delay was later explained to me by Dr. Ritzmann, Chief of the Safety Service, and was due to the fact that one of his staff had been killed some time before by a fall in the Alps and a second member had been seriously ill for a considerable time. On the other hand, it is a fact that if the overseas members of any Committees established by the International Labour Office are to do efficient work, they must have the material in ample time to consider the whole problem and arrive at a reasonable conclusion. Dr. Riddell is doing excellent work at Geneva and has a remarkable grasp of a very wide number of subjects, including, I am glad to say, our own problem of accident prevention.

After seeing Dr. Riddell, I went to the International Labour Office and had a discussion with Dr. Ritzmann, and later met Mr. Thomas, who is an extraordinarily dynamic personality. Dr. Ritzmann gave me some additional material on which I worked the next day and, on the morning of the 3rd of November, the Committee met. In addition to the delegate from Canada, there was one from Great Britain, one from Finland, one from Switzerland, two from Germany, two from France, two from Belgium, one from Holland, and one from Italy. Sir Gerald Bellhouse, Chief Inspector of Factories for Great Britain, was elected President of the Committee, an office which he had formerly held. All statements made in English were translated into French, all French was translated into English, and all remarks in German were translated into both English and French. This, of course, slows up the proceedings to a certain extent, but with efficient translators who can take the heart of the statement and give all that is necessary in abbreviated form, there is not as much delay as might appear on the face of things. Dr. Ritzmann had prepared a lengthy statement of the accident prevention situation as it appeared to him and the Committee during its three days sitting, namely, 3rd, 4th and 5th of November, went carefully through this whole memorandum. Certain structural changes were made and because of their value and general interest, I give (page 47) the recommendations by Sir Gerald Bellhouse. The memorandum as it appears is a copy of that submitted by him and it will be noticed that he has dealt with the whole problem in a broad general manner, but with sufficient detail to make a real contribution to the accident prevention problem of industry as it exists to-day.

The meeting considered a monograph on chains, submitted by the Belgian delegates, and turned this back with numerous suggestions. The monograph on hydro extractors

was accepted and approval given. This was prepared by the Italian delegate. Railway automatic couplings were on the agenda, but there was a quite evident disposition to leave this subject alone. I had some valuable data from the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railways, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and others, which I left with the Chief of the Safety Service of the International Labour Office. It is fairly evident that asking members of the Safety Sub-Committee (who are presumably all men with important work of their own to do) to prepare monographs on any technical detail is wrong in principle, as there must almost always be a delay in getting out such material. This work should be done by a properly organized safety service at the International Labour Office, and subsequently be submitted to the Safety Sub-Committee before being published for general use.

It was of the utmost interest to me to meet men with whom I had been corresponding for years and to have an opportunity of discussing certain details with them. This, however, sinks into insignificance when we contemplate the importance of a discussion next year at the International Labour Conference by the representatives of fifty-five countries and remember what will come from this. In short, certain countries have in the past made an effort to control the accident situation, but there has been no world-wide effort put forth. This, therefore, would seem to be the dawn of a new day for industrial safety work.

Paris—While I was in Paris, I called on Mr. Julien Caen of the French Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents, and went over certain matters at his office. Later, I had another long talk with him at my hotel and he repeated the statement, that has so often been made to me before, that in the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario we have a condition superior to most others for dealing with accident prevention. The combination of legislative authority with voluntary effort naturally makes a peculiar appeal to everyone who knows anything of accident prevention work. I was also fortunate in meeting Mr. Duncan who is in charge of the Massey-Harris interests there.

London—While in London, I spent considerable time with Col. J. A. A. Pickard, D.S.O., National "Safety First" Association. This is an organization that is established along voluntary lines and is a federation of the London "Safety First" Association, and the British Industrial "Safety First" Association. We now receive the literature of this organization regularly. One rather remarkable thing about the safety effort being put forth in the

Old Country is the manner in which well-known people have lent their support. Colonel Pickard is to be commended for this and many other features of the British work. For instance, I attended a meeting at Kingsway Hall, called for the purpose of presenting cash prizes to school children who had competed in an essay contest. There were about 160,000 essays written and there were 148 prizes given. The Duke of York was chairman of that meeting and made an address dealing with the general situation and the Duchess of York personally presented the prizes to each one of the winners.

I attended a Safety Officers Conference called by the London "Safety First" Association and attended by delegates from various parts of England and one from Wales. The program committee put me down for an address on "Industrial Accident Prevention in Canada" and it was a delight to talk to so many keenly interested men.

Another visit was to the National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association Limited. This is one of several companies carrying workmen's compensation insurance. I met Mr. E. J. Wallace, who is in charge of their Accident Prevention Branch. He told me their whole story and has forwarded a great deal of safety literature.

Following the discussions which I had with Sir Gerald Bellhouse at Geneva, I also saw a good deal of him in London. One morning he took me over the new Safety Museum which has just been completed by the Home Office. This is a fine building built for the purpose and housing a large number of exhibits, many of which have been loaned by the manufacturers of the machine or by the makers of the guard. This museum is so far in advance of say the American Museum of Safety in New York city that it is hardly possible to compare the two. It is expected that King George will formally open the museum in the near future.

I spent a most interesting afternoon with Mr. E. Farmer of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, which is an organization established by the Home Office for research purposes. Mr. Farmer and his assistant, Mr. Chambers, are special officers of the Board and about twelve months ago completed an exhaustive survey of accident conditions, particularly in relation to what we know here as "repeaters." They have proven that certain individuals are more liable to have accidents than others, have proven that in the main, the "accident prone" worker is not as efficient as the worker who is normally reasonably free from accidents. Remarkable as it may seem, they developed in a four-year period of work certain tests and, dealing with

several hundred workers, were able to show that those who passed the tests would have 48 per cent fewer accidents than those who were unable to pass. The value of this work lies in the fact that those who are accident prone should be put on the less hazardous jobs.

New York—While in New York, I called on the American Society of Safety Engineers, an organization consisting of men who are designated "Safety Engineers," the membership consisting of representatives from various countries, chiefly, however, from Canada and the United States. The organization is doing a good deal of work in co-operation with the National Safety Council in Chicago, but in the main, its activities are largely localized in the vicinity of New York city.

I also called on Mr. A. H. Young of the Industrial Relations Counsellors, which is an organization set up by the Rockefeller interests for the purpose of investigating relations between employer and employee and of establishing certain standards in the plants controlled by or through Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Young was with the International Harvester Company of Chicago, in charge of their industrial relations work for several years; prior to that he was a Director of the American Museum of Safety, and back of that again was with certain of the large industrial establishments in the United States. He is an extremely interesting man with now an international experience on his particular problem. He has been keenly interested in accident prevention for a great many years, and quite frankly, I hope that some day we may have him as a speaker at our Annual Safety Convention.

Another most interesting talk in New York was with Mr. C. L. Close and Mr. H. A. Schultz, his assistant. Mr. Close is Director of the Bureau of Safety, Sanitation and Welfare of the United States Steel Corporation. You will recollect that this corporation controls an average of a quarter of a million workers and from Mr. Close's office in the last sixteen or eighteen years has been directed an expenditure of twenty millions of dollars on accident prevention work alone. One of their large steel plants employing about 2,500 men had operated for 233 days to the 30th of November, 1927, without a single lost-time accident. The total experience of the United States Steel Corporation for the first eleven months of 1927 showed a decrease of 24 per cent in accidents from the same period in 1926. These results have been achieved over a period of years by a large expenditure of money where this was necessary and by impressing on the executive heads of the various

plants that a fixed policy of the organization was a reduction in accidents. Mr. Close rather proudly points out that the late Judge Gary said Mr. Close never asked for one dollar for expenditures on accident prevention work which was not sanctioned immediately. Certainly, if the United States Steel Corporation could afford to spend twenty millions in less than twenty years on this work, there is a big field for an expansion of the accident prevention movement in this country. One rather interesting item that I brought away from New York with me was a 1927 Safety Calendar. This consists of drawings made by the pupils attending the schools in towns where the Carnegie Steel Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, have plants. This calendar has been a real success.

I also called on the offices of the Rockefeller Foundation and met Dr. C. W. Wells there. This organization is doing a remarkable international job and I was brought into contact with them through Mr. Louis Pfisterer, who came to us last September with a letter of introduction from them. Mr. Pfisterer is Vice-Director of the National Institute for Workmen's Insurance at Budapest, Hungary.

General.—In the first place, my thanks are due to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for extending the invitation to be present at the Committee meetings and for undertaking to pay the bulk of the expenses, and in the second place, my thanks are due to the Directors of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations and the Chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board for his approval and to those numerous good citizens overseas who made the whole trip a pleasure. I have no hesitation in assuring you that in my opinion the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations will be repaid several times over for what it has put into this. To me, it is an extraordinary encouragement to think that the countries comprising the membership of the International Labour Office are going to discuss accident prevention. It is, I believe, the biggest step forward that the industrial accident prevention movement has ever known.

Suggestions made at the meeting by Sir Gerald Bellhouse, C.B.E., Chief Inspector of Factories for Great Britain.

A—Statement of the problem and its gravity (1) General—quote world statistics of industrial accidents (fatal). (2) Special (a) industries with high accident rates; (b) chief causes of accidents. Prevention or avoidance of accidents has two sides—(a) the material (machinery, plant, structures, etc.); (b) the human; and must be approached

from both sides—(a) protection of machines, prohibition of sale of unfenced machinery, maintenance of plant and structures, etc.; (b) care on the part of the worker, selection, training and supervision of the worker by the management.

B—The object of the Conference is to consider what can be done to improve present conditions. We do not want to go back to the rudiments of the matter such as the need of statistics, powers of inspectors and so forth.

C—Recognize two outstanding facts in present situation. (1) That no finality has been reached in rendering machinery, plant, etc., safe; improvements are constantly being effected and can be effected. 2. That, though it is in the plain interests of both workers and management to avoid or prevent accidents, the degree of interest taken is small and co-operation limited. The need for this is emphasized by the fact that inspectors cannot be present often enough always to ensure compliance with regulations.

D—What can be done? (1) Research—mechanical, standardization, psychological; (2) Co-operation—national and international.

1. Research. (a) State—Industrial (Fatigue) Research Boards; (b) Individual industries. Each industry should have its own research body, on which management and workers should be represented and with which Government inspectors can co-operate and consult.

2. Co-operation. (a) National. (1) Safety Committees in each works. (2) Research Committee in each industry. (3) National Safety Council. (4) Co-operation with Insurance Companies or Compensation Boards. (a) Statistics. (b) Reduction of premiums. (5) Co-operation with Educational Agencies—primary, technical, etc. (6) Adequate First Aid in all industries. (b) International. (1) Co-operation between the State Research Boards to plan work, compare results, etc. (2) Interchange of information between Governments as to improvements and new methods, direct or through I.L.O. If through I.L.O., a much stronger "safety section" needed. (3) Consultation between the Safety Councils of individual industries.

The Halifax Trades and Labour Council decided at a meeting during November to request the legislature of Nova Scotia to introduce legislation at the forthcoming session giving effect in the province to the Old Age Pensions Act enacted by the Parliament of Canada in 1927. The legislature will also be asked to appoint a women's minimum wage board in accordance with the Minimum Wage Act, 1920 (as amended in 1924); to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act on the lines proposed by the council before the last session (these proposals were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1927, page 287); and to establish government control of liquor sales in the province.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Regulations Governing Blasting in British Columbia Metalliferous Mines

The Department of Mines of British Columbia has issued under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act a series of regulations governing blasting operations. Some of these regulations are as follows:—

No magazine for explosives may be maintained on any mining property except with the written permission of the Inspector of Mines. Specifications are laid down as to the size and construction of magazines.

Cases containing explosives are not to be opened in the magazine, and only implements of wood, brass or copper may be used in opening cases.

No explosives in excess of a supply for twenty-four hours may be allowed underground in a working-mine, and no store for twenty-four hours' supply may be established without the approval in writing of the Inspector of Mines.

No naked light is to be taken into any magazine or place where explosives are kept, and no smoking is allowed in a magazine or place where explosives are kept, or while handling explosives.

The superintendent in charge of a mine or some other responsible person delegated by him is to make a thorough daily inspection of the condition of explosives, etc.

Any employee who commits a careless act with an explosive, or where explosives are stored, or who, having discovered it, omits or neglects to report immediately such act to an officer in charge of the mine, will be guilty of an offence against the Act.

No building for thawing explosives may be maintained in connection with any mine except with the written permission of the Inspector of Mines. The site and style of structure and equipment is to be subject to the approval of the Inspector. The quantity of explosives brought in at one time for thawing must not exceed a supply for 24 hours.

Powder is not to be thawed near an open fire or a steam-boiler or by direct contact with steam or hot water, and no electrical device for generating heat will be allowed in the same compartment with explosives.

No drilling is to be done in any hole that has been charged or blasted.

When a blaster fires a round of holes he will, where possible, count the number of shots exploding. If there is any report missing, he is to report same to the mine foreman or shiftboss. If a missed hole has not been fired at the end of

a shift that fact, together with the location of the hole is to be reported by the mine foreman or shift-boss to the mine foreman or shiftboss in charge of the next relay of workmen before work is commenced by them. In the case of a miss-fire shot, or suspected miss-fire shot, no person will be allowed to return to the place where blasting is being done until the expiry of thirty minutes from the time of lighting the fuse. Except in fuse blasting, no fuse shorter than three feet is to be used in any blasting operation.

A charge which has missed fire shall not be withdrawn but is to be blasted, and no drilling may be done within a distance of three feet of a missed-fire shot or a cut-off hole containing explosive until it has been blasted. Every missed-fire shot is to be marked by the insertion of a wooden marker into the outer end of the hole. The shiftboss will be responsible for directing the angle of the hole and depth to which it is to be drilled.

No person other than the holder of a blasting certificate may remove or attempt to remove the wooden marker with which a missed-fire hole or socket of a hole has been marked.

In so far as possible, no blaster is to be alone when spitting fuse, and in no case is he to spit fuse without having a second light. Not more than 12 holes may be spit in any round of shots by one person.

The firing of rounds in shafts or winzes is to be done by electric current where the shafts or winzes are deeper than 100 feet, except where shafts or winzes are sunk at an angle flatter than 45 degrees.

Warning must be given by blaster before blasting, and he must satisfy himself that all persons have left working-place except those required to assist him in blasting.

Every blaster must see to it that all entrances to the place or places where blasting is to be done or where safety of persons may be endangered are guarded.

Where blasting takes place by electricity, a blaster will not be permitted to enter or allow others to enter the place where charges have been fired until he has disconnected the cables from blasting-battery, or has pulled out and locked the switches of the blasting-circuit.

Before conveying explosives in a shaft by machinery, the operator is to give notice to the hoistman, deckman and cage-tender.

Cages containing explosives must be gently lowered or raised, and no person may take out of the shaft conveyance any explosives except under the immediate supervision of the

person authorized by the superintendent, mine foreman, or shiftboss.

Should no storage place for explosives be provided, person authorized to travel with same on any shaft conveyance will personally deliver explosives to another authorized person.

All drill-holes are to be of sufficient size to admit of the free insertion of the explosive, without ramming, pounding, or undue pressure, and no explosive may be removed from its original paper container.

No explosive is to be used to blast or break up ore or other material where by reason of its heated condition there is any danger or risk of premature explosion of the charge.

No explosive may be used at any mine unless package containing same bears name and place of business of manufacturer and the strength and date of its manufacture, and every case of defective fuse, etc., is to be reported to the inspector of mines, with the name of the manufacturer.

The person in charge of underground magazines must be competent, and acquainted with the nature of explosives. It will be his duty to distribute and keep a record of all explosives which he delivers to the various working places, and will only deliver such amounts as are required for 24 hours' operation for each working place.

In no case are detonators to be transported in the same conveyance or carried in the same receptacle with any other explosives, safety-fuse excepted.

No person unless he is the holder of a provisional or permanent blasting certificate will be permitted to conduct any blasting operations in or about a mine. A prospector however, having charge of not less than 12 workmen and being the possessor of a special permit may carry on blasting operations for the purpose of quarrying, etc., issued by the inspector of mines, may conduct blasting operations without being the holder of such certificate.

Upon engagement a miner or other person shall produce his blasting certificate which will be delivered to him by superintendent on termination of engagement. Provisional blasting certificates are to be similarly held by superintendent. No person will be permitted to prepare any blast unless he is the holder of a blasting certificate. Persons acting under direct supervision of blaster may assist in preparation and firing of charges who are not holders of blasting certificates.

No person other than one holding a blasting certificate or permit, or a person authorized by the superintendent in writing, may in any mine whatever open or interfere in any manner with a box containing explosives.

Definite instructions must be given by mine foreman, shiftboss, or blaster at the beginning of a shift or after blasting, to any person who may be required to enter the working-place, of any danger which might exist.

Permanent blasting certificates are to be obtained from an inspector of mines. Provisional blasting certificates valid for ninety days, or until the first visit of the inspector of mines, may be granted by the mine superintendent, or a qualified person authorized by the mine superintendent. No more than one provisional certificate may be granted to one person. Such certificates may be obtained in blank form from the office of the chief inspector of mines, Victoria, B.C.

Permanent blasting certificates may be granted by the inspector of mines to persons who can satisfy him as to their fitness to receive same. The inspector may by an endorsement place any limitation or qualification he may think fit upon the scope of the certificate.

A mine superintendent or a qualified person or persons authorized by the mine superintendent shall not sign a provisional blasting certificate until he has, or they have, by such means as are available or by inquiry and examination, found that the applicant has a competent knowledge of blasting operations and the rules and regulations referring thereto, and that he is trustworthy and sober.

The applicant for a permanent blasting certificate must produce satisfactory proof that he is properly qualified to conduct blasting operations.

If at any time the holder of a blasting certificate issued in accordance with these regulations is, in the opinion of the inspector of mines, guilty of inattention or negligence in execution of his duties, or suffers from any physical infirmity likely to be detrimental to efficient discharge of his duties, the inspector may immediately suspend or cancel such certificate.

If at any time the holder of a blasting certificate, whether provisional or permanent, issued in accordance with these regulations, is, in the opinion of the superintendent, guilty of a breach of any of the regulations, such superintendent may immediately suspend such person from duties of a blaster, and must forthwith report any such suspension to an inspector of mines for such action as he thinks fit.

Safety Work in Lumber Camps

The annual report of Dr. W. S. Barnhart, medical superintendent of the Lumbermen's Safety Association, which appeared in the December issue of the *Canada Lumberman*,

indicates the growing interest in safety work in lumbering operations and the good results achieved. Dr. Barnhart states that from 1920 onward there was apparently an increase in the number of accidents in the lumber industry and that paralleling this increase there was naturally an increase in the compensation rates. Analyzing the accident record of recent years, Dr. Barnhart says:—

“If we were to take any one company’s payroll for a given year and along with it consider the average weekly wage paid to all employees, we could estimate the average number of men employed continually for a whole year. By such a method the Workmen’s Compensation Board estimated the average number of men employed by the lumber industry in Ontario per year for a period of six years, and along with it considered the number of accidents for which compensation was paid. The following were their findings based on their own records which are complete only to the end of 1925:—

Year	No. of accidents per thousand full-year workers.
1920	236.
1921	269.7
1922	312.7
1923	304.
1924	360.6
1925	304.8

“It will be noted that in 1924, just before the present campaign was started, accident frequency was 56 per cent higher than in 1920. It may be that there were really more accidents, or it may be that more claims were made each year for trifling accidents that in former years would hardly be called accidents. At any rate the cost to the industry increased during the years mentioned, and it is our purpose to reduce the cost to a minimum without in any way attempting to curtail the benefits to which injured workmen are entitled under the Act. In connection with hospitalization, it has been found by the Workmen’s Compensation Board that this has been excessive in a number of cases and we understand that the Board is taking steps to reduce unnecessary hospitalization and the associated expenses.”

Dr. Barnhart points out that the plans for the present campaign were laid along the lines that have proved successful in other industries, and in the lumber industry in districts outside of Ontario. He considers that it was of “fundamental importance to secure the interest of the executive of every company in this movement, which is not only humanitarian, but can save thousands of dollars annually for the companies.” He considers that the

operators in Ontario whose executive and superintendents have shown a keen interest and have made systematic efforts in accident prevention in their mills and woods have been well rewarded financially. Meetings have been held in the various districts in order to arouse and maintain the interest of the executives, superintendents and doctors, and to secure their advice in regard to practical plans for the campaign.

Outlining the work of the association’s inspectors, Dr. Barnhart states that since October, 1925, the Association’s inspectors or field men have made over four hundred visits to logging camps and over a thousand visits to sawmills.

“Many of our members,” he says, “operate portable sawmills for three or four weeks per year, employ two or three men, and in some cases are fifteen or twenty miles from a railroad. It has been impossible to visit all the small camps and sawmills regularly as the cost would be prohibitive, but the Association has made every effort to keep in touch with all operators who are members and to supply them with literature even though personal visits are not made to their plants. We have sent out about 110,000 pieces of safety literature apart from circular letters and personal letters to various operators. It is our intention to mail out bulletins and circular letters regularly in order to keep before all interested persons the ideas and methods that are found to be most valuable in accident prevention work. These bulletins and circulars are designed to put emphasis on hazards which are peculiar to the months in which the literature is mailed, and an appeal is made to senior employees and men to make special efforts to avoid these hazards. During the past summer our inspectors made their regular inspections of sawmills, searching for hazards and ordering mechanical safeguards where advisable, but, in addition, they arranged for mass meetings at each of the plants in the interest of accident prevention. Many of these meetings were attended by members of the executive and the company’s doctor in addition to senior employees and men. Usually about one hour was spent at each meeting, our inspectors outlining to the meeting the practical methods which have already helped many plants to reduce the number of accidents and accident costs.

Dr. Barnhart adds that at these meetings, which were featured by the teaching of first aid, the men elected their permanent chairman and secretary, and a group to act as Plant Safety Committees for various parts of the mill.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Ratification of Conventions

On October 31 the total number of ratifications of Conventions registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations was 244. At the same date, the number of Conventions of which ratification had been authorized by the competent authority in the country concerned, but had not yet been registered with the Secretary-General of the League, was 28.

Eight new ratifications were registered in October.

Belgium ratified the five following Conventions:

- (1) Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents.
- (2) Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.
- (3) Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.
- (4) Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement.
- (5) Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen.

Norway ratified two Conventions:

- (1) Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea.
- (2) Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers.

Germany ratified one Convention:

Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.

Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers

As a result of a decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its session of last April, the nucleus of an Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers was formed. The Committee, which at present consists of five members—one each from the Government, Employers' and Workers' Groups respectively of the Governing Body, and two members appointed by the International Commission on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations—met on December 19 at Brussels and made proposals for the constitution and initial programme of the Advisory Committee, which proposals will be submitted to the Governing Body of the Office at its next session, opening in Geneva on January 30.

For the first meeting of the Committee, the following agenda was suggested:—

- (1) The termination of the services of journalists in the event of a change in the general policy of their newspaper;
- (2) The "radius" or "competition" clause as applied to engineers and technicians leaving the service of a firm;
- (3) The problem of employment facilities for theatrical artists;
- (4) The problem of employee-inventors.

There has been a steadily increasing development in organizations among intellectual workers. New associations have been formed in several countries, e.g., Austria, Germany and Poland, and international groups are also gradually extending their activities. Special attention is being given by several international organizations of intellectual workers to the work of the International Labour Office and they express a desire to be associated with it in one way or another. The international Medical Association, for instance, has appointed two permanent delegates to be responsible for relations with the Office. The International Labour Organization is responding to this desire by the formation of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers and by inquiries and research, and in doing so, is carrying out the resolution approved in 1921 by the International Labour Conference, which laid down that "it is its duty to assist those who desire their means of existence from imaginative or intellectual work to obtain better conditions of life."

The British Columbia Teachers' Federation is taking action to secure an amendment to the Provincial Superannuation Act making it compulsory for municipalities, upon request of the teachers, to provide for their superannuation under the Act. A similar amendment in regard to the compulsory superannuation of other municipal employees was made to the Act in 1927 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1927, page 382), but teachers were not then included among the employees benefiting.

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board recently organized a system of group insurance for its employees on a voluntary basis, the Board paying one-half the amount of the premiums required and the employees the other half.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1927, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE seasonal losses in employment recorded at the beginning of December were on a smaller scale than on the same date in any other of the last eight years except 1922, and the situation continued better than on December 1 in any previous year of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,276 firms employing 886,430 persons, compared with 892,143 in the preceding month; the employment index stood at 106.8, compared with 107.5 on November 1, and with 101.1, 95.3, 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on December 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most noteworthy losses were again indicated in construction, and in lumber mills, while unusually pronounced improvement was reported in logging and trade. Mining, transportation and iron and steel plants were also busier.

Employment by Economic Areas

All except the Prairie Provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in British Columbia and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.—Further, but smaller seasonal reduction in employment were noted in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in construction, but also in lumber mills, while logging, mining, trade, transportation and iron and steel afforded greater employment. The payrolls of the 535 co-operating employers totalled 65,629 as against 66,389 on November 1. Larger losses were reported on the corresponding date last year, when the index was lower.

Quebec.—There was a slight falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,397 employers of 259,528 persons, or 325 less than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and construction showed declines, those in the latter being considerable; on the other hand, logging was decidedly busier and important improvement was also shown in trade and transportation. Much more pronounced decreases were recorded on December 1, 1926, and employment then was in smaller volume.

Ontario.—Employment in Ontario again declined, although less extensively than on November 1; 2,251 workers were released from the staffs of the 2,874 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 366,415 on the

payroll. Trade and logging registered decided seasonal gains, and considerable improvement was also shown in the pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel groups. Construction and lumber mills, however, reported large losses, and smaller decreases were shown in mining, transportation and communications. The index was several points higher than in the corresponding month last year, when similar curtailment was reported.

Prairie Provinces.—Contrary to the movement usually indicated at the beginning of December, there was a small advance in employment in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review, when 101 persons were added to the forces of the 800 reporting employers, who had 118,746 on their staffs. Manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and trade were more active, while construction registered the only pronounced reductions. Conditions were more favourable than at the beginning of December in earlier years of the record.

British Columbia.—Continued losses, involving practically the same number of workers as that noted on December 1, 1926, were shown in British Columbia, where 670 firms had 76,112 employees, as compared with 78,590 in their last report. Fish-canneries and lumber mills were slacker, as was construction; on the other hand, trade and some other groups registered heightened activity. The situation continued to be better than on the corresponding date in any of the last eight years.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Vancouver reported lessened activity, while employment advanced in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the other Border Cities and Winnipeg.

Montreal.—There was a reduction in the employment afforded by the 747 co-operating firms, whose staffs declined by 732 persons to 123,453 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing and construction reported a falling-off, while work increased about the harbour and in retail establishments. More extensive losses were noted on the corresponding date last year; the situation was better than in the early winter of any other year of the record, which for this city goes back to 1922.

Quebec.—For the first time since January, employment in Quebec City showed a decrease, 339 workers being laid off by the 101 employers whose returns were received, and who had 11,167 employees on December 1. The greatest contractions were in construction and transportation. Rather smaller declines were indicated on the same date in 1926, but the index then was considerably lower.

Toronto.—Important additions to personnel were made in Toronto by 809 firms who employed 107,982 persons, as compared with 106,854 at the beginning of November. Manufactures and trade showed improvement, that in the latter being especially noteworthy, while construction, communications and transportation were slacker. Moderate gains were registered on December 1 last year, when the volume of employment was much smaller.

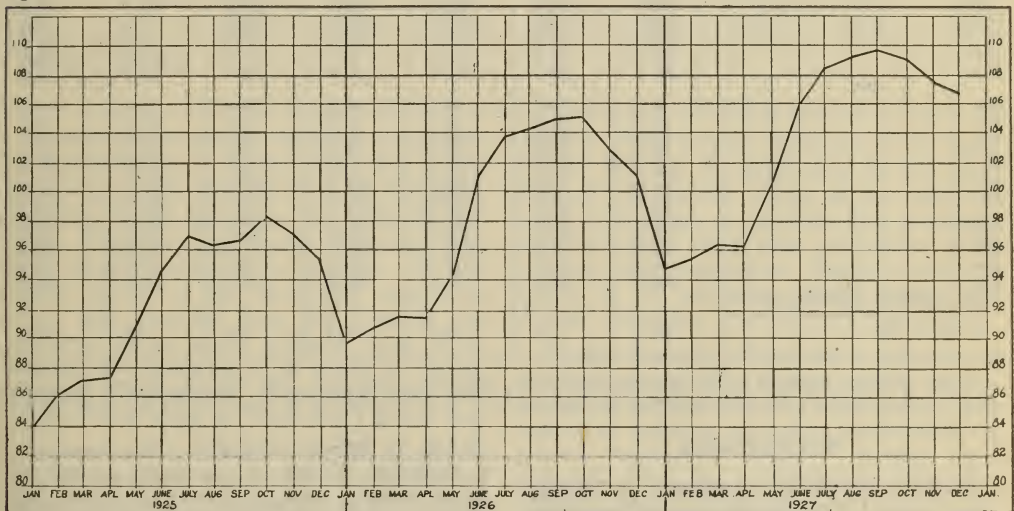
The index was several points higher than on the corresponding date a year ago, when considerable contractions were noted.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Partial recovery from the losses recently indicated was recorded in the Border Cities, mainly in manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 109 employers with 9,543 workers, or 276 more than in the preceding month. Rather small gains were indicated on December 1, 1926, but conditions then were better.

Winnipeg.—The trend of employment in Winnipeg was favourable, repeating the upward movement noted on the same date last year; the increase then, however, was smaller, and the index number several points lower. Data were received from 288 firms employing

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



Ottawa.—Further curtailment was shown in Ottawa, chiefly in construction, transportation and manufacturing; 142 employers recorded a combined payroll of 10,956 workers, as against 11,432 in their last report. Employment was more active than at the beginning of December, 1926, although similar losses were then indicated.

Hamilton.—Continued, but slight increases were reported in Hamilton, where an aggregate staff of 30,863 persons was employed by the 304 firms furnishing data, a gain of 64 as compared with their labour forces on November 1. Manufactures and trade were busier, while construction was seasonally quiet.

30,307 persons, as against 29,428 in the preceding month. Most of the improvement was reported in trade, while transportation was also busier, and construction work released many men.

Vancouver.—There was a further, but smaller falling-off in activity in Vancouver, according to 238 employers of 24,945 workers, or 240 less than on November 1. Manufacturing and construction showed curtailment, but trade afforded more employment. Practically no change in the situation had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1926, when the index was somewhat higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
—							
1921							
Dec. 1.....	87.2	89.5	83.7	85.9	95.6	88.9	79.3
1922							
Dec. 1.....	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6	87.7
1923							
Dec. 1.....	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	88.2
1924							
Dec. 1.....	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	82.0
1925							
Jan. 1.....	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1.....	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1.....	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
April 1.....	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1.....	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1.....	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1.....	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1.....	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1.....	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1.....	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1.....	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1.....	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
1926							
Jan. 1.....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1.....	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
1927							
Jan. 1.....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1.....	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1.....	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
April 1.....	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1.....	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1.....	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1.....	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1.....	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Sept. 1.....	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	98.7
Oct. 1.....	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	98.3
Nov. 1.....	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	97.0
Dec. 1.....	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8	96.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Dec. 1, 1927.....	100.0	7.4	29.3	41.3	13.4	8.6	53.9

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan., 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Manufacturing

Another, but smaller reduction in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 3,875 of which employed 477,765 operatives, compared with 480,894 on November 1. This decline involved fewer workers than had been let out at the beginning of December in most years of the eight years' record, in all of which the index was lower than on the date under review. Lumber and food factories were seasonally slacker, and smaller losses were noted in textile, building material and electric current plants, while the metal industries, particularly iron and steel works, afforded considerably more employment.

Animal Products—Edible.—Meat-preserving establishments reported improvement, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, but there was a further seasonal decline in fish-canneries,

mainly in British Columbia. The result was a reduction of 561 in the staffs of the 191 firms making returns, who had 17,233 employees. Although this decrease was very much larger than that recorded on the corresponding date in 1926, the index then was some eight points lower.

Leather and Products.—Continuing the favourable movement indicated during the last six months, employment in this industry showed a gain at the beginning of December chiefly in tanneries and leather goods factories. Statements were tabulated from 196 manufacturers employing 18,023 persons, as compared with 17,845 on November 1. The largest increases were in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. Somewhat more pronounced expansion was noted on December 1, 1926, when the situation was practically the same as on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Dec. 1, 1923	93.6		90.2	94.3	88.5		88.2	98.1
1924								
Dec. 1, 1924	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
1925								
Dec. 1, 1925	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
1926								
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1, 1926	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1, 1926	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1, 1926	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1, 1926	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1, 1926	103.1	89.3	90.2	94.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1, 1926	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1, 1926	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1, 1926	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1, 1926	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1, 1926	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1, 1926	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
1927								
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1, 1927	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1, 1927	94.6	95.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1, 1927	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1, 1927	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1, 1927	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1, 1927	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1, 1927	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1, 1927	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1, 1927	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1, 1927	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1, 1927	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1927...	13.9	1.3	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.1	3.4	2.8

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal curtailment of operations on a smaller scale than in the preceding month and also than on the corresponding month last year, was noted in saw-mills. Furniture and match factories, however, reported additions to payrolls. All provinces shared in the downward movement. Data were received from 703 firms in this industry, whose staffs declined from 48,581 workers on November 1, to 44,282 at the beginning of December. The index was very slightly lower than on December 1 a year ago.

Plant Products, Edible.—Varying conditions in the different divisions of the vegetable food group produced a reduction of 609 persons in the 314 plants from which returns were received, and which reported a combined working force of 29,274 operatives. Fruit and vegetable canneries released help, owing to the completion of the season's work, and biscuit factories were also slacker, while the sugar and syrup and cereal divisions reported improvement. In the Maritime and Prairie Provinces activity increased, but elsewhere curtailment was indicated. The volume of employment on December 1, 1926, was rather greater, the losses then noted having been considerably less extensive.

Pulp and Paper.—Statements were received from 477 manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry, whose payrolls were increased by 64 persons to 60,324 at the beginning of De-

ember. Employment continued to be much brisker than on the same date in any other year of the record. Most of the improvement took place in printing and publishing establishments, while pulp and paper works released some employees. Improvement was shown in all provinces except Quebec and British Columbia.

Textile Products.—There was a reduction in employment in this division, owing to decreases in garment factories, while thread, yarn and cloth, knitting and other textile mills reported heightened activity. Returns were compiled from 518 manufacturers employing 76,545 workers, or 229 less than in the preceding month. Practically all the declines occurred in Quebec, the tendency in Ontario being favourable. Practically no change on the whole was shown at the beginning of December, 1926, when the index was several points lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—A seasonal falling-off occurred in building material factories, according to statistics from 119 firms, whose staffs declined from 10,546 in their last report to 10,280 persons on the date under review. The largest reductions were in brick factories and stone works, and took place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The level of employment was higher than on December 1, 1926, the shrinkage then registered having involved a greater number of workers.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	¹ Relative Weight	Dec. 1, 1927	Nov. 1, 1927	Dec. 1, 1926	Dec. 1, 1925	Dec. 1, 1924	Dec. 1, 1923
Manufacturing	53.9	96.4	97.0	93.8	88.1	82.0	88.2
Animal products—edible.....	2.0	106.4	108.8	98.5	94.1	91.5	87.6
Fur and products.....	0.1	87.7	85.9	88.3	96.5	88.0	110.8
Leather and products.....	2.0	82.8	82.0	83.2	76.5	75.6	82.0
Lumber and products.....	5.0	90.0	98.3	90.5	86.6	82.1	88.6
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.9	92.5	108.1	97.6	94.9	90.2	100.2
Furniture.....	1.0	96.2	94.6	88.8	84.5	76.7	77.3
Other lumber products.....	1.1	79.1	79.0	76.1	70.3	64.6	71.1
Musical instruments.....	0.4	78.0	78.7	80.7	70.9	67.9	69.6
Plant products—edible.....	3.3	105.9	105.1	106.4	102.7	100.6	100.7
Pulp and paper products.....	6.8	116.5	116.3	112.6	102.4	98.5	102.1
Pulp and paper.....	3.4	127.0	129.5	124.1	106.3	100.0	107.2
Paper products.....	0.8	103.6	101.3	96.8	94.4	90.1	92.7
Printing and publishing.....	2.6	108.7	106.2	104.2	100.5	99.4	99.5
Rubber products.....	1.7	106.2	105.6	90.4	93.9	72.8	69.0
Textile products.....	8.6	98.9	99.2	94.4	90.8	82.5	88.7
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.5	121.1	119.9	109.9	107.3	92.2	101.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	106.9	105.8	106.1	98.0	88.9	94.0
Garment and personal furnishings.....	2.4	73.2	76.6	72.6	69.6	66.5	73.5
Other textile products.....	1.0	108.3	105.1	102.6	101.2	97.3	95.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.5	110.5	109.6	103.2	104.6	101.9	102.0
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	129.8	117.5	98.1	105.5	122.0	114.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.8	88.8	88.8	86.2	81.3	79.7	88.3
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	103.0	105.8	100.5	89.3	81.2	93.3
Electric current.....	1.5	140.4	143.2	127.8	124.7	132.3	120.4
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	139.8	138.6	137.2	119.6	123.1	108.8
Iron and steel products.....	14.2	81.3	80.0	81.1	74.7	66.4	79.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.6	68.3	62.9	63.4	57.5	44.1	64.1
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.3	84.7	83.5	77.5	70.4	64.7	75.9
Agricultural implements.....	0.9	77.3	78.8	88.9	66.4	43.2	58.3
Land vehicles.....	6.1	89.9	89.1	92.6	89.0	83.4	97.1
Steamshipbuilding and repairing.....	0.4	31.3	27.6	30.7	32.3	26.1	25.7
Heating appliances.....	0.6	96.8	96.5	90.9	88.2	83.0	87.9
Iron and steel fabricator (n.e.s.).....	0.8	114.0	114.8	94.4	76.3	69.8	91.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.5	76.6	77.3	83.9	79.0	69.3	76.7
Other iron and steel products.....	2.0	82.9	82.8	82.8	74.0	66.4	77.6
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	111.7	107.2	103.4	93.3	76.1	86.0
Mineral products.....	1.1	108.5	109.9	104.9	104.8	102.7	97.7
Miscellaneous.....	0.4	86.2	88.4	91.7	83.0	82.9	85.3
Logging	4.8	101.2	75.6	77.1	77.1	85.1	82.2
Mining	5.5	108.1	106.5	104.2	96.9	99.2	105.9
Coal.....	3.2	90.4	86.1	92.1	85.2	86.9	97.3
Metallic ores.....	1.5	179.4	180.0	155.0	143.0	148.7	138.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.8	110.8	120.3	103.5	97.3	89.8	101.7
Communications	2.9	121.8	123.6	119.0	112.7	109.3	106.1
Telegraphs.....	0.6	124.1	127.1	122.5	111.8	103.9	107.9
Telephones.....	2.3	121.2	122.6	118.1	112.9	111.9	105.6
Transportation	13.2	116.0	115.4	109.9	109.8	108.2	113.8
Street railways and cartage.....	2.3	120.1	120.6	112.8	113.3	114.9	124.2
Steam railways.....	9.1	104.5	104.3	102.0	99.2	96.8	106.3
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.8	232.4	225.7	190.9	218.7	219.0	170.3
Construction and Maintenance	9.7	162.2	199.0	148.9	128.3	116.6	125.2
Building.....	4.1	171.6	188.1	166.9	130.2	119.2	127.5
Highway.....	1.8	1,751.6	2,974.3	1,279.2	1,303.9	984.7	1,230.2
Railway.....	3.8	108.6	128.5	106.4	96.3	91.9	98.8
Services	1.8	127.9	129.2	117.2	108.5	107.2	106.2
Hotels and restaurants.....	0.9	124.0	126.5	115.1	109.5	111.6	110.9
Professional.....	0.2	124.5	132.2	121.0	111.8	104.7	108.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.7	134.7	132.0	118.9	105.9	102.0	99.7
Trade	8.2	122.2	112.8	109.8	103.9	99.1	96.8
Retail.....	5.7	129.3	115.0	114.3	106.5	99.9	96.5
Wholesale.....	2.5	108.7	108.6	101.7	99.1	97.7	97.5
All Industries	100.0	106.8	107.5	101.1	95.3	90.8	95.7

¹The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Electric Current.—There were further moderate reductions in electric current plants, 88 of which reported 13,067 employees, or 184 less than in the preceding month. The recessions were distributed over the different provinces. Practically the same number of workers were released at the beginning of December a year ago, but then the index number was considerably lower.

Electrical Appliances.—Continued additions to payrolls were noted in electrical apparatus plants, mainly in Ontario; 40 manufacturers employed 11,361 persons, as compared with 11,248 in their last report. Employment on December 1 was at the highest level so far reached in this record.

Iron and Steel Products.—Considerable improvement was indicated in iron and steel factories, chiefly in the crude, rolled and forged, railway car, and shipbuilding divisions, while automobile and some other plants released employees. The result was an increase of 2,053 in the staffs of the 651 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 126,094 workers. Employment advanced in all provinces except British Columbia. The situation was practically the same as on the corresponding date last year.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—There was a further increase in employment in this division at the beginning of December, according to data received from 104 employers of 16,805 persons, as compared with 16,202 in the preceding month. A favourable movement was noted in all provinces, but particularly in British Columbia. The index was much higher than on December 1, 1926, when minor gains were made.

Logging

Continued advances were shown in logging, there being an improvement in all provinces, with the largest gains in Quebec. Statements were tabulated from 255 logging camps having 42,900 employees, or 10,781 more than in their last report. This expansion, which was the greatest indicated in this record of eight years, brought the index number to the highest point so far reached.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal mines increased considerably at the beginning of December, 1,302 persons being added to the rolls of the 89 reporting operators, who had 28,141 employees. The Maritime and Prairie Provinces reported most of the improvement. The seasonal gains on the corresponding date in 1926 were rather larger, and the index number then stood at 92.1, as compared with 90.4 on December 1, 1927.

Non-Metallic Minerals, Other than Coal.—Continued declines in employment were noted in this industry, in which 69 firms furnished data, showing that they had reduced their staffs by 620 persons to 6,843 on the date under review. All provinces shared in this seasonal slackness. Conditions were better than in the corresponding month of a year ago, when the trend was also downward.

Communications

Further losses in personnel were noted on telephones and telegraphs; 322 persons were released from the payrolls of the 187 co-

operating companies and branches, which had 25,371 employees on the date under review; the index was higher than in the early winter of any other year of the record.

Transportation

Steam Railways.—The trend of employment in railway operation continued to be upward, 101 employers reporting 80,591 workers as compared with 80,409 in the preceding month. Most of the advance was made in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The index number was higher than on December 1 in any other year of the record except 1923; in most of the years since 1920 employment showed a contraction at the beginning of December.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—According to information received from 62 companies employing 16,174 persons, there was an increase in shipping, chiefly in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, 490 employees having been taken on by these firms since November 1. Considerable losses were noted on December 1, 1926, when the level of employment was lower.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction showed a seasonal falling-off from the preceding month, although it was still at a higher level than in the early winter of previous years of the record, which was instituted in 1920. Statements were compiled from 502 contractors employing 35,917 persons, as compared with 39,481 on November 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and Ontario, although there were general recessions throughout the country.

Highway.—Further important decreases were noted in the staffs of the 165 highway contractors furnishing statistics, who employed 16,377 workers on December 1, as compared with 26,375 in the preceding month. The number released was greater than on December 1, 1926, when employment was in smaller volume. Important declines were registered in all provinces.

Railway.—Activity on railway construction and maintenance showed another seasonal decline, which, however, involved fewer workers than on the corresponding date last year. The

index number then was slightly lower than on December 1, 1927. Statistics were received from 38 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs diminished from 40,235 men on November 1, to 34,033 on the date under review. The most pronounced contractions were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, although there were general losses throughout the country.

Services

Further, seasonal reductions were reported by the 172 co-operating firms in this division, who had 15,761 employees, or 182 less than in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants continued to decrease their labour forces, while little general change was shown in other divisions of the service group. Employment was more active than on December 1 of any previous year of the record.

Trade

Further and larger seasonal increases were noted in trade, the additions being the most extensive ever registered in this record, which was commenced in 1920. The index, standing at 122.2 was at its maximum for the last eight years. Reports were received from 590 trading establishments with 72,371 employees, or 5,639 more than on November 1. Practically the entire gain was in retail stores, which added to their forces in all provinces.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for December 1, 1927.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1927

Summary of Reports Made by Employers to Dominion Bureau of Statistics

EMPLOYMENT as reported by employers throughout Canada was in greater volume in 1927 than in any other year since 1920, there being almost uninterrupted expansion on a large scale from early in January until the first of September. This upward movement carried the curve of employment to a level many points higher than in any of the last seven years, and considerably higher than on the basic date in 1920, when the post-war boom was at its maximum. During these seven months of advancing employment, nearly 125,000 persons were added to the staffs of the reporting firms, a number which was practically the same as in 1926, and greater than in the same period of any other year of the record except 1922, when the opening up of industry following the depression of 1921 caused the employment of approximately the same number of extra employees. In 1927 the most pronounced gains were recorded at the beginning of May, June and July, as is generally the case. There were less extensive increases in the next two months, followed by unusually small declines at the beginning of October, November and December.

The chart on page 53 illustrates the course of employment in Canada since the beginning of 1925; the favourable trend indicated during the greater part of 1927 is shown, as is the fact that on December 1, the curve of employ-

ment was still at a higher level than in any month of the years, 1921-1926.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated payroll data from some 6,060 firms who employed a monthly average of 854,762 workers during 1927, their staffs varying between 781,559 on January 1 and 905,756 at the beginning of September. The index, with January 1920 as 100, reached its peak for the year in that month, standing at 109.7 which was the maximum so far reached since this series was commenced in 1920. In 1926 the peak was 105.2 on October 1. The index averaged 103.4 during the year under review, as compared with 98.4 in 1926, 92.5 in 1925, 92.3 in 1924, 94.6 in 1923, 87.9 in 1922 and 87.8 in 1921.

The most outstanding feature of the situation during the year was the marked expansion in construction, in which the number of workers covered by these statistics considerably more than doubled between February and September. Manufacturing showed consistent gains for many months, affording considerably more employment than in earlier years of the record. Transportation, mining, logging, services, communications and trade were all much more active than in preceding years; in the last named, and in construction, employment attained its highest point in the record.

NOTE.—The number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The relative weight in this table shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on December 1, 1927.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY DISTRICTS

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1923						
Jan. 1.....	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	86.3
Feb. 1.....	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	89.5
Mar. 1.....	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	89.9
April 1.....	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	87.6
May 1.....	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	91.4
June 1.....	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4	97.3
July 1.....	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	99.5
Aug. 1.....	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	100.2
Sept. 1.....	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6	100.0
Oct. 1.....	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	99.5
Nov. 1.....	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8	98.8
Dec. 1.....	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	95.7
1924						
Jan. 1.....	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	88.7
Feb. 1.....	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	90.6
Mar. 1.....	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	90.7
April 1.....	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	89.3
May 1.....	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	91.8
June 1.....	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	95.2
July 1.....	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	95.9
Aug. 1.....	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	94.7
Sept. 1.....	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	93.1
Oct. 1.....	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	93.9
Nov. 1.....	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	93.0
Dec. 1.....	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	90.8
1925						
Jan. 1.....	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	83.9
Feb. 1.....	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	86.1
Mar. 1.....	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	87.0
April 1.....	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	87.2
May 1.....	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	90.8
June 1.....	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	94.5
July 1.....	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	96.8
Aug. 1.....	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	96.3
Sept. 1.....	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	96.6
Oct. 1.....	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	98.3
Nov. 1.....	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	97.1
Dec. 1.....	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	95.3
1926						
Jan. 1.....	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	89.6
Feb. 1.....	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	90.7
Mar. 1.....	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	91.5
April 1.....	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	91.4
May 1.....	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	94.3
June 1.....	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	101.0
July 1.....	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	103.7
Aug. 1.....	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	104.2
Sept. 1.....	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	104.9
Oct. 1.....	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	105.2
Nov. 1.....	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	102.8
Dec. 1.....	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	101.1
1927						
Jan. 1.....	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	94.8
Feb. 1.....	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	95.4
Mar. 1.....	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	96.3
April 1.....	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	96.2
May 1.....	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	100.6
June 1.....	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	105.9
July 1.....	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	108.4
Aug. 1.....	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	109.2
Sept. 1.....	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	109.7
Oct. 1.....	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	109.0
Nov. 1.....	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	107.5
Dec. 1.....	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8	106.8
Relative weight of Employment by Economic Areas, as at December 1, 1927.....	7.4	29.3	41.3	13.4	8.6	100.0

Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in all provinces augmented employment during 1927 as compared with 1926. As in the preceding year, the index of employment was higher in British Columbia and Quebec than elsewhere, but the most pronounced improvement was in Ontario and Quebec.

Maritime Provinces.—In the early part of 1927 employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a decrease, succeeded by five months of expansion. From the beginning of September until the end of the year, however, curtailment was noted, but this was generally less than in the same months of 1926. The index number averaged 92.4, as compared with

Note.—The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in this table shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on Dec. 1, 1927.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Jan. 1.....	79.8		84.7	94.4	81.5		92.6	87.7
Feb. 1.....	86.2		88.5	95.7	86.0		89.0	85.8
Mar. 1.....	85.9		85.7	92.2	89.2		86.4	90.4
April 1.....	83.3		86.7	90.6	88.4		85.7	86.9
May 1.....	88.8		88.8	94.8	92.6		86.3	91.8
June 1.....	95.4		89.9	109.6	94.6		87.1	94.7
July 1.....	95.9		89.5	110.2	91.4		87.7	100.3
Aug. 1.....	97.3		89.1	109.3	93.3		91.0	103.6
Sept. 1.....	93.6		89.6	107.5	92.2		89.9	104.3
Oct. 1.....	98.7		90.1	105.5	91.1		89.4	101.6
Nov. 1.....	99.1		89.8	103.8	89.7		88.6	98.6
Dec. 1.....	93.6		90.2	94.3	88.5		88.2	98.1
1924								
Jan. 1.....	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Mar. 1.....	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
April 1.....	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.8
May 1.....	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1.....	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July 1.....	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug. 1.....	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9		85.5	102.3
Sept. 1.....	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1.....	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1.....	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1.....	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
1925								
Jan. 1.....	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1.....	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.1	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
April 1.....	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1.....	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1.....	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1.....	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1.....	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1.....	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1.....	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1.....	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1.....	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
1926								
Jan. 1.....	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1.....	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1.....	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
April 1.....	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1.....	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1.....	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1.....	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.3	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1.....	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1.....	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1.....	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1.....	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1.....	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
1927								
Jan. 1.....	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1.....	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1.....	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1.....	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1.....	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1.....	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1.....	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1.....	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1.....	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1.....	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1.....	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1.....	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Relative weight of Employment by cities as at Dec. 1, 1927.....	13.9	1.3	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.1	3.4	2.8

88.6 in 1926, 86.4 in 1925, 86.1 in 1924 and 94.2 in 1923. Manufacturing, as a whole, afforded approximately the same volume of employment as in the preceding year. The lumber industry was comparatively dull throughout 1927; textiles, pulp and paper, however, showed a much more favourable

situation and iron and steel plants on the whole, were somewhat busier. Logging and mining were more active, the index numbers being higher than in the three preceding years. During the greater part of 1927, transportation afforded rather more employment than in 1926. Construction was generally

TABLE III.—Index Numbers of Employment by industries. (Jan. 1920=100). The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industries to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on December 1, 1927.

	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commu- nications	Trans- portation	Con- struction and Main- tenance	Services	Trade	All in- dustries
1923									
Jan. 1.....	78.1	87.0	100.8	97.4	104.8	96.0	92.8	98.2	86.3
Feb. 1.....	85.0	95.1	101.3	96.5	101.5	86.0	92.4	93.7	89.5
Mar. 1.....	87.5	88.8	98.6	97.4	99.8	83.8	93.4	88.9	89.9
April 1.....	85.6	57.8	97.0	98.0	100.2	85.2	94.9	90.2	87.6
May 1.....	90.5	48.0	96.7	99.7	101.7	101.6	97.1	91.7	91.4
June 1.....	93.5	52.5	101.6	102.2	109.0	140.2	108.8	91.9	97.3
July 1.....	93.6	48.4	101.6	103.4	112.2	169.1	115.1	92.3	99.5
Aug. 1.....	93.5	42.2	101.0	105.2	113.4	183.7	118.7	91.7	100.2
Sept. 1.....	93.0	43.1	104.0	106.4	113.4	180.9	120.3	92.0	100.0
Oct. 1.....	91.8	51.7	104.0	106.6	116.2	171.8	113.7	93.2	99.5
Nov. 1.....	91.2	62.6	105.4	105.3	116.8	159.3	108.5	93.1	98.8
Dec. 1.....	88.2	82.2	105.9	106.1	113.8	125.2	106.2	96.8	95.7
1924									
Jan. 1.....	80.1	92.1	100.5	104.2	107.3	98.8	106.6	99.4	88.7
Feb. 1.....	84.9	97.0	104.0	104.0	103.7	94.2	106.3	91.2	90.6
Mar. 1.....	86.0	90.8	99.7	105.4	103.1	93.1	106.2	91.2	90.7
April 1.....	86.5	54.2	99.5	106.0	103.7	91.4	107.9	91.0	89.3
May 1.....	87.7	54.5	103.3	108.2	105.3	111.2	108.0	91.9	91.8
June 1.....	88.4	53.6	103.7	109.8	110.1	147.3	113.8	92.5	95.2
July 1.....	87.7	43.1	99.9	111.7	110.0	175.8	123.5	92.5	95.9
Aug. 1.....	86.2	36.2	99.4	113.9	110.8	173.1	123.4	91.7	94.7
Sept. 1.....	84.5	43.7	99.1	113.1	107.8	165.3	121.7	92.1	93.1
Oct. 1.....	85.7	53.4	99.0	111.2	109.0	157.5	115.0	93.1	93.9
Nov. 1.....	84.2	71.8	100.5	111.3	108.2	144.9	109.3	93.8	93.0
Dec. 1.....	82.0	85.1	99.2	109.3	108.2	116.6	107.2	99.1	90.8
1925									
Jan. 1.....	75.5	83.4	97.1	108.9	99.0	93.3	107.1	96.3	83.9
Feb. 1.....	79.3	86.8	93.1	107.6	98.4	98.3	106.8	94.2	86.1
Mar. 1.....	81.9	81.0	92.9	106.3	97.6	95.8	106.2	92.0	87.0
April 1.....	84.3	47.5	94.2	107.6	98.5	96.8	107.7	93.6	87.2
May 1.....	86.6	47.4	94.3	109.3	100.3	125.6	109.9	95.0	90.8
June 1.....	88.3	51.3	94.5	110.1	105.2	155.9	116.4	93.8	94.5
July 1.....	89.1	38.2	97.2	112.6	106.2	187.5	122.9	93.8	96.8
Aug. 1.....	88.5	33.5	97.6	116.1	108.5	180.3	126.3	95.1	96.3
Sept. 1.....	89.4	38.5	93.7	114.8	108.7	175.5	125.9	95.6	96.6
Oct. 1.....	91.3	49.5	96.2	114.2	111.3	169.7	120.5	96.7	98.3
Nov. 1.....	89.2	66.4	97.2	113.3	111.5	154.2	112.5	100.0	97.1
Dec. 1.....	88.1	77.1	96.9	112.7	109.8	128.3	108.5	103.9	95.3
1926									
Jan. 1.....	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.3	107.8	102.1	89.6
Feb. 1.....	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2	90.7
Mar. 1.....	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6	91.5
April 1.....	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	100.2	113.7	112.8	96.2	91.4
May 1.....	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1	94.3
June 1.....	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5	101.0
July 1.....	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4	103.7
Aug. 1.....	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0	104.2
Sept. 1.....	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9	104.9
Oct. 1.....	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8	105.2
Nov. 1.....	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.0	181.3	118.6	104.7	102.8
Dec. 1.....	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8	101.1
1927									
Jan. 1.....	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8	94.8
Feb. 1.....	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0	95.4
Mar. 1.....	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0	96.3
April 1.....	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1	96.2
May 1.....	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3	100.6
June 1.....	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7	105.9
July 1.....	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8	108.4
Aug. 1.....	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2	109.2
Sept. 1.....	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3	109.7
Oct. 1.....	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3	109.0
Nov. 1.....	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8	107.5
Oct. 1.....	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2	106.8
Relative weight of Employ- ment by industries as at December 1, 1927.....	53.9	4.8	5.5	2.9	13.2	9.7	1.8	8.2	100.0

slacker during the early part of the year, but important improvement was recorded from May onward, bringing employment to a higher level than in other years of the record, while services, communications and trade registered slightly greater activity. The aggregate pay-rolls of the reporting firms in the Maritime Provinces averaged 68,593 persons, as compared with 65,339 in the preceding year.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed greater fluctuation than in 1926, but the situation each month was more favourable than in the corresponding month in any other year of the record, instituted in 1920. From the low point of 98.2 on January 1, the index rose to 115.9 at its peak on September 1, while at the beginning of December it was at 115.5. The labour forces of the 1,328 co-operating

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES 1927, (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	Jan. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1927	April 1 1927	May 1 1927	June 1 1927	¹ Relative Weight
Manufacturing	87.5	90.7	92.2	93.8	96.1	98.8	55.7
Animal products—edible.....	89.2	90.1	88.0	91.7	99.2	112.1	2.1
Fur and products.....	82.3	76.1	70.9	81.7	79.6	83.0	0.1
Leather and products.....	80.7	82.3	82.7	80.8	78.6	78.7	1.9
Lumber and products.....	77.8	82.3	85.9	88.7	98.7	111.9	6.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	79.1	82.8	87.3	89.7	110.0	132.5	4.2
Furniture.....	80.1	86.8	89.4	91.6	90.2	89.2	1.0
Other lumber products.....	73.0	77.3	80.2	84.1	80.3	82.9	1.1
Musical instruments.....	75.6	71.5	68.9	72.5	69.2	69.8	0.4
Plant products—edible.....	90.6	91.0	93.0	92.2	93.0	97.0	3.0
Pulp and paper products.....	107.0	109.6	108.2	111.5	112.5	117.2	6.8
Pulp and paper.....	114.2	118.4	115.6	122.8	124.8	135.1	3.6
Paper products.....	90.5	93.3	95.3	97.0	96.6	96.2	0.8
Printing and publishing.....	104.0	104.7	103.9	103.2	103.5	103.8	2.4
Textile products.....	91.2	94.8	94.8	95.1	97.3	99.5	1.6
Textile products.....	91.2	94.6	95.8	97.4	98.4	98.0	8.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	108.1	111.0	111.4	113.6	116.7	117.4	3.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	101.9	103.5	104.6	107.2	104.3	104.8	1.7
Garments and personal furnish- ings.....	68.8	74.1	75.8	77.1	75.4	73.6	2.5
Other textile products.....	97.4	101.8	103.7	103.1	114.0	114.0	1.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	90.9	103.2	102.2	100.5	103.6	105.8	1.4
Wood distillates and extracts.....	111.3	103.0	107.4	111.2	107.7	95.8	0.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	79.7	84.5	85.3	85.9	87.6	89.1	0.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	91.3	87.9	90.2	93.0	97.0	105.7	1.2
Electric current.....	123.0	121.9	122.4	125.5	130.9	134.4	1.5
Electrical apparatus.....	134.1	133.8	133.2	131.7	130.0	130.0	1.2
Iron and steel products.....	76.0	80.5	83.5	84.7	86.1	85.5	15.1
Crude, rolled and forged pro- ducts.....	59.1	60.5	63.3	68.8	70.4	68.6	1.6
Machinery (other than ve- hicles).....	76.0	78.6	78.6	84.4	83.4	83.2	1.3
Agricultural implements.....	87.3	90.1	91.6	93.8	90.8	90.1	1.1
Land vehicles.....	84.9	92.3	97.2	95.8	100.2	98.7	6.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing Heating appliances.....	31.3	35.6	35.5	33.9	32.2	34.3	0.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	81.2	80.4	87.4	85.8	89.2	88.9	0.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	88.8	94.4	96.0	102.5	100.0	105.2	0.7
Other iron and steel products.....	84.5	84.2	88.4	93.3	90.6	88.0	0.6
Non-ferrous metal products.....	77.1	79.7	80.0	82.8	82.5	82.5	2.0
Miscellaneous.....	98.0	101.6	102.9	108.1	109.1	110.9	1.9
Mineral products.....	100.9	101.0	101.4	104.9	106.5	109.5	1.2
Logging.....	88.5	91.1	92.2	92.8	92.7	94.4	0.5
Mining.....	75.4	82.6	76.2	47.5	45.8	48.1	2.3
Coal.....	100.1	99.4	97.1	98.5	99.0	100.9	5.1
Metallic ores.....	90.0	88.0	85.0	85.5	83.8	83.0	2.9
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	150.6	151.9	151.2	154.1	159.2	164.3	1.4
Communications.....	89.8	92.3	94.1	96.8	103.1	114.0	0.8
Telegraphs.....	115.9	115.5	116.2	118.7	120.4	120.6	2.9
Telephones.....	111.5	118.8	112.3	119.9	123.5	125.1	0.6
Telephones.....	117.0	116.5	117.2	118.4	119.6	119.4	2.3
Transportation	107.3	103.4	103.7	104.2	109.1	113.5	13.1
Street railways and cartage.....	110.1	110.9	109.9	111.6	116.9	118.4	2.3
Steam railways.....	101.0	97.3	98.0	97.6	98.9	102.0	9.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	170.9	153.9	151.2	160.0	203.7	229.1	1.8
Construction and maintenance	119.2	110.2	117.8	118.1	154.7	197.8	11.9
Building.....	138.5	132.5	139.3	141.8	164.5	179.4	4.2
Highway.....	615.2	465.6	421.2	549.8	1,053.6	1,922.8	1.9
Railway.....	93.4	87.5	96.9	92.7	126.6	161.0	5.8
Services	115.8	114.9	116.5	118.5	121.4	126.0	1.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	114.7	113.6	114.1	114.4	118.2	125.2	0.9
Professional.....	111.1	111.8	116.7	119.3	119.5	124.0	0.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	118.8	117.8	119.8	123.7	126.5	127.6	0.7
Trade	110.8	103.0	102.0	103.1	105.3	105.7	7.2
Retail.....	117.4	105.6	104.2	105.6	108.2	108.4	4.8
Wholesale.....	98.6	98.0	97.8	98.4	100.0	100.7	2.4
All Industries	94.8	95.4	96.3	96.2	100.6	105.9	100.0

¹The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on June 1, 1927.

employers varied between 217,669 and 257,823 workers on those dates, respectively, averaging 244,005 for the twelve months. The mean index was 109.1 as compared with 104.3 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was much brisker in every month of 1927 than in the same month of 1926 and 1925. The

index was also rather higher than the general index in manufacturing for Canada. Employment in lumber products was more active than in 1926 from the first of the year until September; the seasonal declines in the two following months were larger than usual, but on December 1 activity was greater than on

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES 1927 (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	July 1 1927	Aug. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1927	Relative Weight
Manufacturing	98.7	95.9	98.7	98.3	97.0	96.4	53.9
Animal products—edible.....	117.9	117.1	114.2	110.7	108.8	106.4	2.0
Fur and products.....	86.9	77.5	85.1	89.3	85.9	87.7	0.1
Leather and products.....	79.1	79.0	81.5	81.6	82.0	82.8	2.0
Lumber and products.....	116.4	118.0	115.0	109.9	98.3	90.0	5.0
Rough and dressed lumber....	141.0	114.6	139.9	129.4	108.1	92.5	2.9
Furniture.....	89.7	89.4	89.4	92.4	94.6	96.2	1.0
Other lumber products.....	82.5	80.9	78.4	79.1	79.0	79.1	1.1
Musical instruments.....	70.1	68.1	70.1	74.9	78.7	78.0	0.4
Plant products—edible.....	98.9	105.4	107.8	119.1	108.1	105.9	3.3
Pulp and paper products.....	116.9	117.5	117.9	117.6	116.3	116.5	6.8
Pulp and paper.....	133.2	134.8	134.2	133.6	129.5	127.0	3.4
Paper products.....	96.1	96.3	99.1	99.6	101.3	103.6	0.8
Printing and publishing.....	105.2	104.8	105.2	105.3	106.2	108.7	2.6
Rubber products.....	100.4	100.9	101.2	98.4	105.6	106.2	1.7
Textile products.....	96.3	96.2	97.0	97.5	99.2	98.9	8.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	117.0	116.0	118.9	119.1	119.9	121.1	3.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	101.4	102.3	99.9	100.0	105.8	106.9	1.7
Garments and personal furnish- ings.....	73.0	71.5	72.9	75.1	76.6	73.2	2.4
Other textile products.....	107.2	112.2	109.3	108.1	112.1	108.3	1.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	104.1	107.4	109.3	107.6	109.6	110.5	1.5
Wood distillates and extracts....	110.2	103.7	104.2	115.1	117.5	129.8	0.1
Chemicals and allied products....	87.0	86.7	87.6	88.0	88.8	88.8	0.8
Clay, glass and stone products....	109.8	111.3	107.2	104.0	105.8	103.0	1.2
Electric current.....	140.5	141.7	147.7	142.6	143.2	140.4	1.5
Electrical apparatus.....	131.7	125.7	133.6	136.6	138.6	139.8	1.3
Iron and steel products.....	82.1	82.1	80.8	80.2	80.0	81.3	14.2
Crude, rolled and forged pro- ducts.....	65.1	65.2	64.9	62.7	62.9	63.3	1.6
Machinery (other than ve- hicles).....	82.7	85.3	84.5	85.2	83.5	84.7	1.3
Agricultural implements.....	87.6	87.9	77.4	77.7	78.8	77.3	0.9
Land vehicles.....	94.4	92.5	90.5	90.7	89.1	89.9	6.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	33.4	31.3	28.6	27.9	27.6	31.3	0.4
Heating appliances.....	89.5	90.4	91.9	90.4	96.5	96.8	0.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	108.0	106.4	110.5	110.0	114.8	114.0	0.8
Foundry and machine shop products.....	85.2	81.6	80.4	76.0	77.3	76.6	0.5
Other iron and steel products...	82.4	81.5	83.5	82.2	82.8	82.9	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	111.3	108.5	108.5	107.2	107.2	111.7	1.9
Mineral products.....	112.1	113.9	112.0	109.7	109.9	108.5	1.5
Miscellaneous.....	91.2	89.2	89.3	86.8	88.4	86.2	0.4
Logging	38.9	37.8	43.4	53.8	75.6	101.2	4.8
Mining	101.9	104.6	105.1	106.6	106.5	108.1	5.5
Coal.....	83.3	85.7	85.2	86.2	86.1	90.4	3.2
Metallic ores.....	116.1	172.7	175.5	178.4	180.0	179.4	1.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	117.8	117.8	120.0	121.9	120.3	110.8	0.8
Communications	123.4	124.1	124.8	124.8	123.6	121.8	2.9
Telegraphs.....	129.8	131.6	132.3	130.1	127.1	124.1	0.6
Telephones.....	121.8	122.2	122.8	123.4	122.6	121.2	2.3
Transportation	115.9	113.7	114.7	115.4	115.4	116.0	13.2
Street railways and cartage.....	119.5	120.5	123.2	122.4	120.6	120.1	2.3
Steam railways.....	104.3	102.6	103.6	103.8	104.3	104.5	9.1
Shipping and stevedoring.....	235.1	219.8	216.7	227.5	225.7	232.4	1.8
Construction and maintenance ...	235.1	244.8	245.2	227.9	199.0	162.2	9.7
Building.....	193.0	207.1	215.3	213.7	118.1	171.6	4.1
Highway.....	3,400.6	3,728.8	3,673.1	3,313.4	2,974.3	1,751.6	1.8
Railway.....	174.9	168.1	163.9	147.0	128.5	108.6	3.8
Services	135.4	138.6	143.6	138.0	129.2	127.9	1.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	143.3	149.0	155.4	141.8	126.5	124.0	0.9
Professional.....	124.2	118.2	116.5	130.9	132.2	124.5	0.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)....	123.2	130.3	135.2	134.8	132.0	134.7	0.7
Trade	106.8	108.2	109.3	110.3	112.8	122.2	8.2
Retail.....	109.4	110.8	110.0	111.5	115.0	129.3	5.7
Wholesale.....	101.6	103.4	107.9	108.1	108.6	108.7	2.5
All Industries	108.4	109.2	109.7	109.0	107.5	106.8	100.0

¹The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on December 1, 1927.

the same date in 1926, as was the average for the year. Pulp and paper, textiles, and other manufactures recorded a materially larger volume of employment than in the preceding year, while the mean index in iron and steel was only slightly higher. With the commencement of development work in the new mining

areas of Quebec, employment in mining gained, but not so extensively as may be expected when operations are more fully established. Communications, logging, services and trade were all considerably more active than in 1926; construction and transportation, during the first six months of 1927, reported

greater activity than in 1926, but in the latter half of the year, the indexes were lower. In the former, this was mainly owing to the completion of various important industrial undertakings in which production was then enabled to commence. Employment however, averaged higher throughout the year in both these groups. The advances in construction continued to be closely associated with the development of the power and pulp and paper industries. Employment in logging camps was in greater volume than in almost any other year of the record, forecasting an active season in 1928 in sawmills and pulp and paper plants.

Ontario.—Continuous improvement was noted in Ontario from the first of the year until October 1, a longer period of expansion than in any other year of the record, which brought the index on the latter date to 104.3, the highest point reached since 1920. An average staff of 356,222 employees was recorded by the firms furnishing data in Ontario, as compared with the mean of 331,762 in 1926; the index averaged 99.1 in 1927, or 5.6 points higher than in the preceding year. Manufactures consistently reported a better situation, the index being higher in every month than on the same date in 1926 or 1925. Employment in pulp and food, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, rubber, building material, leather, non-ferrous metal and paper, and other manufactures showed decided improvement over the preceding year, while there was a small gain in textiles and the number engaged in lumber products was almost the same. Operations in logging camps showed an advance, particularly towards the close of the year. Mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, and trade employed considerably larger payrolls, the improvement in construction being especially noteworthy.

Prairie Provinces.—Pronounced expansion was indicated in the Prairie Provinces during the summer months; the payrolls of the employers furnishing data averaged 112,877 persons during the year and the index, 103.3, while in 1926 an average payroll of 105,891 workers and a mean index of 100.2 were recorded. The level of employment in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was higher in 1927 than in 1926, when the situation generally was better than in 1925 and 1924. The improvement in construction, services, trade and transporta-

tion was particularly marked. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, lumber, iron and steel and other divisions shared in the upward movement.

British Columbia.—The firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 75,898 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 75,274. The index averaged 114.0, the greatest since the record was begun in 1920; as compared with 112.9 in 1926. At the end of the year, employment was 15 points higher than at the beginning. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, food, non-ferrous metals and some other groups showed heightened activity, while lumber and iron and steel plants were slacker. Communications, transportation, services and trade were much busier during the greater part of 1927 than in 1926. On the other hand, logging and mining afforded less employment and construction was also rather quieter.

Index numbers by economic areas since 1923 are shown in Table I. The curves in the chart on page 53 are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number on their payrolls in January, 1920, as 100.

Employment by Cities

Marked improvement as compared with 1926 was recorded in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while, owing to curtailment of production during most of 1927 in a large automobile plant in the Border Cities, activity there was at a lower level than in the preceding year.

Montreal.—The staffs of the Montreal firms making returns averaged 115,874 persons, as compared with an average of 111,514 on the payrolls of the employers reporting in 1926; the mean index, at 101.6, was over three points higher than that for the preceding year. Steady increases were indicated from early in January until August 1, when there was a small decline, but the upward movement was soon resumed and employment advanced during the next three months. Manufacturing as a whole, reported gains, especially in printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor and iron and steel plants. Communications, transportation, construction and trade generally showed a much better situation.

Quebec.—The tendency during most of the year was favourable, the index which stood at 97.2 on February 1, rising to its maximum of 122.5 on November 1. At the beginning of December it was higher than in any month of the three preceding years for which statistics are available. The staffs of the employers furnishing data averaged 10,202 and the index, 110.0 in 1927, compared with means of 8,487 and 98.0 in the 1926. Manufacturing, construction and transportation were active; within the first named, improvement was noted in shoe and other factories.

Toronto.—Employment at the beginning of 1927 showed the usual pronounced curtailment, although the losses were less extensive than on the same period of preceding years. From February on, however, the trend was almost uninterruptedly upward, the index, which rose from 89.9 on Feb. 1 to 100.0 on December 1, averaging 95.7, as against 90.2 in 1926 and 86.7 in 1925. The number of employees of the co-operating firms during 1927 averaged 102,916, while in the year before the mean was 96,716. Within the manufacturing group, food, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other plants recorded marked gains, and in textiles there were minor increases. Communications, construction and trade were decidedly more active, but local transportation was slacker, which may be partly a result of the growth in the use of automobiles.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing on the whole recorded a better situation than in the preceding year, lumber, pulp and paper and other plants affording heightened employment, while gains were also shown in construction and trade. A mean payroll of 10,773 workers was reported by the employers furnishing data, and the index averaged 101.1, as compared with 9,916 employees and an average index of 93.9 in 1926.

Hamilton.—Improvement was noted in Hamilton during the greater part of 1927, the index, at 101.9 on December 1 being its maximum for the record, which was begun in 1922. Manufacturing, generally, was considerably more active; the electrical apparatus and iron and steel industries maintained a higher level of employment than in the preceding year, but textile mills were rather slacker. Construction and trade were more active, especially pronounced advances being indicated in the latter. The co-operating firms reported an average working force of 29,751 persons, while in the preceding year the average was 28,645. The mean index was 97.9, over three points higher than in 1926.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.—The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 86.1 and the recorded payrolls averaged 9,654 workers in 1927, compared with 99.9 and 10,930, respectively, in the preceding year. Employment in the automobile industry was comparatively low, owing to curtailment of production for many months in a large plant. Other branches of manufactures however, registered expansion and construction was also busier.

Winnipeg.—The situation in Winnipeg was more favourable during every month of 1927 than in the corresponding month of 1926. The mean index of employment for the year was 101.7, compared with 96.9 in the preceding year. Manufacturing, generally, was much brisker, as were transportation and trade, but construction was dull. An average staff of 28,372 was recorded by the firms whose data were received, an increase of more than 1,600 over the 1926 mean.

Vancouver.—Conditions in Vancouver, were rather better, the index averaging 116.3 as compared with 115.4 in the preceding year, while the paylists covered averaged 25,298 persons as against 25,035 in 1926. No general change was shown in manufactures during the year as compared with 1926, improvement in food, pulp and paper, textile, electric current, and mineral product factories being offset by losses in the metal and lumber industries. Services and trade were decidedly more active, communications and transportation reported only minor changes, while construction was slacker.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II,

Employment by Industries

The year 1927 was characterized by steady advances in manufacturing, in which activity was greater than in any other year since 1920; on December 1 the index was, in fact, higher than on the corresponding date in all other years of the record, including 1920. Statistics were received from some 3,875 manufacturers employing on the average, of 472,286 operatives, as compared with 452,392 in 1926, while the mean index, standing at 95.6 compared satisfactorily with an average of 92.1 in the preceding year. Practically all divisions of manufacturing shared in the generally favourable movement. Especially noteworthy were the gains in iron and steel, pulp and paper, rubber, food and textile groups, which together employ a large proportion of the workers engaged in manufacturing processes. Although the usual heavy losses incidental to

the holiday and inventory season will have reduced employment to a considerable extent on January 1, 1928, it may be expected that the upward trend will soon be resumed.

Animal Products, Edible.—Employment in this division during 1926 was better than in any previous year of the record, and further improvement was noted in 1927. Fish and meat preserving plants and dairies registered marked activity. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 16,733 persons, varying between 14,081 on March 1 and 19,205 at the beginning of August. The mean index was 103.7, compared with 97.1 in 1926.

Leather and Products.—Boot and shoe and other leather-using factories afforded more employment than in the preceding year, the tendency being favourable during eight of the twelve months. An average working force of 17,528 employees was recorded by the co-operating establishments and the mean index was 80.8, as compared with 77.8 in 1926.

Lumber Products.—The seasonal movements always felt in lumber works caused the usual fluctuations during 1927, in which employment was in greater volume during the first six months than in 1926, but was lower during the remainder of the year. Steady gains between February 1 and August 1 were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 38,327 persons at the beginning of January and 58,198 on August 1, averaging 48,910 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1926 mean payroll of 49,384. The average index, standing at 99.4, was about one point lower than in the preceding year, it was, however, greater than in 1925 and 1924, though slightly less than in 1923. Rough and dressed lumber mills recorded a smaller volume of employment than in 1926, but moderate improvement in that comparison was noted in furniture and other lumber factories.

Musical Instruments.—Activity in musical instrument factories was rather greater than in the preceding year, the index averaging 72.3 against 71.3 in 1926 and 62.0 in 1925. The staffs of the co-operating employers averaged 3,188 workers during the year under review. The production of radio apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which has undoubtedly been affected by the marked activity recently prevailing in that line.

Plant Products, Edible.—Employment in vegetable food factories was better in 1927 than in the preceding year. The sugar, biscuit and confectionery industries reported greater activity, but canneries, probably as a result of

the cold summer, did not afford so much employment as in 1926, nor were flour and cereal mills as busy. An average working force of 27,656 persons was registered by the reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 25,082 on January 1 and 33,132 at the beginning of October. The mean general index of 100.2 in 1927 compares favourably with the 1926 average of 98.5.

Pulp and Paper.—Continued development of the pulp and paper industry caused considerable increases in employment which was at a higher level in 1927 than in any other of the eight years for which records are available. The reported staffs averaged 58,581 employees and the index 114.1 in 1927, as compared with 54,958 and 107.9, respectively, in 1926. Most of the improvement took place in pulp and paper mills, but printing and publishing and other industries coming under this heading were also busier.

Rubber Products.—There was almost continuous expansion in rubber factories during the year under review, in contrast with the fluctuations that characterized the situation in 1926 when employment was in smaller volume. The mean index in 1927 was 98.6, compared with 87.7 in the preceding year. At the beginning of December, the situation was more favourable than in any other month in the record. Footwear, tire and other rubber factories were active in Quebec and Ontario. The payrolls of the plants supplying information averaged 14,075, ranging between 12,746 workers on January 1 and 15,177 at the close of the year.

Textile Products.—Employment in the textile industries showed almost the same trends as in 1926, improvement in the first four months being followed by losses at the beginning of June, July and August, succeeded in turn by recovery in the next three months. Conditions were consistently more favourable in the year under review than in any other since 1920, the index number averaging 96.7, compared with 92.6 in 1926. An average staff of 74,740 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, while in the preceding year the mean payroll was 71,251. The hosiery and knit goods, thread, yarn and cloth groups were decidedly busier during the year, while employment in garment factories remained, on the whole, in about the same volume, there being only an insignificant increase in the mean index.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Statements were compiled from over 100 firms, whose working forces averaged 12,447

persons, varying between 10,801 on January 1 and 13,262 at the beginning of December. The main index of 104.6 in 1927 was nearly seven points higher than in 1926. Tobacco factories and breweries were active during the year under review.

Chemical and Allied Products.—A higher level of employment than in 1926 and 1925 was recorded in this group during 1927, when the index averaged 86.6 as compared with 83.7 in the preceding year. An average payroll of 6,656 workers was registered by the employers whose statistics were tabulated, as against the 1926 mean of 6,429.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Improvement was reported during seven months in 1927, when employment was in greater volume than in any other year of the record. The index number averaged 100.5, while in 1926 it was 96.8. The marked activity registered in building during 1927 is reflected in the personnel of building material factories, 115 of which reported a mean working force of 9,974 persons. At the maximum, the number employed was 10,984.

Electric Current.—The number employed in electric current works was greater than in any other of the last eight years; the index averaged 134.5 as compared with 126.0 during 1926 and 130.5 in 1925, the previous high level of the record. The staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 12,605 during 1927.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in this division, which includes the manufacture of radios and equipment, was in greater volume during 1927 than in any other year of the record, which was commenced in 1920. The reported payroll included on the average 10,631 workers, and the mean index was 133.3, as compared with 9,644 and 122.2, respectively in 1926.

Iron and Steel Products.—Improvement in the general situation was noted during 1927, the average index, 82.0, being about two points above the 1926 mean, and over 10 points higher than in 1925. The year under review was more favourable than any other since 1920, employment generally being in rather greater volume than in 1923, the previous high level of these seven years. Gains were shown in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and some other divisions, but land vehicles works showed less activity. This was partly due to the fact that the production of automobiles in one large plant was curtailed during the greater

part of the year, owing to an important change in model. The working forces of some 645 firms who reported during 1927 averaged 126,920 persons, while in 1926 the average was 123,748 and in 1925 it was 110,245.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Employment in this division increased in most months of the year under review, when activity was greater than in any other since 1920. The index averaged 107.1 and the reported employees, 16,151, compared with 96.3 and 14,361, respectively, in the year preceding.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.—Employment in non-metallic mineral product plants was brisker, the mean index standing at 107.5, as compared with 104.5 in 1926. Statements were received from over 75 firms with an average staff of 9,863 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification maintained a good volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.—Fur factories showed a rather less favourable situation than in 1926, while the production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products increased.

Logging

Logging camps reported more activity than in the preceding year and also than in 1925, the index on December 1 being higher than in any other month of this eight years' record. The working force of the firms supplying data averaged 25,538 men and the index number 60.5 in 1927; in 1926 and 1925 the mean indexes were 55.2 and 58.4 and the average payroll 21,947 and 23,154, respectively. The practice, constantly gaining in popularity, of the larger operators doing their cutting through small contractors and local settlers in the northern reaches makes it increasingly difficult to collect current statistics on employment. As usual, the greatest variation in logging was in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia a more constant volume of employment was afforded.

Mining

There were losses in employment in mining during the first quarter of 1927, followed by nine months of continuous expansion which resulted in a better situation than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 102.3 compared with 95.3 in 1926. In *coal mining* the conditions were better during the greater part of the year than in 1926, although employment was not so active on December 1, 1927, as on the same date in the preceding

year. The mean index, however, was 86.0 as compared with 81.2 in 1926, while the labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 26,804 workers. Both Eastern and Prairie coal fields shared in the gains. In *metallic ores*, the level of employment was decidedly higher, the index, at 165.3, averaging over 18 points more than in 1926. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 12,246 during the year under review. When the operations planned in the newly prospected areas are established, employment in metallic ore mines may be expected to show important advances. *Non-metallic minerals* (other than coal) registered greatly increased employment, an upward movement being recorded during most of the year. The index averaged 108.3, as against 102.1 in the preceding year; a mean payroll of 6,690 persons was employed by the co-operating firms. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading reported considerable activity.

Communications

Telegraphs and telephones showed further substantial advances during 1927; the index averaged 120.8, or almost five points higher than in 1926, the previous high level of this record. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 25,145 employees, of whom about 80 per cent were engaged on telephones. The improvement was general throughout the Dominion.

Transportation

Heavy seasonal losses were shown in the first two months of 1927, after which the tendency was generally favourable until the close of the year, until employment was at the maximum so far reached in this record. The index averaged 111.0 as compared with 108.0 in 1926. The transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 112,486 workers, or between 13 and 14 per cent of the total number covered by these statistics throughout the Dominion. *Street railways and cartage*, reporting an average payroll of 20,208 persons, were generally more active, the index averaging 117.0 compared with 113.4 in 1926. In the *steam railway division*, improvement over the three preceding years was indicated, but the number employed has not attained the maximum reached in 1923. The index averaged 101.5 in 1927, or nearly three points higher than in 1926; at its peak on December 1 it stood at 104.5, which was rather lower than the 1926 high point, reached on October 1. A mean working force of 78,277 employees was recorded in steam railway oper-

ation. Employment in *shipping and stevedoring* was better than in 1926; the average was 202.2, while the reported staffs averaged 14,001, varying between 10,450 persons on March 1 and 16,295 at the beginning of July. In the preceding year the mean index was 197.9.

Construction and Maintenance

Greater expansion than in any previous year of the record was indicated by the construction industries in 1927. During the period of pronounced activity, from February 1 to September 1, over 73,000 persons were added to the forces of the co-operating contractors, whose payrolls averaged 93,833 during the 12 months, varying between 56,969 on Feb. 1 and 130,257 at the beginning of September. The general index for this group averaged 177.6, compared with 161.6 and 138.4 in 1926 and 1925, respectively, the previous high levels of this record. *Building construction* gained steadily from March 1 to September 1, but was comparatively brisk in every month. A mean index of 173.7 in 1927, compared favourably with that of 157.4 in the preceding year. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 35,602. As already mentioned in the case of logging, there is a growing tendency on the part of the larger contractors to sub-let their contracts by trades to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not required to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is probably considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics. *Road construction* reported many additions to staffs during the summer, when the number employed was higher than in any other of the last eight years. The payrolls registered averaged 17,706, and ranged between 3,294 on March 1 and 34,230 at the beginning of August. In many districts this work is supplementary to occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists, during slack periods on their farms. Employment in *railway construction* (in which the working forces covered averaged 40,525 men, attained a greater volume than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 129.1, while in 1926 the mean was 126.2 and in 1923, the previous high level, it was 123.7.

Services

Statements were received monthly from some 175 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 15,680. Steady gains were noted from January until September, suc-

ceeded by seasonal declines until the end of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was very active during 1927, partly as a result of the tourist trade, while improvement was also shown in other divisions. The index number averaged 127.2, as against 119.1 in 1926; this was considerably better than in any other year of the record.

Trade

Employment in trade was decidedly more favourable than in previous years of the record, the index number being higher in each month of 1927 than in the corresponding months of any other of the last eight years. Both *retail* and *wholesale trading establishments* shared in the gains, which were fairly well distributed over the country. There was uninterrupted expansion from March until the end of the year. The payrolls of the co-

operating firms averaged 63,971 persons, and the index 108.3, compared with 58,932 and 100.0, respectively, in 1926.

Tables Showing Employment by Industries

Table III gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1923, while the trend of employment during 1927 in some 60 industries are shown in Table IV. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 and December 1, 1927. The chart shows the course of employment in some of the important industries since 1925; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number on their payrolls in January, 1920, as 100.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF NOVEMBER, 1927

THE term unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Reports which were tabulated from 1,591 labour organizations at the end of November, including a membership of 170,918 persons, showed an increase in idleness of 1.3 per cent over the previous month, the unemployment percentage mounting from 3.9 at the end of October to 5.2 per cent at the close of November. This depression was more particularly localized in the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia, although the other provinces all shared somewhat in the retrogressive movement. In both Quebec and British Columbia inactivity in the manufacturing industries and the building trades accounted for a substantial share of the unemployment reported. In comparison with the returns for November, 1926, when 4.7 per cent of the members were without work, the situation in

New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia improved, but the reductions in the remaining provinces were sufficient to more than counteract these gains.

Each month a separate tabulation is made, showing the conditions as existing in various cities of the country, the centres taken for comparison being the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these the unemployment percentage in Vancouver of 10.7 during November was the most noteworthy, followed by 7.8 per cent of inactivity in Montreal. These percentages of idleness were slightly above those recorded in the same cities in both the previous month and in November, 1926. Winnipeg, with 4.9 per cent of unemployed members, reported practically the same situation as had obtained in October, and Halifax with 4.4 per cent of the members out of work showed slightly adverse conditions. Toronto unions indicated 3.7 per cent of idleness, followed by unemployed percentages of 3.2 in Edmonton, 2.2 in St. John, and .9 in Regina.

The accompanying chart illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from 1921 to date. The course followed in November, 1927, was a continuance of the upward movement of the previous month, indicating an increase in the volume of unemployment. The course in November paralleled that of the same month in 1926, although the level in

November, 1927, was slightly above that of the same month in the previous year.

In the manufacturing industries unemployment increased during November in comparison with October, as indicated by the returns tabulated from 417 locals with an aggregate membership of 47,772 persons. Of these, 3,429 were without work on November 30, or a percentage of 7.2, in contrast with percentages of 5.0 in October and 6.3 in November, 1926. Garment, leather, iron and steel, hat and cap, and woodworkers, metal polishers and general labourers all contributed in the reduction reported over October. On the other hand, slight gains in employment occurred among papermakers and printing tradesmen, and tex-

the improvement manifest in the coal mines of British Columbia, supplemented by minor gains in Alberta. In Nova Scotia there were slight reductions in employment. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia showed considerable slackness during November, as compared with no inactivity in both the previous month and November, 1926. Asbestos miners in Quebec were fully employed during November.

Building and construction tradesmen were slacker at the end of November than at the close of the previous month, there being 13.3 per cent of idleness on November 30 as compared with 10.0 per cent in October. Reports were received during November from 190 unions of these tradesmen with 19,142 mem-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



tile, brewery and glass workers, which, however, were not of sufficient magnitude to sway the group percentage favourably. In comparison with the returns for November, 1926, the situation for iron and steel workers, printing tradesmen, leather and textile workers, and bakers improved, while of the offsetting reductions the most pronounced were recorded among garment, glass and woodworkers, papermakers, hat and cap makers, metal polishers and general labourers.

Coal miners, with 36 unions reporting a membership of 15,248 persons, had 2.1 per cent of their members idle on November 30, as against 2.8 per cent in October and 11.2 per cent in November, 1926. The gain in employment over October was due to the better conditions prevailing in the Alberta mining areas. In Nova Scotia there was a nominal adverse change, but in British Columbia all members were reported at work as in October. The advance in employment over November last year was almost wholly due to

members, 2,555 of whom were without work. The reductions in employment were largely due to inactivity among carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers, followed by lesser contractions among steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters, plumbers and steamfitters and hod carriers and building labourers. Tile layers, lathers and roofers and electrical workers, on the other hand, were afforded a greater volume of work. In comparison with the returns for November, 1926, when 12.7 per cent of the members were idle, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters and hod carriers and building labourers all reported less favourable conditions during the period under review, while among the remaining tradesmen the volume of employment increased.

From unions in the transportation group 646 reports were received, comprising a mem-

TABLE 1—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Month																			
	1910	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925
Fishing	90.8	76.5	61.6	38.8	3.1	11.1	6.5	3.3	1.1	5.3	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lumbering and Logging	1.0	61.3	8.7	17.7	1.0	4.7	16.8	17.5	2.7	8.1	7.2	8.6	14.7	11.4	18.6	10.7	14.2	13.0	14.1	14.1
Mining	1.0	2.8	10.9	10.2	11.5	5.4	1.5	7.5	0.1	18.6	18.4	10.8	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing industries	1.0	2.8	10.9	10.2	11.5	5.4	1.5	7.5	0.1	18.6	18.4	10.8	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vegetable products	1.0	2.8	10.9	10.2	11.5	5.4	1.5	7.5	0.1	18.6	18.4	10.8	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pulp and paper products	1.5	2.2	1.1	5.3	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pulp and paper	1.5	2.2	1.1	5.3	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pulp and paper	1.5	2.2	1.1	5.3	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing, publishing and lithographing	1.1	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood products	1.1	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fires, textiles and textile products	1.1	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Carpet and hat workers	1.1	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cap and hat workers	1.1	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal products	1.3	4.3	1.3	2.7	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iron and its products	4.3	1.3	2.7	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Non-ferrous metals	1.3	2.7	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	2.7	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mineral products	1.3	2.7	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5.8	3.3	12.4	3.5	17.8	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Building and construction	5.8	3.3	12.4	3.5	17.8	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation	4.5	32.4	2.5	2.7	3.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shipping and stevedoring	4.5	32.4	2.5	2.7	3.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Steam railway operation	1.4	1.3	3.4	4.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Local transportation	1.4	1.3	3.4	4.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Communication	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Telegraph operation	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Telephone operation	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Trade (retail shop clerks)	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Services	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Governmental	5.9	3.8	3.1	7.2	11.1	6.2	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Miscellaneous	3.8	3.8	3.1	7.2	11.1	6.2	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All occupations	3.6	3.6	3.1	7.2	11.1	6.2	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

bership of 58,628 persons, 1,962 of whom, or a percentage of 3.3, were without work on November 30, as compared with 3.0 per cent in October. Navigation workers, steam and street and electric railway employees all shared slightly in the increase in unemployment, but among teamsters and chauffeurs no inactivity was recorded, as compared with a small percentage of idleness in October. In comparison with the November, 1926, returns when the percentage of unemployed stood at 1.5, navigation workers were decidedly less active, and steam and street and electric railway employees reported small increases in the number of idle members. Teamsters and chauffeurs were fully employed in both months.

A separate report is compiled each month showing the situation as affecting longshore workers. For November reports were tabulated from 15 unions of these workers, with 6,321 members, 16.3 per cent of whom were

unemployed, as compared with a percentage of 15.6 in October. The volume of work afforded during November was slightly less than in November, 1926, when 15.3 per cent of the members were without work.

From governmental workers 134 returns were tabulated, showing a membership of 12,744 persons, .7 per cent of whom were idle on November 30, as against no unemployment in October and a percentage of 1.6 in November, 1926. Among federal employees no inactivity was reported in any of the months used here for comparison, while civic employees indicated 1.3 per cent of idleness in November, against a fully employed situation in October and a 3.2 percentage of unemployment in November, 1926.

In the miscellaneous group of trades 104 unions reported, showing a membership of 4,519 persons, 6.7 per cent of whom were idle on November 30 as compared with 5.7 per cent in October and 6.4 per cent in November 1926. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, and stationary engineers and firemen all registered a slightly less favourable situation in both comparisons, while conditions for theatre and stage employees showed some improvement over the same months.

A much lower level of employment was indicated at the end of November over the preceding month by the 2 unions of fishermen reporting a membership of 755 persons, 19.9 per cent of whom were idle on November 30, as compared with a percentage of 3.5 in October. Declines were also indicated in comparison with the returns of November 1926, when 12.9 per cent of the members were idle. Lumber workers and loggers were reported fully employed in all months used here for comparison.

Table II on this page is a summary of the returns provincially for November of each year from 1919 to 1924 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1925, to date, and Table I on page 71 gives the percentages of idleness indicated in the various groups of industries for the same months.

The new regulations under the Lead Paint (Protection Against Poisoning) Act of Great Britain (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1927, page 1211) have been relaxed with respect to the prohibition of the employment of boys under apprenticeship indentures and of girls and women for the execution of wall or ceiling paintings or any similar work of decorative design.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Eddw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Nov. 1919	1-2	1-6	2-9	2-0	2-1	1-2	-5	17-1	3-6
Nov. 1920	2-2	-5	14-7	6-4	4-3	4-1	3-6	24-7	10-2
Nov. 1921	6-9	5-7	20-8	6-1	8-5	5-5	5-9	18-0	11-1
Nov. 1922	3-0	3-4	11-9	2-2	5-7	2-5	2-9	11-4	6-2
Nov. 1923	2-4	3-9	12-0	4-2	3-2	3-2	6-5	3-7	6-2
Nov. 1924	7-13	4-5	18-1	5-4	5-2	4-2	7-1	11-7	9-7
Jan., 1925	9-2	5-4	14-1	5-2	12-8	4-5	8-1	7-0	10-2
Feb., 1925	8-8	4-2	11-4	9-2	9-0	5-3	9-7	9-4	9-5
March, 1925	3-7	2-4	11-6	7-2	8-2	6-6	11-2	7-8	8-5
April, 1925	2-0	4-5	13-6	6-2	6-5	4-1	15-6	6-6	8-7
May, 1925	3-9	3-2	11-7	3-5	5-8	4-6	16-4	3-4	7-0
June, 1925	3-4	3-4	10-2	3-3	4-3	2-4	10-8	4-1	6-1
July, 1925	2-2	2-5	6-4	4-5	3-4	3-3	9-6	4-6	5-2
Aug., 1925	7-2	4-2	6-0	3-3	2-8	1-3	3-0	3-5	4-4
Sept., 1925	6-6	3-0	10-9	3-7	1-7	-8	2-6	5-2	5-7
Oct., 1925	3-9	2-1	10-6	3-1	1-8	1-0	3-7	4-4	5-1
Nov., 1925	4-4	4-7	9-8	4-4	2-0	2-5	3-5	6-1	5-7
Dec., 1925	4-3	3-0	14-2	6-4	3-8	3-5	4-4	6-9	7-9
Jan., 1926	17-8	2-8	8-6	8-4	7-6	5-6	4-2	6-9	8-1
Feb., 1926	22-2	2-2	6-6	7-9	8-7	8-7	6-8	6-7	8-1
Mar., 1926	19-0	2-7	6-5	8-4	7-0	6-8	4-6	3-0	7-3
April, 1926	17-2	1-8	11-0	4-3	4-9	4-7	4-6	7-9	7-3
May, 1926	4-1	2-6	10-0	2-8	1-8	2-8	2-2	3-0	4-9
June, 1926	3-8	1-6	8-9	1-9	2-6	-8	4-9	2-6	4-1
July, 1926	2-6	2-0	2-1	1-6	1-6	-6	5-3	4-0	2-3
Aug., 1926	1-9	2-5	3-2	1-5	1-8	1-0	5-0	3-9	2-5
Sept., 1926	1-1	1-6	7-1	1-8	-5	1-1	2-0	5-4	3-3
Oct., 1926	1-2	1-1	3-6	2-3	-4	1-4	-8	5-6	2-6
Nov., 1926	1-3	2-1	4-9	4-0	2-2	-9	6-7	10-0	4-7
Dec., 1926	3-2	2-2	7-6	5-6	4-3	2-1	6-7	7-5	5-9
Jan., 1927	3-0	3-4	7-8	6-8	6-3	6-1	4-0	6-9	6-4
Feb., 1927	3-8	2-3	7-2	7-2	8-1	5-3	4-2	7-4	6-5
March, 1927	13-1	1-6	6-5	4-9	5-6	4-1	4-4	4-4	5-7
April, 1927	5-5	2-7	9-3	4-0	6-2	5-1	7-2	3-6	6-0
May, 1927	5-8	1-9	8-8	3-1	3-7	1-7	6-5	3-9	5-2
June, 1927	1-8	2-3	4-0	3-1	2-6	1-1	4-6	2-7	3-2
July, 1927	1-2	2-3	5-2	2-7	3-3	1-5	1-8	4-0	3-3
Aug., 1927	1-5	1-2	5-4	3-1	2-3	-9	3-5	4-7	3-7
Sept., 1927	1-4	1-1	4-8	2-2	2-4	2-1	1-4	4-1	3-1
Oct., 1927	1-1	-9	5-6	3-2	4-2	1-8	4-4	4-9	3-9
Nov., 1927	2-5	1-7	7-8	3-5	5-1	3-4	4-6	8-0	5-2

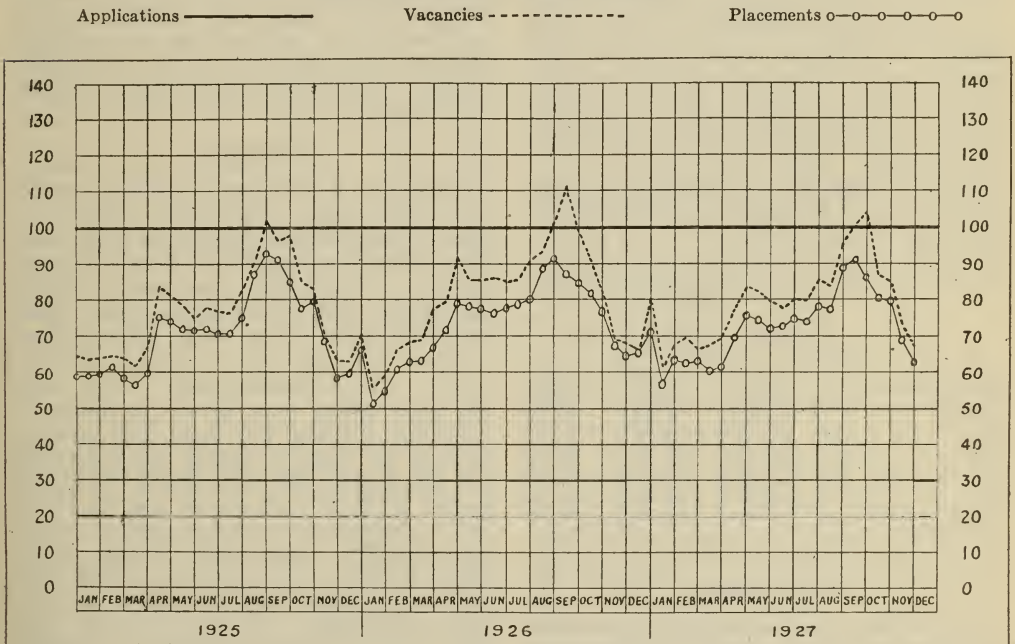
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1927

A DECREASE of 33 per cent in the volume of business transacted during the month of November, 1927, as compared with that of the previous month was reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada. This was chiefly due to the usual slackening at this time of year in out-of-door activities, farming and construction in particular. Logging, however, showed a decided gain. An increase of over 3 per cent was recorded when the records were compared with those of November, 1926, farming, logging and services showing the largest gains.

67.4 during the first and second half of November, 1927, in contrast with ratios of 69.5 and 68.2 during the same periods in 1926. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 69.0 and 62.6, as compared with 67.5 and 64.4 during the corresponding month of 1926.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,926 during the first half of November, as compared with 2,220 during the preceding period, and with

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined sharply throughout the month, and at the close of the period under review the level attained was slightly lower than that shown at the close of November, 1926. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 73.0 and

1,845 daily in the corresponding period of 1926. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,631 daily, in contrast with 1,600 daily during the latter half of November a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service daily was 1,407 during the first half, and 1,099 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,281 and 1,091 vacancies during the month of November, 1926. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of October, 1927, averaged 1,890 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the first half of November, 1927, was 1,330, of which 938 were in regular employment and 392 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,769 daily, and with 1,246 daily during the first half of November, 1926. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,021 daily (665 regular and 356 casual) as compared with an average of 1,031 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of November, 1927, the offices of the Service referred 30,694 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 29,218 placements; of these the placements in regular employment were 19,893, of which 16,316 were of men and 3,577 of women, while the placements in casual work totalled 9,325. The number of vacancies reported by the employers totalled 22,784 for men and 8,378 for women, a total of 31,162, while applications for work totalled 44,303, of which 33,288 were from men and 11,015 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927 (11 months).....	289,299	102,096	391,395

NOVA SCOTIA

There was a gain of nearly 3 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Nova Scotia when a comparison was made with the preceding month, but a decline of 8 per cent was recorded when compared with the reports of November, 1926. Placements also showed a gain of 5 per cent over October, but a decrease of 6 per cent from the corresponding month a year ago. Manufacturing registered the largest decline under the latter comparison, while services reported the largest gain, minor changes being recorded in all other groups, except transportation, which remained unchanged. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 100; construction and maintenance, 40; trade, 47; and

services, 366, of which 286 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 146 men and 90 women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During the month of November, 1927, positions offered through New Brunswick offices showed a gain of nearly 8 per cent over the preceding month, but a decline of over 3 per cent in comparison with November, 1926. Placements showed a decrease under both comparisons, that of 6 per cent being shown from October and of 15 per cent from November a year ago. All groups except manufacturing, farming and trade reported declines, the largest being in logging, while the gains reported in the three previously mentioned groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 58; logging, 52; construction and maintenance, 56; and services, 513, of which 327 were of household workers. Placements for men in regular work numbered 135 and for women 75.

QUEBEC

There was a decrease of 16 per cent in opportunities for employment offered by Quebec offices during November, when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 5 per cent when compared with the corresponding month a year ago. Placements showed a decline of 24 per cent from October, but remained unchanged in comparison with November, 1926. Gains under the latter review were shown for nearly all industrial divisions, but these were counterbalanced by losses in logging, communication and construction and maintenance. Industrial groups in which employment was found for over one hundred workers included: manufacturing, 136; logging, 885; transportation, 148; construction and maintenance, 693; trade, 102; and services, 506, of which 340 were household workers. During the month 2,010 men and 450 men were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Orders listed at employment offices in the Province of Ontario during November called for nearly 20 per cent fewer workers than in October, and almost 4 per cent less than were recorded during November a year ago. Placements likewise showed decreases of 18 per cent and nearly 5 per cent respectively under the above comparisons. Declines from November, 1926, were shown in all groups except mining, services and trade, the largest being manufacturing, farming, and construction and maintenance and the highest gain recorded, in

services. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing, 1,081; logging, 2,936; farming, 544; transportation, 633; construction and maintenance, 1,753; trade, 414; and services, 3,375, of which 2,086 were of household workers. Regular employment was obtained for 5,532 men and 1,271 women.

MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Manitoba during November, were 31 per cent lower than during the preceding month and 14 per cent less than in November, 1926. There were also declines of 34 and 17 per cent respectively in the placements for the month under review when comparisons were made the same as above. The only group to show a gain in placements, when contrasted with last year, was logging, and in that the increase was small. All other groups reported decreased placements, that in farming being the largest, due to the seasonal reaction from the heavy demand for harvesters during the preceding months. Trade also showed a considerable decline. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 127; logging, 1,205; farming, 723; construction and maintenance, 147; trade, 189; and services, 1,597, of which 1,238 were of household workers. Placements in regular work numbered 2,039 for men and 583 for women.

SASKATCHEWAN

The number of positions offered to employment offices in Saskatchewan during November was nearly 62 per cent less than in the preceding month, but 29 per cent more than in the corresponding month a year ago. Placements declined 56 per cent when compared with October, but were 17 per cent in excess of those recorded in November, 1926. Owing to unfavourable weather conditions having prevailed throughout sections of the Prairie Provinces, threshing operations which had been somewhat delayed thereby, were still being carried on in some parts of Saskatchewan, and this accounted for a noticeable gain in farm placements over those of November a year ago. Logging, construction and maintenance, services and trade also recorded increased placements, the most noteworthy improvement among these being shown in the latter two groups. Manufacturing remained unchanged. Industrial divisions in which the largest number of placements were effected were: logging, 870; farming, 1,188; manufacturing, 82; construction and maintenance, 257; trade, 145; and services, 887, of which 564

were of household workers. During the month under review, 2,306 men and 449 women obtained regular employment.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during November were 56 per cent less than in October but were nearly 64 per cent in excess of November, 1926. Placements also showed the same decline in comparison with the preceding month, but recorded a somewhat higher percentage of gain, namely, 65 per cent, when compared with the November placements of the previous year. The increase under the latter comparison occurred chiefly in logging and farming, where the gain was particularly noteworthy. As in Saskatchewan, delayed harvesting operations were still being carried on, though, at times, under adverse weather conditions, owing to heavy snowfalls and extreme cold. All other groups, however, reported increased activity, though in a lesser degree. Placements recorded during the month occurred in the following industrial groups: manufacturing, 235; logging, 697; farming, 1,671; mining, 288; construction and maintenance, 431; transportation, 93; trade, 156; and services, 807, of which 548 were of household workers, regular employment being found for 3,084 men and 377 women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia orders during November called for 25 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but were 7 per cent in excess of the corresponding month a year ago. Placements were nearly 27 per cent less than in October, but 6 per cent higher than in November, 1926. In the latter comparison, logging showed the highest gain, while shipping and stevedoring, in the transportation group, registered the largest decline. Nominal losses also occurred in mining, communication and services, but these were more than offset by improvement shown in manufacturing, farming, construction and maintenance and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 364; logging, 536; farming, 120; transportation, 125; construction and maintenance, 364; trade, 140; and services, 816, of which 494 were of household workers. During the month 1,064 men and 282 women secured positions in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During November, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 19,893 placements in regular employment of which

13,334 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 3,043 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,808 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 1,235 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The transfers at the reduced rate from Quebec offices were 145 in number, 141 of which were for points in other provinces. Provincially the 4 transfers were of bushmen seeking employment in the Quebec zone, who received certificates from the Quebec city office. Hull issued 139 of the interprovincial certificates to 83 bushmen going to North Bay regions, 39 bushmen to Sudbury and vicinity, and 17 bushmen to Cobalt and the surrounding districts. The remaining 2 certificates were granted by Montreal to tinsmiths travelling to Sault Ste. Marie.

Of the persons who benefited by transportation vouchers from Ontario offices 597 were for districts within the province and 18 for other provinces. The provincial movement was largely of bushmen, 536 of whom went to logging camps in the northern part of the province and recruited mainly by the Northern Ontario offices. From North Bay one carpenter, one engineer, 2 cookees, one painter and one plasterer went to Cobalt, 8 mill hands, 2 machinists, 2 mechanics and 6 carpenters to Timmins, and 3 bricklayers and 8 carpenters to points within the North Bay zone. The Fort William office transferred 14 construction workers and the Port Arthur office 3 construction labourers to employment within their respective zones. Kingston received one butler and one female cook from London, and Windsor one die sinker from St. Catharines. From Toronto 2 tinsmiths travelled to Sudbury and one handyman to Timmins, while from Sudbury one steel sharpener was sent to Sault Ste. Marie and 2 carpenters to Timmins. The Hull zone received the majority of the interprovincial transfers, including 11 carpenters, 2 mining labourers, one mucker and one cook from North Bay and one miner from Sudbury. In addition 2 farm labourers were shipped from Toronto to work in Saskatchewan.

The volume of business transacted by Manitoba offices included the transfers of 1,109 workers, 247 to provincial stations, and 862 to outside points. Provincially 117 were bush-

men, 77 going to the Dauphin zone and 40 within the Winnipeg zone. The majority of these received their certificates from the Winnipeg office. From Winnipeg in addition 3 carpenters, 2 cooks, one chambermaid and one waitress went to Brandon, one town general to Dauphin and 114 farm labourers and 8 farm domestics to the various farming centres within the province. The bulk of the transfers to other provinces was also from Winnipeg and included 758 bushmen, 3 farm labourers, 5 rock drillers, 2 waitresses and one dishwasher going to Port Arthur, 33 bushmen, one book-keeper, one camp foreman and one female hotel worker to Prince Albert, 7 bushmen to Melfort, one cook, one waitress and one kitchen worker to Estevan, one waitress to Regina, 29 farm labourers and farm domestics to Saskatchewan points and 8 farm labourers to Alberta agricultural areas. The Brandon office despatched 2 farm labourers to Swift Current and the Dauphin office 7 bushmen to Prince Albert.

Saskatchewan offices issued 685 reduced rate certificates, 493 of which were provincial and 192 interprovincial. Of the former 397 were issued to bushmen, practically all of whom went to employment in the Prince Albert zone on certificates from Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw and Regina. The Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw offices also transferred 85 farm labourers and 4 farm household workers to various provincial points. Regina in addition sent 2 cooks and one waiter to Estevan, one hotel cook to Moose Jaw and one baker to Swift Current; Moose Jaw shipped one waitress and Saskatoon one labourer within their respective zones. The Dauphin zone received 168 of the workers transferred outside the province, all of whom were bushmen, the majority journeying from Regina and Moose Jaw. Moose Jaw also sent one bushman to the Edmonton zone and Estevan 2 bushmen to Calgary. The Regina office transported 16 farm labourers to Alberta points and one farm worker to Manitoba, while from the Saskatoon office 3 miners travelled to work near Edmonton and one farm labourer to Alberta.

The offices in Alberta granted 286 certificates for reduced transportation, 264 of which were for persons travelling to employment within the province and 22 to other provinces. The Edmonton office transferred 182 persons to districts within its own zone, including 133 bushmen, 8 cooks, 5 mill hands, 5 fishermen, 5 miners, 4 cookees, 3 carpenters, 3 teamsters, 2 waitresses, 2 labourers, 2 engineers, one porter, one dairyman, one butcher, one blacksmith, and one farm labourer, and in addition despatched 4 miners to the Drumheller zone,

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1927

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Place- ments same period 1926
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	692	53	768	688	236	414	629	306
Halifax.....	320	21	360	297	61	236	339	69
New Glasgow.....	187	28	213	208	138	33	170	108
Sydney.....	185	4	195	183	37	145	120	129
New Brunswick	846	127	777	732	210	522	483	387
Chatham.....	184	111	84	80	36	44	81	11
Moncton.....	327	14	339	320	61	259	113	167
St. John.....	335	2	354	332	113	219	289	209
Quebec	2,986	345	4,666	2,780	2,460	59	1,387	2,492
Hull.....	576	141	825	696	696	0	71	472
Montreal.....	1,284	134	2,708	1,267	1,150	32	1,024	1,282
Quebec.....	425	2	646	432	384	6	161	481
Sherbrooke.....	135	52	202	128	95	6	46	114
Three Rivers.....	166	16	285	257	135	15	85	143
Ontario	12,955	2,479	18,258	11,529	6,803	4,064	8,498	7,817
Belleville.....	270	0	256	259	214	45	60	77
Brantford.....	255	16	363	242	119	123	290	87
Chatham.....	175	3	259	176	94	82	205	117
Cobalt.....	241	90	306	246	232	7	48	141
Fort William.....	635	3	677	625	502	123	59	742
Guelph.....	136	31	247	149	69	66	131	49
Hamilton.....	813	42	1,459	796	209	587	1,236	263
Kingston.....	183	11	306	184	74	110	277	87
Kitchener.....	175	18	551	214	80	86	314	102
London.....	320	44	496	351	229	65	372	248
Niagara Falls.....	194	17	233	174	116	55	132	96
North Bay.....	662	143	621	617	576	41	4	729
Oshawa.....	414	15	510	383	258	125	88	131
Ottawa.....	737	138	1,015	766	498	111	575	696
Pembroke.....	327	136	337	310	280	30	10	273
Peterborough.....	145	38	271	167	106	28	261	103
Port Arthur.....	1,907	0	1,074	1,055	853	202	22	869
St. Catharines.....	232	18	481	206	74	132	418	128
St. Thomas.....	161	11	216	161	64	97	88	60
Sarnia.....	160	7	191	160	83	77	91	57
Sault Ste. Marie.....	234	376	537	184	132	36	196	239
Sudbury.....	498	647	453	403	393	10	24	277
Timmins.....	444	183	350	314	298	16	58	284
Toronto.....	3,301	484	6,570	3,065	1,058	1,680	3,056	1,675
Windsor.....	336	8	479	322	192	130	483	287
Manitoba	3,501	71	5,165	4,169	2,622	1,415	1,216	2,982
Brandon.....	328	8	404	346	319	27	58	265
Dauphin.....	408	23	174	124	94	30	47	97
Winnipeg.....	2,765	40	4,587	3,699	2,209	1,358	1,111	2,620
Saskatchewan	3,529	223	3,799	3,555	2,755	756	437	2,359
Estevan.....	75	1	103	55	53	2	36	64
Melfort.....	41	0	41	41	41	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw.....	576	103	769	670	443	183	230	345
North Battleford.....	130	4	137	137	105	32	2	93
Prince Albert.....	925	41	471	444	402	42	35	352
Regina.....	751	37	957	926	665	261	92	609
Saskatoon.....	532	1	849	821	687	134	29	612
Swift Current.....	215	19	184	178	148	30	6	55
Weyburn.....	106	6	112	107	70	37	7	73
Yorkton.....	178	11	176	176	141	35	0	156
Alberta	4,419	85	5,381	4,436	3,461	930	768	2,083
Calgary.....	1,185	16	1,681	1,215	910	305	269	477
Drumheller.....	388	4	623	350	273	77	115	178
Edmonton.....	1,904	37	2,078	1,960	1,581	334	269	1,034
Lethbridge.....	572	28	600	536	365	171	91	247
Medicine Hat.....	370	0	399	375	332	43	24	147
British Columbia	2,634	119	5,489	2,805	1,346	1,165	2,910	1,121
Cranbrook.....	203	4	396	232	230	2	138	106
Kamloops.....	201	36	319	112	79	8	204	33
Kelowna.....	40	0	165	40	32	5	61	4
Nanaimo.....	53	0	59	32	12	20	49	6
Nelson.....	88	0	123	100	93	7	48	99
New Westminster.....	92	1	200	92	39	53	126	26
Penticton.....	61	1	90	39	16	19	63	39
Prince George.....	172	13	156	149	149	0	7	124
Prince Rupert.....	75	0	121	83	26	57	63	37
Revelstoke.....	17	5	92	10	7	3	39	17
Vancouver.....	1,063	48	2,784	1,310	519	588	1,395	436
Vernon.....	27	0	225	27	19	8	212	.....
Victoria.....	542	11	759	579	125	395	505	194
All Offices	31,162	3,502	44,303	30,694	19,893	9,325	16,328	19,547
Men.....	22,784	2,299	33,288	22,309	16,316	5,721	12,571	16,167
Women.....	8,378	1,203	11,015	8,385	3,577	3,604	3,757	3,380

one waitress and one chambermaid to Calgary, 2 miners to Lethbridge and 30 farm hands to various outlying districts. The Calgary certificates were issued to 12 sawyers and 5 teamsters going to Lethbridge, one fur buyer to Edmonton, 4 female hotel workers to employment in the Calgary zone and 22 farm labourers to provincial areas. Of those destined for points in other provinces 19 were bushmen for logging camps around Prince George, and one was a farm hand for employment in Saskatchewan, all of whom received certificates from the Edmonton office. In addition one cook went to Saskatoon and one farm hand to the Revelstoke zone from Calgary.

The movement from the British Columbia offices was entirely provincial, comprising the transfer of 203 persons, 161 of whom were bushmen for employment principally around Prince George, Prince Rupert and Kamloops. Of the remainder the Vancouver offices issued

certificates to 8 railroad construction workers, 4 flunkies, 2 cooks, one dishwasher, one engineer, one edgerman and one restaurant worker for employment in the Penticton zone, to 5 miners and 3 cooks for Kamloops, one electrician for Nelson, one book-keeper for Revelstoke, and 2 carpenters, one electrician, 2 cooks, 2 farm labourers, one flunkie and one dishwasher for points within the Vancouver zone. From the Nelson office one blacksmith was sent to Penticton and one farm labourer to a point within its own zone, while Prince George despatched 3 bridge men to work in the surrounding district.

Of the 3,043 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 2,184 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 731 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 118 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 9 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and one by the Michigan Central Railway.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1927

THE value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during November was \$12,849,089. This was a seasonal decline of \$5,989,469 or 31.8 per cent as compared with the October total of \$18,838,558, but an increase of \$2,373,638 or 28.8 per cent over the aggregate of \$9,975,451 for November, 1926. The total for November of this year was rather greater than in the same month of any other year for which statistics for the 63 centres are available. The cumulative value for eleven months of 1927 exceeds by nearly \$29,000,000 that for the corresponding months in 1926, the previous high level of this eight years' record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 1,200 permits for dwellings, estimated to cost over \$6,000,000, and about 2,300 permits for other buildings, estimated at almost \$6,700,000. During October, authority was granted for the erection of about 1,600 dwellings and 3,200 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$8,800,000 and \$9,800,000, respectively.

All provinces showed reductions in the value of the permits issued as compared with October, those of \$3,653,420, or 36.0 per cent and \$1,122,154 or 21.3 per cent in Ontario and Quebec, respectively, being most pronounced.

As compared with November, 1926, all provinces except Alberta reported increases, of which that of \$1,130,825 or 27.3 per cent in Quebec was most noteworthy.

The four largest centres, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, recorded seasonal declines as compared with the preceding month, but increases over November a year ago. Of the other cities, Sherbrooke, Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Windsor, Riverside, St. Boniface, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat, and South Vancouver reported higher totals of building permits issued than in either October, 1927, or November, 1926.

Cumulative Record for First Eleven Months, 1927.—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during November and in the first eleven months of each year since 1920. The January-November index number of wholesale prices of building materials in those years are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of permits issued		Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eleven months
	In November	In first eleven months	
1927.....	\$ 12,849,089	\$ 173,707,177	147.7
1926.....	9,975,451	144,877,789	149.3
1925.....	7,988,765	117,665,590	153.5
1924.....	10,212,908	120,119,829	159.8
1923.....	8,228,206	126,547,365	166.9
1922.....	11,182,030	138,698,005	162.0
1921.....	12,192,414	111,257,084	185.0
1920.....	5,627,949	112,175,268	215.3

The aggregate for the first eleven months of this year was 19.8 per cent greater than in 1926, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued to be lower than in any year since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities in October and November, 1927, and November, 1926. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	Nov., 1927	Oct., 1927	Nov., 1926	Cities	Nov., 1927	Oct., 1927	Nov., 1926
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown.		Nil	Nil	Ontario—Con.			
Nova Scotia.				Sault Ste. Marie....	9,315	29,152	2,793
•Halifax.....	67,583	105,983	28,295	*Toronto.....	3,011,568	3,733,986	2,258,645
•New Glasgow.....	57,403	87,301	14,595	York and East			
•Sydney.....	730	600	100	York Townships.			
New Brunswick.				Welland.....	623,525	698,420	397,400
Fredericton.....	9,450	18,082	13,600	Windsor.....	4,520	19,630	11,515
•Moncton.....	16,945	45,385	9,850	Walkerville.....	496,328	74,933	338,775
•St. John.....		Nil	Nil	Ford.....	47,650	53,125	87,810
Quebec.				Riverside.....	43,725	3,450	20,700
•Montreal—Maison-neuve.....	4,141,089	5,263,243	3,010,264	Sandwich.....	33,100	127,575	102,300
•Quebec.....	3,537,955	3,715,774	2,332,789	Walkerville.....	91,000	110,000	63,000
•Shawinigan Falls....	348,554	680,599	205,179	Woodstock.....	6,129	13,608	5,974
•Sherbrooke.....	9,500	22,120	8,300	Manitoba.			
•Three Rivers.....	49,100	26,300	33,900	•Brandon.....	354,460	503,636	205,142
•Westmount.....	102,275	72,725	106,025	•St. Boniface.....	4,900	8,341	212
Ontario.				•Winnipeg.....	50,610	49,695	29,930
Belleville.....	6,482,316	10,135,736	5,359,892	Saskatchewan.			
•Brantford.....	13,075	21,550	7,950	•Moose Jaw.....	298,950	445,600	175,000
Chatham.....	31,276	54,330	47,305	Saskatchewan.			
•Fort William.....	12,450	26,425	31,200	•Regina.....	212,120	436,425	109,130
Galt.....	40,850	62,550	74,400	•Saskatoon.....	6,145	106,925	1,495
Guelph.....	20,860	18,383	9,925	•Alberta.			
•Hamilton.....	479,700	435,800	217,150	•Calgary.....	153,575	121,700	49,800
•Kingston.....	182,921	26,283	9,610	•Edmonton.....	185,906	628,952	217,701
•Kitchener.....	71,188	154,435	47,032	Lethbridge.....	103,306	255,162	110,230
•London.....	246,585	321,030	837,585	•Medicine Hat.....	51,770	172,420	60,435
Niagara Falls.....	111,575	207,160	97,185	British Columbia...	12,370	195,015	47,036
Oshawa.....	361,635	520,973	80,900	Kamloops.....	18,460	4,355	Nil
•Ottawa.....	288,830	3,131,410	153,990	Nanaimo.....	1,388,670	1,719,198	1,035,177
Owen Sound.....	3,500	12,050	3,625	•New Westminster...*	Nil	24,385	18,472
•Peterborough.....	24,485	22,335	25,140	•Prince Rupert.....	2,950	166,750	24,610
•Port Arthur.....	37,131	30,050	13,558	Vancouver.....	20,600	101,380	10,080
•Stratford.....	14,095	14,650	5,415	•Vancouver.....	6,775	901,205	408,840
•St. Catharines.....	87,198	62,649	345,265	Point Grey.....	625,370	336,780	419,300
•St. Thomas.....	3,475	3,695	1,300	North Vancouver...	185,880	15,320	24,612
Sarnia.....	57,452	40,210	51,955	South Vancouver...	11,280	91,550	84,700
				Victoria.....	126,150	15,320	84,700
				Total—63 Cities.....	12,849,089	18,838,558	9,975,451
				*Total—35 cities.....	10,684,933	16,082,847	8,367,689

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contained the following fair wages clause:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable

rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Five of the contracts above mentioned contained schedules of rates and hours based on

the current standards of the district in these respects. The schedules are given below.

Four contracts were awarded for interior fittings (Group "B") containing the general fair wages clause and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council which reads as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys

owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained: sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Repairs to the wharf at Port Simpson, B.C. Name of contractor, John Currie, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, November 21, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$7,871.49.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	\$ cts. per day		
Pile driver foreman.....	9 50	8	48
Pile driver engineer.....	8 50	8	48
Derrick engineer.....	8 50	8	48
Fireman.....	5 00	8	48
Pile driverman.....	7 50	8	48
Pile driver boomman.....	7 50	8	48
Bridgeman.....	7 50	8	48
Derrickman.....	7 50	8	48
Labourers.....	4 00	8	48

Construction of dykes and control dam in Roseau River, Provencher Township, Man. Name of contractors, C. B. Wood Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 22, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$84,290.50.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	\$ cts. per hour		
Carpenters.....	1 00	8	44
Carpenters' labourers.....	45	9	50
Ordinary labourers.....	35	9	54
Engineer for pile driver.....	1 10	9	50
Steam winch engineer—3 drums.....	1 10	9	50
Steam winch engineer—2 drums.....	1 00	9	50
Steam winch engineer—1 drum.....	95	9	50
Steam winch fireman.....	65	9	50
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	90		
Blacksmiths.....	75	8	44
Blacksmith's helpers.....	50	8	44

Reconstruction of shed and part of wharf at Bagotville, Chicoutimi County, P.Q. Name of contractor, Henri Lemelin, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, December 16, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditures, \$14,200.

Wharf replacement at Ile aux Grues, County of Montmagny, P.Q. Name of contractor, Napoléon Fournier, Cap St. Ignace, P.Q. Date of contract, December 12, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$10,139.50.

Construction of a head block (wharf) at Tourelle (St. Joachim) Gaspé County, P.Q. Name of contractor, Joachim J. Leclerc, St. Joachim de Tourelle, Gaspé County, P.Q. Date of contract, November 26, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$8,889.30.

Laying of a new six-inch water main from the Power House of Westminster Hospital to connect with a new service installed by the City of London on Thompson road at London, Ont. Name of contractors, The Public Utilities Commission of the City of London, Ont. Date of contract, December 14, 1927. Amount of contract, \$6,830.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Supply and installation (in oak) of interior fittings in the Post Office at Kenogami, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, Limited, Preston, Ont. Date of contract, November 28, 1927. Amount of contract, \$1,300.

Construction and installation of interior fittings (in oak) in the public building at Limoilou, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, November 16, 1927. Amount of contract, \$1,850.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction and erection of a Station Building at Summerside, P.E.I. Name of contractor, Harold N. Price, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, September 15, 1927. Amount of contract, \$24,499.85.

Supply and erection of Steel Water tanks at Saint John (Island Yard) and Calhoun's, N.B. Name of contractors, Horton Steel Works, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract December 3, 1927. Amount of contract, \$6,340 for water tank at Island Yard, Saint John, N.B., and \$6,660 for Water tank at Calhoun's, N.B.

Erection of a Steel Truss Highway Bridge over entrance of Lock No. 1 Weir, Port Dalhousie, Ont., on Welland Canal. Name of

contractors, The Standard Steel Construction Company, Limited, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, December 29, 1927. Amount of contract, \$12,450.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a Mechanical Laboratory Building, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Goldie Construction Company, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 22, 1927. Amount of contract, \$19,910.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than		Hours per day
	\$	cts.	
Bricklayers.....	1	00	8
Masons.....	1	00	8
Plasterers.....	1	00	8
Carpenters.....	80	8	8
Electricians.....	80	8	8
Painters and glaziers.....	75	8	8
Cement finishers.....	1	00	8
Driver, with team.....	70	9	9
Driver with horse and cart.....	50	9	9
Teamsters.....	35	9	9
Cement labourers.....	40	9	9
Common labourers.....	35	9	9

Erection of Competitors' Building, Connaught Rifle Range, South March, Ont. Names of contractors, N. C. Cuthbertson and A. W. Clark, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 24, 1927. Amount of contract, \$26,030.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than		Hours per day
	\$	cts.	
Bricklayers.....	1	10-1 20	8
Carpenters.....	0	75-0 85	8
Electricians.....	80	8	8
Painters.....	65	8	8
Plumbers.....	85	8	8
Sheet Metal Workers.....	85	8	8
Concrete Labourers.....	45	8-10	8-10
Labourers.....	45	8-10	8-10
Teamsters, two horses and wagon.....	1	00	8-10
Carter, one horse and cart.....	70	8-10	8-10

Construction of Range Pier, McNab's Island, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 25, 1927. Amount of contract, \$9,221.90.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than		Hours per day
	\$	cts.	
Bricklayers.....	90	8	8
Plasterers.....	90	8	8
Carpenters.....	60	8	8
Electricians.....	60	8	8
Painters.....	60	8	8
Plumbers.....	60	8	8
Labourers.....	35	8	8

Extension of Rifle Range, Sussex, N.B. Name of contractor, Herbert J. Cripps, Sussex, N.B. Date of contract, September 21, 1927. Amount of contract, \$7,980.

New roof and repairs, Administration Building, Lindsay Arsenal, Lindsay, Ont. Name of contractor, E. A. McPhee, Lindsay, Ont. Date of contract, September 26, 1927. Amount of contract, \$3,197.

Construction of caretaker's cottage, Brandon, Man. Name of contractors, G. W. Epton Company, Brandon, Man. Date of contract, September 28, 1927. Amount of contract, \$3,856.

Alterations and additions to "B" Block, Ordnance Depot, Kingston, Ont. Names of contractors, McKelvie and Birch, Limited, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, October 22, 1927. Amount of contract, \$6,475.

Erection of incinerator, Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Names of contractors, Fraser and Yager, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 26, 1927. Amount of contract, \$3,950.

Heating Plant, "B" Block, Ordnance Depot, Kingston, Ontario. Name of contractor, David Hall, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, December 3, 1927. Amount of contract, \$5,977.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Plastering—new floors and repairs to old floors—and installation of plumbing fixtures, The Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q. Name of contractor, Pierre Trahan, St. Johns, P.Q. Date of contract, November 24, 1927. Amount of contract, \$11,092.

Installation of hot water heating system, Glacis Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Powers Brothers, Limited, Lunenburg, N.S. Date of contract, November 24, 1927. Amount of contract, \$6,790.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in December, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 986 83
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	215 15
Making up and supplying letter carriers uniforms, etc.....	11,109 11
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	379 32
Bag fittings.....	7,552 29
Scales.....	655 55
Rural mail boxes.....	5,851 22

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat higher, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was slightly lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.17 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$11.07 for November; \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.56 for December, 1925; \$10.58 for December, 1924; \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11.00 for December, 1921; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for December, 1918; and \$7.96 for December, 1914. The advance was due mainly to seasonal increases in the prices of eggs, milk and butter, while less important advances occurred in the prices of beef, veal, mutton, lard, rice, beans, yellow sugar and tea. The prices of pork, bacon, rolled oats, evaporated apples and prunes declined slightly. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.37 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$21.27 for November; \$21.41 for December, 1926, \$21.87 for December, 1925; \$20.90 for December, 1924; \$21.21 for December, 1923; \$20.97 for December, 1922; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$25.67 for December, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.64 for December, 1918; and \$14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities declined slightly to 151.9 for December, as compared with 152.2 for November; 150.3 for December, 1926; 163.5 for December, 1925; 160.9 for December, 1924; 153.5 for December, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 205.6 for December, 1918. Twenty-nine prices quotations declined, forty-nine advanced and one hundred and fifty-eight were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups declined, four advanced and two were unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group and the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group both declined, the former due to lower prices for wheat, flax, sugar, potatoes,

lemons, oranges and coffee, which more than offset advances in the prices of barley, corn, oats, rye, flour, apples, dried fruits and rubber, and the latter due mainly to declines in the prices of cotton, cotton yarn, flax fibre and silk. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, substantial advances in the prices of cattle, beef, hides and skins more than offsetting declines in the prices of hogs, sheep, pork and eggs; the Iron and its Products group, mainly due to advances in the prices of steel billets; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, because of higher prices for silver, copper, lead and tin; and the Wood and Wood Products group. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods advanced, slightly higher prices for beef, mutton, mess pork, flour, apples and matches more than offsetting declines in vegetables, coffee, tea, lemons, oranges and eggs. Producers' goods were practically unchanged. Building and construction materials declined, as did also materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the milling and other industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials. Materials for the fur industry for the leather industry, for the metal working industries and for the meat packing industry advanced.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were lower, declines in the prices of wheat, flax, lemons, oranges, vegetables, coffee, tea, hogs, cotton and silk more than offsetting higher prices for corn, oats, barley, rye, rubber, cattle, beef, hides, skins, wool and non-ferrous metals. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods advanced, due mainly to higher prices for flour, leather and non-ferrous metal products. Domestic farm products declined, while articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were somewhat higher.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913

to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down

(Continued on page 92)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA†

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1917	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1919	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1921	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1923	Dec. 1924	Dec. 1925	Dec. 1926	Nov. 1927	Dec. 1927
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	47.4	51.6	62.4	73.4	69.4	71.2	53.4	52.8	53.8	52.4	54.8	56.8	60.8	61.2
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.4	33.8	43.4	50.8	45.6	46.0	29.4	28.6	28.8	27.6	29.4	31.2	34.2	34.8
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.6	19.3	24.7	27.5	25.5	28.0	19.0	18.0	17.9	17.2	18.2	19.8	20.6	21.0
Mutton, roast	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.7	24.2	30.4	34.2	32.3	33.4	24.3	26.5	27.0	26.7	28.6	28.6	27.8	28.6
Pork, leg	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	19.3	23.7	32.7	36.7	35.7	38.8	26.5	26.4	24.6	23.8	28.0	28.7	27.5	26.3
Pork, salt	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.8	41.2	62.4	69.6	70.6	70.6	51.8	52.2	48.6	45.8	53.4	54.2	53.0	52.0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.5	30.9	44.6	51.3	51.8	57.0	40.3	41.0	37.5	33.1	41.3	42.6	38.4	37.6
Lard, pure	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	36.2	47.6	65.8	73.8	77.8	70.4	43.8	46.0	46.0	46.6	49.4	47.2	44.2	44.4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	45.1	56.7	60.8	71.3	82.4	88.8	67.7	60.3	60.1	63.3	64.7	64.9	57.7	64.1
Eggs, storage	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	34.5	44.9	50.7	59.7	68.5	73.9	56.2	46.1	47.0	50.0	51.3	50.8	49.7	52.0
Milk	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	52.8	59.4	70.8	82.2	88.8	93.6	61.4	71.4	73.2	73.2	72.0	72.6	73.8	73.8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	60.0	84.2	94.8	104.4	132.4	118.6	84.8	76.4	83.4	78.2	92.2	79.0	84.8	85.8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	34.9	49.0	51.3	58.1	72.6	65.3	48.0	41.4	46.1	43.7	50.6	43.2	46.5	46.7
Cheese, old	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	22.1	29.9	33.2	34.8	40.9	40.0	32.7	330.6	333.4	328.9	333.5	330.4	331.9	332.0
Cheese, new	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	20.3	28.2	30.3	32.8	37.9	29.1	330.6	333.4	328.9	333.5	330.4	331.9	332.0	332.0
Bread	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	67.5	91.5	112.5	118.5	118.5	133.5	106.5	100.5	111.0	114.0	114.0	115.5	115.5	115.5
Flour, family	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	37.0	54.0	65.0	69.0	67.0	70.0	49.0	44.0	43.0	52.0	50.0	52.0	52.0	52.0
Rollod oats	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	24.0	27.0	33.5	40.5	39.5	38.5	28.5	27.5	30.5	29.0	30.0	32.0	31.0	31.0
Rice	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	13.2	13.6	19.2	25.2	29.0	30.8	19.0	20.8	20.8	21.6	22.0	21.6	21.4	21.6
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.4	23.8	32.6	32.0	23.0	21.8	17.2	16.8	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.2	15.8	16.0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.2	13.8	17.5	22.8	26.6	28.2	22.3	22.5	18.7	19.9	19.8	20.0	19.4	19.2
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.8	13.3	16.6	19.4	25.2	26.1	18.2	19.1	16.9	15.4	15.7	15.6	14.3	13.9
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	31.2	37.2	43.2	49.6	53.3	53.6	38.0	37.2	48.0	38.4	31.6	32.4	32.8	32.8
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	14.4	17.6	20.0	22.6	25.2	25.2	18.0	17.6	23.2	18.2	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.6
Tea, black	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.7	9.9	12.5	15.6	15.9	15.1	13.6	14.8	17.2	17.5	17.8	18.0	17.8	18.0
Tea, green	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.7	11.9	15.1	16.5	16.1	15.0	14.8	17.2	17.5	17.8	18.0	17.8	18.0
Coffee	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.9	9.9	10.1	11.6	14.3	15.2	13.5	13.5	13.4	14.3	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.3
Potatoes	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	32.7	64.0	70.7	62.0	86.7	75.3	52.8	87.9	47.1	44.3	87.4	68.0	54.9	54.7
Vinegar	1 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.96	\$ 10.11	\$ 12.24	\$ 13.65	\$ 14.73	\$ 14.84	\$ 11.00	\$ 10.39	\$ 10.73	\$ 10.58	\$ 11.56	\$ 11.18	\$ 11.07	\$ 11.17
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Coal, anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.1	63.1	69.8	81.8	83.1	125.9	110.1	114.3	112.6	104.4	112.2	105.2	102.2	102.3
Coal, bituminous	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.2	47.3	55.6	63.6	64.0	92.3	72.6	75.3	71.5	64.6	65.1	65.4	63.5	63.5
Wood, hard	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.2	44.5	60.8	79.8	80.0	87.8	81.1	78.8	79.3	78.6	76.0	75.8	75.8	75.8
Wood, soft	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.1	32.2	44.0	57.7	60.0	69.1	60.0	58.9	59.1	57.4	56.4	55.8	56.3	56.2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.4	23.1	25.6	27.8	29.6	40.5	31.6	31.1	30.2	30.4	30.3	31.5	31.1	31.2
Fuel and light*		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.88	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.56	\$ 3.11	\$ 3.17	\$ 4.16	\$ 3.55	\$ 3.58	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.35	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.29
Rent	1/2 mo.	2.37	2.89	4.05	4.75	4.39	4.09	4.45	4.83	5.54	6.62	6.90	6.95	6.92	6.93	6.87	6.85	6.87	6.87
††Totals		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.26	\$ 16.33	\$ 19.30	\$ 21.64	\$ 23.49	\$ 25.67	\$ 21.49	\$ 20.97	\$ 21.21	\$ 20.90	\$ 21.87	\$ 21.41	\$ 21.27	\$ 21.37

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.76	9.98	12.36	13.92	14.77	14.63	11.27	10.51	10.96	10.67	11.75	11.18	11.08	11.07	11.07
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.90	8.65	10.81	12.00	12.42	12.79	10.08	9.48	9.58	9.61	10.59	10.21	9.97	10.16	10.16
New Brunswick	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.76	9.87	12.24	13.58	14.32	14.76	11.05	10.51	11.09	10.99	11.83	11.26	11.13	11.28	11.28
Quebec	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.37	9.74	11.83	13.07	13.95	14.05	10.58	10.00	10.10	9.92	11.06	10.37	10.34	10.34	10.34
Ontario	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.74	10.27	12.39	13.62	14.75	14.91	10.83	10.31	10.66	10.42	11.57	11.31	11.13	11.24	11.24
Manitoba	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.25	9.98	11.67	13.29	15.20	14.38	10.63	9.87	10.19	10.02	10.73	10.51	10.53	10.57	10.57
Saskatchewan	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.80	10.31	12.05	13.86	15.15	14.52	11.04	10.25	10.57	10.17	11.18	11.12	10.90	11.18	11.18
Alberta	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.47	10.35	12.25	13.80	15.16	14.56	10.63	10.09	10.50	10.93	11.35	11.07	10.82	11.20	11.20
British Columbia	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	8.94	10.66	12.67	14.54	15.64	15.93	12.02	11.45	11.77	11.66	12.44	11.99	12.13	12.15	12.15

†The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent: see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average).....	30.6	25.1	23.3	17.4	13.7	21.0	28.6	25.3	26.0	37.6	42.0	59.2
Nova Scotia (average).....	30.2	25.3	22.1	17.8	14.0	15.6	23.2	26.2	25.0	35.9	40.6	58.4
1—Sydney.....	34.5	27.8	26.4	21.8	18.2	15	24.3	29.1	27.1	37	40.3	56.7
2—New Glasgow.....	28.5	23.5	18.7	14.4	11.5	12.3	22.5	26.3	24.3	34.2	39.1	56
3—Amherst.....	25.7	23.2	16.5	14.9	13.2	15.7	25	23.7	23.6	37.3	40.7	58.7
4—Halifax.....	34.7	27	25.2	18.8	15.3	16.1	25	27	23.9	34.5	38.4	58.3
5—Windsor.....	27.5	25	23.5	19	12	19	19	25	25	40	45	63.3
6—Truro.....	26.7	25.3	23	17	14.2	12	20	24	25.8	32.3	39.8	57.2
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	30.1	24.1	22.7	18.1	13.7	16.3	24.0	27.4	24.3	36.7	41.1	51.2
New Brunswick (average).....	26.8	21.8	18.3	15.8	12.2	13	25	28.3	25.8	38.8	43.9	60
8—Moncton.....	33.8	24.6	24.5	17.3	13.2	13	25	26.8	24.8	38	43	65
9—St. John.....	33.2	26	25.8	21	14.2	19.5	23.3	26	26.2	36.4	41.1	60
10—Fredericton.....	26.7	25	22.3	18.2	15	15	22.5	28.3	24.5	45	50	60
11—Bathurst.....	25.4	22.5	21.8	15.5	11.5	18.1	24.8	22.1	23.2	33.6	37.7	57.7
Quebec (average).....	26.6	23.8	20	15.2	11.2	16.9	25.7	21.8	24.2	33.4	34.6	54.5
12—Quebec.....	26.1	25	25.2	18.4	12.6	18	24.7	22.3	25.3	38.7	41.6	60.0
13—Three Rivers.....	33.2	27	28.7	20.9	15.2	17.7	27.3	27.7	25.3	37.4	38.9	60
14—Sherbrooke.....	20	17.5	16	15	10	20	20	17	21.7	40	50	55
15—Sorel.....	20.8	19.3	18.7	11.6	10.7	22	24.1	19	18.8	31.7	40	55.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	23.7	22.5	23.5	13.5	10.7	20	25	21.5	21	28	30	58.3
17—St. John's.....	21	20	15	15	12	20	20	22	24.2	30	35	.....
18—Thetford Mines.....	32.5	26.6	28.8	15.2	11.6	15.3	29.3	24.3	23.1	30.8	34	59.2
19—Montreal.....	25	21	20.6	14.4	9.5	13	27.3	23.7	25	32.5	35.2	58
20—Hull.....	31.8	26.2	24.0	18.0	13.9	23.6	27.9	25.9	26.9	34.3	35.1	58.3
Ontario (average).....	31.2	24.5	23.9	16.6	11	20	26.4	24.2	23.2	34.4	38.8	59.4
21—Ottawa.....	34.6	29	25.6	17.1	12.4	18.7	26.2	23.5	23.8	35.8	40.6	58.3
22—Brockville.....	30.1	24.2	22.4	17	12.6	17.6	23.8	23.9	23.8	32	38	54.7
23—Kingston.....	27.4	23.2	24	17.8	11.7	24.7	28.2	24.6	24.6	38.4	42.1	60
24—Belleville.....	32.8	28.6	22.6	18.6	15.1	25.5	27.5	25	29.3	33.7	35.4	57.8
25—Peterborough.....	31.6	27.8	24	18.7	14.8	24.2	29.2	29.2	28.4	30.7	41.4	59.4
26—Oshawa.....	29.6	25	23.2	17.4	15.1	23	28.3	24.6	26	33.7	35.8	59.4
27—Orillia.....	33.6	25.7	26	16.3	14	24.2	30.6	25.2	25.5	37.7	41.8	59.6
28—Toronto.....	32.6	27.2	26.6	18.2	13.8	26	33.3	24.7	28.6	33.7	36.6	57
29—Niagara Falls.....	30.4	25.4	25.7	16.6	13.7	26.5	20	25.3	25	32	33.1	53.4
30—St. Catharines.....	32.8	26.6	26	17.6	14.7	24.9	26	21.7	31.2	33.2	38	57.6
31—Hamilton.....	33.6	23.3	23	19.1	14.3	24	29.3	25.7	30	32	36.1	60.5
32—Brantford.....	31	26.7	22.3	17	14	23.3	28.3	26.5	27	32.4	36.4	55.5
33—Galt.....	30.1	24.9	21.7	17	14.2	23.3	26.7	23.5	28	28.2	34	53.7
34—Guelph.....	32.1	27.7	22.7	19.2	15.8	24.8	24.5	24.5	24.5	29.5	34	53.9
35—Kitchener.....	33.6	25.6	25.6	18.6	15	23.8	26.7	23	27.7	32.2	34.8	54.8
36—Woodstock.....	30	25	22.2	18	14.8	24.4	28.7	26	30	34	37	57.1
37—Stratford.....	34.1	27.4	25	19.5	14	23.6	27.1	24.4	24.7	34.9	39.2	58.3
38—London.....	30	25.2	22.1	17.1	14.1	24.8	28	22	26	33.5	36.9	56.7
39—St. Thomas.....	30.1	24.9	23.3	18	13.2	25	27	25.7	24.5	31.1	34.9	56.9
40—Chatham.....	30.4	24.2	23.8	16.8	12.9	24.1	26.5	24.8	24.7	31	35.8	58.7
41—Windsor.....	30.7	24.5	24.5	19.7	15.8	23.2	23.7	27.5	25	33.6	39.3	61.7
42—Sarnia.....	31.2	25	22.5	18	14.3	24.2	25.7	25.7	26.2	33.3	36.5	54.2
43—Owen Sound.....	37.7	30.7	26.7	19	14.2	25.7	35	28.7	26	34.7	39.2	61.5
44—North Bay.....	34.6	29	28.8	20.4	14.3	24.7	25	33.2	27.6	36.2	40.3	60.9
45—Sudbury.....	29.5	25.5	24.7	17	11.5	23	27	27	28.6	34.7	40.6	61.2
46—Cobalt.....	31.3	26.7	22.7	17.7	13.7	27.5	30	31.5	28.2	34.7	37.7	62
47—Timmins.....	34.2	28.6	25.6	20.1	13.7	22.2	28.7	23.3	28	38.4	41.9	61.4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	30.5	23.9	21	18.1	14.2	22	36.2	26.2	29.5	41.3	44.2	61.9
49—Port Arthur.....	32.5	24.7	20.8	16.8	14.2	18.6	33.2	29.3	28.7	38.7	43	61.6
50—Fort William.....	26.6	20.0	20.0	14.1	11.2	15.8	26.3	24.2	22.2	37.9	43.3	58.8
Manitoba (average).....	26.9	18.9	20.3	12.9	10.9	14.5	23.7	23.6	24.4	38.3	42.9	57.5
51—Winnipeg.....	26.3	21.1	19.7	15.3	11.4	17	28.8	24.7	20	37.4	43.7	60
52—Brandon.....	30.6	23.5	21.9	16.5	12.7	17.7	31.4	26.4	23.9	45.8	52.5	62.7
Saskatchewan (average).....	53	30	22.1	19.6	14.4	11.6	15.3	30	25.2	46.1	53.7	63.7
53—Regina.....	30	25	22.5	18	14.3	19	30	27.5	25	47.5	53.3	60
54—Prince Albert.....	27.2	21.9	19.9	15.6	11.5	17.2	30.4	25.2	23.3	44.8	50.9	60.4
55—Saskatoon.....	35	25.1	25.6	17.8	13.4	19.2	35	27.6	27	44.7	51.9	66.7
56—Moose Jaw.....	29.6	23.0	21.6	15.9	12.0	19.6	31.6	26.7	23.7	42.5	47.1	56.4
Alberta (average).....	29.2	24.2	23.7	18	13.3	20	33.3	27.5	28.4	45	50	53.6
57—Medicine Hat.....	30	25	23	18	12.5	20	30	30	26	46	60	60
58—Drumheller.....	32	22.4	22.6	14.8	12	19.5	33.5	26.6	26	39	45.4	52.8
59—Edmonton.....	26.7	21	19.9	13.7	11.2	18.3	29	24.2	23	43.8	50	59.1
60—Calgary.....	30	22.3	19	15	11.2	20	32	25	26	38.5	42.8	56.7
61—Lethbridge.....	34.6	27.5	26.3	18.9	17.1	24.4	38.0	32.6	30.2	47.9	53.3	63.9
British Columbia (average).....	33.3	28	25	17.5	14.3	22	40	35	30	46.7	51.4	59.3
62—Fernie.....	35	25	28.5	21.2	18	25	40	35	29.3	46.7	52	61
63—Nelson.....	37	28.2	26.7	23	20.5	23.7	38.3	33.7	29.3	52.1	55.6	64.2
64—Trail.....	33.1	27.6	25	16.2	14.7	23.2	34.2	30.7	30	43.4	49.4	62.6
65—New Westminster.....	35.6	26.7	25.6	16.6	16.6	23.2	37.7	30.4	32.7	43	49.7	63.8
66—Vancouver.....	33.9	26.1	25.3	17	15.6	23	32.9	32	25.6	48.4	52.8	63.4
67—Victoria.....	34	28	24.4	19.4	19.4	28.4	41	32	.....	48.2	53.9	69.5
68—Nanaimo.....	35	30	30	20	18	25	40	35	34.4	52.5	58.3	67.5
69—Prince Rupert.....												

aPrice per single quart higher.

bAdjacent localities 12c to 15c per quart.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1927

Fish									Eggs			Butter	
Cod Steak, fresh and frozen, per lb	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
19.2	30.6	21.9	14.0	60.7	20.6	20.2	37.1	22.2	61.1	52.0	12.3	42.9	46.7
15.6	34.2			58.0	17.4	18.2	23.5	22.5	61.2	55.6	11.3	42.8	43.4
10	30			50.70	18.1	15.2	29.5	23.2	63.3	58.4	b 12-14	44	48.9
20-25				60	16.9	20	32	20.5	59.2	51.7	12-14	42.3	48.3
18	35			50	17.8	17.6	24.1	21.4	59.2	54.5	9	43.7	49.5
12	35-40			60	16.7	16.3	29.3	24.1	66	57	a 12.5-	41	48.1
				60	18	19.3	31.4	24	56.2	55	13.3	43.3	48.3
				60	17	21	24.7	21.7	63.3	56.7	10	42.5	47
	35			60	19.1	21.3	42.4	22.7	51	48	9-10	38.7	44.8
16.7	35.0		10.0	56.9	17.6	17.2	36.4	22.2	63.0	54.5	12.1	44.6	47.8
	35		10	60	18.1	17.4	37.8	21.5	64.7	53	10-12	46.9	49.8
18	35		10	60	16.5	15	43.2	21	70.3	54.8	a 13-5	43.6	47.1
20	35			55-60	19.1	18.4	39.7	21.8	66.9	55.9	12	43.4	46.6
12				50	16.5	18	25	24.3	50		12	47.5	50
15.6	31.3	22.8	10.6	60.8	20.5	20.8	30.4	21.9	63.2	50.4	12.0	40.9	43.2
10	25	20		50	20	21	33	22.6	71.5	48.9	14	38.5	43.3
15-20	30		10	60	23.3	23.3	32.5	24.3	65.6	49.5	13	42.5	43.6
15-20	35	30	15	60	22	20.8	31.6	21	66.2	52	a 11-11	40.7	44.8
	30			60	20	21.5	31.7	22.3	56	47.6	12	40	41.8
		20					26	19.5	61.2	52	9	41.7	47
		18-20	10	60	20	18	35.3	20.7	65.8	62.5	10	41.8	48
		8		50			23.6	24	50	47.8	12.5	41	45
18	35-38	25		75	19.3	21.2	31.4	20	64.6	43.1	14	41.7	43.7
15		10		70	18.7	20	28.6	23	67.5	50.6	12	42.2	43.4
17.9	30.4	23.9	12.4	64.0	20.1	19.4	39.8	21.4	66.1	52.9	12.4	43.6	46.3
18	32	25	12		20.2	21.1	41.2	20.7	77.5	52.1	12	43.2	45.8
	22				21.3	20.5	42.1	22.4	69.2	50.8	10	42	45.1
15	35	25	10-20		17.2	18.7	40.3	19.8	66.7	52.1	10	41	43.9
	30	20	10		25	20	37.7	20.9	62.1	54	a 9	45.1	46.7
		25		60	18.8	20.2	39.7	22.9	61.7	52	10	42.3	44.5
					20	18.7	41.9	23.5	67	55	13	44.3	45.4
20	30		10		20	18	34.2	21.3	57.8	49.2	10-12	43.2	46.2
15	22-28	18-25		60-72	23.2	16	43.1	20.8	76.7	53.2	a 13-3	45.5	46.3
22	35	30			20.3	17.8	41.4	20.4	68.7	54.9	a 12-13	40	46.5
17	35	30	16		18	20.7	35.9	19	66.7	58	13	43.5	45.7
20	35	25		60	18.4	17.5	44.5	20.1	70.7	55.5	13	43	46.4
20	30	25	15		19.3	16.1	40.4	19.9	64.1	50	a 12.5	43.7	44.9
15	33	22	12		21.1	19.2	37.8	20.1	66.2	53.3	a 11-8	43.7	44.8
20	30	25			22.5	18.7	43	20.4	76.1	51.8	a 12	43.2	44.8
				60	22.5	19	36	19.3	65.3	52.2	12	42.7	44.8
20	30	25			17.7	21	38.4	18.8	61.7	51.2	10	41	44.2
20	35	25			20.6	22	39.4	21	66.5	47.9	12	42.6	45.2
15	25	20		50	18.9	19.7	41.2	21.5	62.6	55.2	11	44.3	45.6
20	32	25		50	20.6	19.4	43.6	21.7	60.8	55	12	46.5	47.1
18	35	20			20	24	38.5	20.4	60.9	52.1	12	43.9	46.9
20	35	28			20.5	21	33.9	19.5	65.6	53.3	14	46.9	49
					18.4	20	47.2	21.8	64	56.2	12	45.5	42
		20				18	36.7	20.5	54	47.1	12	43	44.8
	25				18.5	19.3	39.7	24.4	65.2	55.5	12	45.5	44
	25	25	10	75	21.8	20	34.5	24	76	54.8	15	43	48.7
	30			75	21.7	21.7	37.2	24.9	67.5	53.3	17	49.2	46
					18.2	20	30.7	21.2	71.2	52.5	a 16.7	50.2	47
					20.2	20.3	46	22	64.1	52.6	13	45	47.7
12.5	30		9		19	17	41.4	24.4	62	52.5	a 14.3	46.7	47.1
15	25			80	20	16.2	46.8	23.5	65	53.5	a 14.3	43.2	48.4
		21.5			20.7	17.9	37.1	22.4	67.5	50.4	a 12.5	40.5	44.9
		25			19.6	17.1	41.3	21.2	72.1	52.7	13	40.9	46.1
	30	18			21.7	18.7	32.8	23.6	62.8	48	12	40	43.7
26.3	29.4	15.8	16.3		24.7	23.5	37.4	23.0	60.2	48.9	12.8	40.1	47.9
25-30	30	15			23.7	23.1	37.3	22.3	61.2	48.5	13	38.7	48.5
25-30	25-30	15	12.5		25	22.5	35	24	61.2	48.1	12	40	49.2
25	30	15	20		25	22.7	37.4	23.3	61.2	46.5	13	40	45.8
25	30	18			25	25.7	39.9	22.5	58.1	52.5	13	41.6	47.9
23.4	27.8	18.1	18.4		23.7	23.1	37.2	24.4	61.3	49.4	12.0	40.7	47.5
30	30	20			23.7	25.8	37.8	23.1	64.2	53.0	11	43.7	47.7
20	30	18			27.5	25	30.8	24	56.7	46.7	a 12.5	37.5	48.3
17.5-20	23-25	17.5			20.6	23.1	33.4	24.5	68.2	49.2	a 12.5	41.7	48.3
25	30	15-25	18		25	21.4	41.4	23.1	62.5	49.5	12	38.7	47.8
18	25	15			21.7	20	42.7	27.5	55	47.8	12	41.7	45.8
21.3	29.4		17.8		22.6	22.5	40.4	23.8	64.1	50.9	13.2	45.7	49.8
	30		18		23.7	25	43.7	23.9	61.4	52.5	a 12.5	42.5	50
28	32		20		27.5	25	32.7	25	59.3	49.5	a 14.3	46.2	50.8
30	35		20		24.5	25.4	36.7	25.7	67.3	58.5	a 14.3	50	50.6
30	30		15		18.4	20.6	42.1	21.6	59.7	45	a 11.1	46.2	47.6
17	25		13.5		20.2	18.3	41.2	21.6	64.9	46.3	a 11.1	39.7	46.4
15	28		20		22.5	20.3	38.9	22.3	65.2	50.7	a 14.3	46	50.2
17.5	30				21.2	21.7	45	25	62.1	47	a 13.3	50	53
	25				22.5	23.5	42.5	25	73.1	57.5	a 14.3	45	49.5

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 ¹ / ₂ s, per can	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can	Corn, 2 s, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	32.0	7.7	18.3	5.7	6.2	10.8	12.5	16.3	16.5	16.4
Nova Scotia (average)	30.9	8.2	17.3	5.7	6.6	9.8	13.6	18.0	17.5	17.3
1—Sydney.....	31.3	8	17.6	5.8	6.7	10.1	13.1	18.2	17.4	17.7
2—New Glasgow.....	31.4	8	16.5	5.4	6	9.9	14.1	16.7	16.5	16.6
3—Amherst.....	30	8.7	17	5.7	6.7	9.7	13.2	19.3	18.4	16.7
4—Halifax.....	31.4	8	18.2	5.6	6.7	9.8	12.5	17.8	16.8	16.7
5—Windsor.....	31.3	8.3	18	6.2	7.5	10	15	20	20	20
6—Truro.....	30.2	8	16.3	5.4	6	9.3	13.8	16	16	16.3
7—P. E. I.—Charlottetown.....	30	7.4	19.7	5.3	6	10.7	15	16.2	16.7	16.4
New Brunswick (average)	31.5	8.5	18.1	5.6	6.4	10.9	14.4	16.5	16.1	16.0
8—Moncton.....	34	8.7	17.5	5.8	6.7	11.7	14.4	17.1	16.1	16.2
9—St. John.....	30.5	8.7	19.5	5.3	6	10.5	12	15.9	15.8	15.3
10—Fredericton.....	31.5	8.7	17.7	5.5	6.7	11.4	16	15.2	14.6	14.9
11—Bathurst.....	30	8	17.5	5.7	6	10	15	17.7	17.7	17.7
Quebec (average)	29.7	6.4	17.7	5.1	6.3	9.5	12.6	14.6	16.1	15.5
12—Quebec.....	29.9	7.5	17.8	5.2	6.4	9.9	12.9	14.7	16.1	16.3
13—Three Rivers.....	31	6	18.4	5.5	6	9.9	13.6	14.8	18.8	15.4
14—Sherbrooke.....	27.8	6-6.7	17.6	5.2	6.3	9.8	13.9	15.5	17.3	15.8
15—Sorel.....	28.2	6	17.4	4.5	6.5	9.6	11	15.6	18.4	15.3
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	29.2	5	17.2	4.9	6	9.8	13	14.7	15	16.3
17—St. John's.....	27.7	5.3-6.7	17.7	5.2	6.5	9.2	13.3	13.7	14.4	15.7
18—Theftford Mines.....	32.4	6-7	17.6	5.7	6.6	8	12.5	15.6	17.4	16.7
19—Montreal.....	30.8	5.3-8	18	4.3	5.8	10	12	14.2	14.6	14.7
20—Hull.....	30.2	6-8	17.7	5.4	6.8	9.3	11.5	12.3	13.1	12.9
Ontario (average)	32.3	7.4	18.0	4.8	6.2	11.4	12.9	15.4	15.4	15.4
21—Ottawa.....	34.5	7.3-8	18.2	5.8	6.3	11.8	11.7	15.5	14.6	15.2
22—Brockville.....	31.6	6.7	17.2	5.4	6	10.8	10.6	14.6	15.3	15.1
23—Kingston.....	29.3	6.7	15.4	5.3	5.4	10.2	12.6	13.8	13.1	13.7
24—Belleville.....	30.3	6.3	17.1	4.6	6.1	11.4	13.4	14.4	14.4	14.6
25—Peterborough.....	30.2	7.3	17.1	4.3	5.5	12.2	13.4	14.6	14.2	14.6
26—Oshawa.....	34.8	7.3	15	4.2	6.5	11.4	12	15.3	15.2	15.2
27—Orillia.....	32.4	6.7	19	4.9	6	10.6	12.6	15.3	14.7	15.2
28—Toronto.....	34	7.3-8	18.3	4.7	5.9	10.5	12.3	15.2	15.4	15.1
29—Niagara Falls.....	34.2	7.3	18.7	5	6	11.8	13.2	15.6	16.5	16.3
30—St. Catharines.....	31	7.3	17.8	4.6	6.4	11.7	13.1	14.7	14.4	15
31—Hamilton.....	34.9	7.3	18	4.4	5.4	11.6	12.2	15.2	15	15
32—Brantford.....	33.5	7.3-8	17.8	4.3	5.9	12.8	13.2	14.9	14.8	14.9
33—Galt.....	32.2	7.3	18.3	4.3	5.6	12.6	13.4	15.1	15.7	15.2
34—Guelph.....	30.8	7.3	18.7	4.5	6.3	11.7	12	15.3	14	15
35—Kitchener.....	32.3	7.3	18.5	4.3	6.1	12.1	13.1	15.4	15.5	15.5
36—Woodstock.....	31.6	6.7-7.3	17.7	3.8	6.2	11.7	12.7	15	15.6	15.4
37—Stratford.....	32	7.3	18.7	4.3	6.2	12.1	13	15.7	15.3	15.4
38—London.....	33.1	7.3-8	18.7	4.6	5.8	11	13.1	15.6	15.5	15.5
39—St. Thomas.....	30.5	7.3-8.7	19.1	4.7	6.3	12	13.5	15.7	15.9	15.3
40—Chatham.....	32.3	6.7	18	4.3	6.2	11.3	14.1	15.2	15.8	14.5
41—Windsor.....	30.8	8-9.3	17.9	4.8	6	11.6	14.2	15.3	15	15.2
42—Sarnia.....	34	7.3-8.7	18.6	4.6	6.5	11.8	13.6	16	16.2	15.5
43—Owen Sound.....	32.4	6.7-7.3	18.3	4.3	6	10.7	13.5	15.9	16.2	15.9
44—North Bay.....	31.7	7.3	.....	5.4	6.7	11.2	13.8	15.8	15.1	15.5
45—Sudbury.....	33.8	8	17	5.7	7.7	10.4	14	16.8	17.4	16.5
46—Cobalt.....	33	8.3	18.8	5.6	7	11.3	13.1	17.7	18.2	18
47—Timmins.....	32.2	8.3	17.3	5.8	7.1	10	14.2	16	16	16.3
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.2	7.3-8	19.3	5.4	7.6	12.3	14.5	16.2	16.2	16.2
49—Port Arthur.....	30.8	6.7	19.2	5.5	5.9	9.4	11.7	15.6	15.3	15
50—Fort William.....	32.7	6.7	17.1	5.3	5.8	11	10.5	15.7	15.4	15.7
Manitoba (average)	32.2	6.7	18.4	5.4	6.4	11.4	12.5	18.1	17.7	17.0
51—Winipeg.....	35	7	19.4	5.4	6.6	11.3	12.5	18.4	17.8	16.8
52—Brandon.....	31.4	6.4	17.3	5.3	6.1	11.4	12.5	17.8	17.6	17.1
Saskatchewan (average)	31.9	8.3	18.8	5.5	6.7	11.0	13.0	18.5	18.3	18.1
53—Regina.....	32.4	8-8.4	.....	5.4	7	12.2	12.2	18.8	18.6	17.5
54—Prince Albert.....	30.4	8	.....	5.3	6.9	8.6	12.5	18.2	17.7	18
55—Saskatoon.....	31.2	8	17.5	5.5	6.2	11.3	13.9	18.1	18.6	18.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	35.7	8.8	20	5.8	6.8	11.8	13.3	18.9	18.4	18.3
Alberta (average)	32.8	8.6	18.3	5.3	6.4	11.4	10.3	17.4	18.5	19.0
57—Medicine Hat.....	32.8	8.9	20.1	5.7	7	12.3	11.1	17.8	19.6	18.4
58—Drumheller.....	35.3	8.9	19	5.6	6.9	11.7	10.3	17.3	17.5	20.2
59—Edmonton.....	31.5	8	19	5.3	5.7	10	9.5	17.2	17.7	18.3
60—Calgary.....	35.3	8.4	17.1	5.5	6.5	11.4	10.3	17.1	18.7	18.2
61—Lethbridge.....	35.2	8-10	16.5	5.6	6	11.7	10.2	17.5	19.2	18.9
British Columbia (average)	33.9	9.3	20.8	5.7	6.5	9.9	9.6	17.7	18.0	18.3
62—Fernie.....	34.2	8.3	20.5	5.5	6.4	11.2	10.7	17.4	18.8	18.2
63—Nelson.....	35	10	18.5	5.9	6.4	10.9	10.6	18.5	19.5	19.5
64—Trail.....	31	9.3	15.9	5.8	5.8	9.8	9.5	17.2	18.3	18.3
65—New Westminster.....	34.1	8.3-9.5	22.6	5.5	6.2	8.5	7.8	16.7	17.6	16.9
66—Vancouver.....	33	8.3-9.5	20.9	5.5	6	9.1	8.5	15.9	16.3	16.3
67—Victoria.....	34.2	10	23.6	5.5	7.1	9.6	9.6	17.1	17.1	17.4
68—Nanaimo.....	35.7	8.9	22.5	5.7	7	9.7	10	18.1	18.1	19.7
69—Prince Rupert.....	36	10	21.7	6	7.3	10.3	10.1	20	18.5	19

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1927

	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
3.0	4.7	1.641	33.5	26.6	19.2	13.9	17.9	18.4	78.4	27.8	65.6	43.5
3.9	4.7	1.605	31.5	29.5	17.0	14.2	18.0	19.2	82.2	30.2	63.9	41.3
7.6	4.3	1.811	36.9	34	17.5	15.7	18.3	19.9	77.9	29.5	76	
7.3	4.4	1.41	26.3	27	16	14.5	17.5	17.4	80.3	29.2	55.6	40
8.1	5	1.55	28.4	17.5	16.5	13.9	18.1	19.3	90	29.2	60	47.5
7.8	4.6	1.504	34.1	30.4	15	14	17.3	19.3	78	29.5	64.7	39
9	5.3	1.967	35	30	20	14	20	20	87.5	35	45	4
7.5	4.8	1.39	28	38.3	17	13.2	16.5	19.3	78.7	28.7	63.2	35.2
7.9	4.4	1.075	24.4	16.2	22.5	14.2	16	17.8	97.5	29.7	75	50
8.1	4.7	1.455	33.3	23.0	18.2	16.4	17.7	19.0	85.6	29.5	67.9	48.2
8.3	4.5	1.497	38.7	28.2	16.7	16.2	17.7	19.0	90	32.1	65	50
6.9	4.5	1.767	35	34	20	18	18.5	20	90	27.5	62.5	48
8.4	4.3	1.556	32.1	17.7	18	14.7	16.8	17.8	86.7	29.8	79	44.8
8.2	5.5	1.00	27.5	12	18	16.7	17.7	19.3		28.7	65	50
7.6	5.8	1.630	31.9	27.7	18.0	13.9	18.2	18.0	85.0	27.3	68.6	42.1
8	5.2	1.402	27.2	27.9	18.9	15.7	18.8	19.7	85.5	25.2	74.3	42.3
7.7	7.4	1.788	34.5	30	19.4	14.6	20.4	18.3	93.3	25	67.5	42.2
7.2	6	1.68	34	22.5	18.8	13.3	19.4	18.6	94	30.3	69.8	43.6
8	5.4	1.535	31.7		15	13.6	17.6	18.6	75	26.3	72.5	40.8
7.5	6	1.674	32.5		18.3	13.3	16.8	15.4	85	28.7		41.4
8	6	1.559	31.7		16.7	13.2	19	18.7	80	27.5	60	42.7
8	5.7	1.69	32	30	17.7	15.7	18	17.2	97.5	31.2		44.2
7.6	5	1.619	30.7	30.7	18.4	12.6	17.7	17.7	86.3	25.2	67.6	38.1
7.3	5.3	1.725	32.5	25	18.7	13.2	16.5	18.2	68	26.2	68.7	43.2
8.2	4.5	1.836	36.5	26.6	18.9	13.9	17.5	18.5	77.4	27.0	64.8	40.3
7.9	5.5	1.79	35.3	32	15.8	13.9	17.6	20.8	76.7	27.2	64.6	42.3
8.1	4.9	2.14	40	28.3		12.7	18.2	18.4	70	27.4	70	42.6
7.5	5.1	1.76	34.5	28.3		18.2	13	17.7	81.2	25.4	61.5	40.2
9.5	4.7	2.01	38.9	16.6		15	16.5	17.2	82.8	26.3	67	38
7.9	4.6	1.81	33.4	24.6		18.5	14.2	16.7	71.2	26.7	60.4	36.8
8.5	4.5	1.836	35.6	21.7		12.9	17.7	18.7	74.5	27.5	66.3	41.2
8	3.9	1.54	31.7	27.5		13.3	18	17.8	84.5	26.3	64.8	36
7.8	5.4	1.75	33.3	29.8		16	13.3	16.7	78.4	26.7	63	37.9
4.4	4.4	1.99	36.5	27.7		13.4	18.1	17.9	83.3	27.5	71.2	40.4
8.5	3.9	1.857	38.1	20		14.2	17	17.8	81.7	26.7	58	37.5
8.2	3.9	1.857	36.4	24.5		23	13.5	16.9	71.7	26	64.7	43
7.3	4.1	1.93	38.1	21.5		14.7	17	16.6	65	26.8	53.7	38.8
7.2	3.7	1.95	36.0	22.3		13.1	16.6	17.8	73	26	63.7	37
8.2	4.3	1.74	37.1			13.1	15.2	18	66.8	25.8	61.7	39.1
8.1	4.2	1.79	37.7	26.3		12.5	16.3	17.3	69.5	25.5	57	36.4
8.2	4.4	1.93	36.3	20		13.3	16.5	16.7	71	28.3	65	36.3
8.3	4.4	1.935	36.6	22.2		14.9	17.3	18.1	81.8	26.3	70	39.6
7.7	4.2	1.87	36.3	27.8		13	15.7	16.8	90	25.3	58.3	39
8.2	3.9	1.99	36.4	24.2		13.3	17.7	18.1	83.6	26.7	81	40.4
8	4.5	1.986	36.8	25.2		13.4	16.8	17.7	81.5	25.3	65.3	40.2
8.1	4.1	1.87	33.9			15.2	16.6	18	73.2	25.5	67.3	40.6
8.4	3.8	2.07	41	35		14.6	18.2	20	84.5	27.2	66	40
8.8	3.8	1.56	33.1	24.5		14.1	17.3	18.9	84	30.3	76	41
8	4.4	1.57	36.4	36.2		19.1	13.6	18	74.5	28.1	61.2	40.3
8.7	4.7	1.91	43.3	40		14.6	19.7	21.4	82.5	30	67.5	44.5
9.1	6.7	1.66	40			20.7	16.7	19.5	86.6	29.4	72.5	48.9
10	5.6	1.925		19		15.3	21	21	88.3	31	66.7	46.7
7.2	4.8	2.128	40.9	28.7		18.7	19.3	21.1	73	28.2	58.7	41
8.7	4	1.53	32.5	28.3		14.7	18.3	20.4	68.6	27.1	60	48
7.8	3.4	1.58	31.2	31.6		18.8	13.5	20.5	70	27.4	60.4	48
8.2	4.7	1.250	26.1	18.1		13.4	18.3	20.1	70.8	28.1	60.3	50
8.2	4.7	1.44	29.4	18.2		12.6	18.6	21.5	69.5	28.1	58.5	42.6
8.1	4.6	1.06	22.8	18		14.1	17.9	18.6	72	28	62	43.6
8.4	5.1	1.220	25.8	19.8		14.5	19.9	20.3	75.6	28.5	67.7	50.2
8.1	5	1.27	27.5	20		15.4	19.4	19.3	75	28.5	63.3	49.1
8.2	5.4	1.11	22.5	21.7		12.5	21	21.9	75	29	64	50
8.7	4.8	1.12	24.7	22.3		14.9	18.8	20.6	77.5	28.5	68	53
8.6	4.4	1.42	28.3	15		15	20.4	19.3	75	27.9	70.4	54
7.7	4.9	1.235	25.8	20.6		14.0	18.8	18.4	72.4	27.2	65.0	57
7.6	4.5	1.20	25.9	22.6		14.3	18.8	18.6	72.8	27.1	65.0	52.5
7.8	4.5	1.60	30	21.7		14.2	19.2	18.5	73.3	26.7	63.3	50
7.5	3.9	1.923	23.3	19.4		12.3	18.2	18.5	68.6	25.2	61.7	47.1
4.4	4.5	1.32	26.7	19.4		13.5	18.4	17.5	75	28.3	66	49.8
8.1	4.5	1.15	23.3	18		15	19.2	19	72.5	28.7	63.5	61
7.5	4.7	1.666	37.7	21.8		12.2	17.4	16.5	74.0	28.2	65.2	49.1
8.7	3.8	1.56	35	21.7		14.4	18.7	17.9	75.8	31.2	67	62
7.8	5.9	1.93	47.5	25		13.7	18.3	17.5	79	33	68	52
7.7	5.9	2.04	45	20		13	17.9	16.2	75	31	68	49.2
6.3	4.4	1.14	30.3	20		10.5	15.6	14.6	68.8	25	60.2	65
6.3	3.9	1.29	25.1	18.5		10.7	14.9	14.2	64.7	24.4	56.7	64
7.3	3.8	1.51	31.8	18.5		11.1	16.9	15.7	76.7	26.9	62.6	67
7.7	4.9	1.81	42.1	22.7		12.5	17.9	16.3	73.2	26.7	65.8	68
8.4	5	2.05	45	25		11.7	18.9	19.5	79	27.5	73	53

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1927*
(Average prices in 1913 = 100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	†Sundries	†All items
Dec. 1914.....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915.....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916.....	138	109	65	136	122	124
Dec. 1917.....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	108	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
Apr. 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

†Figures for Sundries since 1920 have been revised and this has affected for certain dates "all items".

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in such city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised, Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 109.6; 1915, 112.8; 1916, 112.8; 1917, 113.6; 1918, 114.2; 1919, 116.2; 1920, 123.8; 1921, 143.0; 1922, 163.1; 1923, 162.9; 1924, 162.6; 1925, 178.7; 1926, 172.2. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices which had declined since June showed a slight upward tendency in December, sirloin steak averaging 30.6 cents per pound in December, as compared with 30.4 cents in November; round steak 25.1 cents per pound in December and 25 cents in November; rib roast 23.3 cents per pound in December and 23.2 cents in November; and shoulder roast 17.4 cents per pound in De-

for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

cent per pound in November. The price of veal advanced in most localities and was up in the average from 20.6 cents per pound in November to 21 cents in December. Mutton was also considerably higher at 28.6 cents per pound. Both fresh and salt pork declined, the former from an average of 27.5 cents per pound in November to 26.3 cents in December and the latter from 26.5 cents per pound in November to 26 cents in December. Bacon was down from 33.4 cents per pound to 37.6 cents. In fresh fish, halibut and whitefish declined. Salt herrings were also slightly lower. Lard averaged slightly higher at 22.2 cents per pound.

The seasonal advance in the prices of eggs continued, fresh averaging 64.1 cents per dozen in December, as compared with 57.7 cents in November and 52.6 cents in October, and cooking averaging 52 cents per dozen in December, 49.7 cents in November, and 47 cents in October. Higher prices were reported from practically all localities. Milk was up from an average price of 12.1 cents per quart in November to 12.3 cents in December. Increases were reported from Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Cobalt, Prince Albert, Edmonton and Calgary. The prices of butter were slightly higher, dairy being up from 42.4 cents per pound to 42.9 cents and creamery from 46.5 cents per pound to 46.7 cents. Cheese was slightly higher at an average price of 32 cents per pound. Bread was unchanged at an average price of 7.7 cents per pound. Flour and soda biscuits were steady. Rolled oats were down from an average of 6.4 cents per pound in November to 6.2 cents in December. Rice advanced slightly, averaging 10.8 cents per pound. Canned vegetables showed little change. Beans were slightly higher, averaging 8 cents per pound. Potatoes showed little change in the average. Evaporated apples declined from 19.4 cents per pound to 19.2 cents and prunes from 14.3 cents per pound to 13.9 cents. Raisins were down from an average of 18.3 cents per pound to 17.9 cents. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average price of 8.2 cents per pound, while yellow rose slightly from an average of 7.7 cents per pound to 7.8 cents. Tea advanced in price from an average of 71.3 cents per pound to 72 cents. Anthracite coal was practically unchanged at \$16.37 per ton. Slight increases were reported from Moncton, St. Hyacinthe and Galt. Coke was down from an average of \$13.08 per ton in November to \$12.98 in December. Wood showed little change. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The movement in grain prices during December was mixed. Wheat moved to slightly lower levels, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, being \$1.40 per bushel, as compared with \$1.45 in November. Western barley at Winnipeg advanced from 81½ cents per bushel to 83½ cents; western oats from 59½ cents per bushel to 61½ cents; Ontario barley at Toronto from 77 cents per bushel to 79½ cents; Ontario oats from 54¼ cents per bushel to 57½ cents and American corn from \$1.00 per bushel to \$1.02¼. Flax declined from \$1.83 per bushel to \$1.80. Shorts advanced from \$33.50 per ton to \$34.85. Evaporated apples were up from 14 cents per pound to 15 cents. Oranges and lemons were substantially lower, the former at Montreal declining from \$9.25-\$9.50 per case to \$5.00-\$5.50 and the latter at Toronto from \$7.50-\$8.00 per case to \$5.50. Ceylon and India tea fell from 53 cents per pound to 51½ cents. Quebec grades of potatoes at Montreal declined from \$1.04 per bag to 95 cents-\$1.00, and Ontario grades at Toronto from \$1.59 per bag to \$1.37. Turnips declined from 75 cents per bag to 65 cents, carrots from \$1.00 to 67½ cents and parsnips from \$1.00 to 86½ cents. Ceylon rubber continued to advance, being up from 37¼ cents per pound to 40¾ cents. Turpentine rose from 92 cents per gallon to 97 cents, while linseed oil declined from 88 cents per gallon to 86 cents. Rosin was up from \$12.75 per barrel to \$13.50. Western cattle at Winnipeg advanced from \$8.54 per hundred pounds to \$9.46 and choice steers at Toronto from \$8.81 to \$9.80. Hogs at Toronto fell from \$8.99 per hundred pounds to \$8.62 and sheep from \$6.12½ per hundred pounds to \$5.70. Beef hides rose from 19-20 cents per pound to 20-21 cents and calf skins from 22-23 cents per pound to 23-24 cents. Sole leather rose from 43 cents per pound to 45 cents. Meats followed the trend in live stock, prices of beef, forequarter, advancing from \$10.75 per hundred pounds to \$11 and hindquarter from \$15.75 per hundred pounds to \$16.30. Dressed hogs fell from \$14.25 per hundred pounds to \$13.90. Fresh eggs declined from 70 cents per dozen to 65 cents. Raw cotton at New York declined from 20¼ cents per pound to 19½ cents. Flax fibre was somewhat lower at 23 cents per pound. Raw silk was down from \$4.75 per pound to \$4.65. Wool was slightly higher. In non-ferrous metals copper advanced from \$15.30 per cwt. to \$15.85; copper sheets from 21¼ cents

per pound to 21½ cents; copper wire from 18½ cents per pound to 18½ cents; lead from \$6.15 per cwt. to \$6.45; spelter from \$7.22½ per cwt. to \$7.25; tin from 61½ cents per pound to 63½

cents; and silver from 57½ cents per ounce to 58½ cents. Matches advanced from \$8.50 per case to \$9.50. Steel billets were up from \$28.50-\$43 per ton to \$33.50-\$43.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number for November, on the base prices in 1913=100, was 141.1, as compared with 141.4 for October. Foods declined 0.3 per cent with a decrease in cereals and slight advances in meat and fish and other foods. Industrial materials as a whole showed practically no change, the declines in iron and steel and cotton being counteracted by advances in other metals and minerals, other textiles and other articles.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, was 179.9 for November, a decrease of 0.9 per cent for the month. Cereals and meat declined 2.0 per cent owing chiefly to a decline in barley. Other foods showed little change. Textiles declined 3.5 per cent owing to sharp declines in cotton and flax. Minerals and miscellaneous commodities advanced slightly.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) was 121.5 for the end of November, being a rise of 0.7 per cent for the month. Foods advanced 2.3 per cent owing to a sharp advance in animal foods, which was partly counteracted by a decline of 1.7 per cent in vegetable foods. Industrial materials declined 0.2 per cent, with declines in textiles and sundries and an advance in minerals.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 143.8 at the end of November, which is 0.2 per cent higher than the previous month. Foods rose 1.1 per cent, with a rise in meat and a decline in cereals. Industrial materials declined 0.4 per cent featured by a decrease of 5 per cent in cotton.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July 1914=100, was 169 at December 1, which is the same figure as that for November 1. The index number for the food group was unchanged although there were increases in the

prices of eggs and butter and decreases in bacon. Rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April 1914=100, was 839 for October as compared with 837 for September. Foods rose 0.6 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living of a middle class family of moderate income on the base 1921=100, was 208.59 for November as compared with 207.42 for October. The food, clothing and sundries groups showed slight advances.

Denmark

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Statistics for November was 154, showing no change from the previous month. Fodder, textiles and clothing and hides, leather and products showed advances while vegetable foods, fertilizers, metals and chemicals declined.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 140.1 for November, an increase of 0.2 per cent over the previous month. Agricultural products and colonial products advanced 0.3 per cent, materials and semi-manufactured goods were unchanged and manufactured goods advanced 1.1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number for November was 150.6, an advance of 0.3 per cent over October, which was due to advances in food and in clothing.

Switzerland

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number was 162 for November, on the base June 1914=100, showing an advance of one point over October. This advance was due to seasonal rises in the prices of milk, eggs and other foods. Fuel, clothing and rent were unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Annalist* index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1913=100, was 146.6 for December, a decline of 1.1 per cent from the November level. There were declines in all groups with the exceptions of fuels and metals which showed advances.

Dun's index number showing the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was \$193,342 at December 1, an advance of 0.8 per cent over the previous month, with in-

creases in breadstuffs and meat and declines in dairy and garden products and miscellaneous commodities.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913=100, was 160.3 for November, an increase of about 1½ per cent over the previous month. Foods advanced 1.1 per cent owing to increases in beef, eggs, milk and other foods; clothing advanced 0.4 per cent owing to increases in the price of shoes.

The Seven-Hour Day in Russia

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, states that a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was held at Leningrad on October 25, at which the President of the Council of People's Commissaries read a "Manifesto to the Workers" containing the following declaration:—

"In so far as industrial workers are concerned, steps will be taken during the next few years to reduce the working day from eight to seven hours without a reduction in wages. The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries have instructions to prepare within one year for the gradual introduction of this reform in certain branches of industry, together with the renewal of equipment, rationalization of undertakings and increased productivity of labour."

The general opinion, based on interviews with members of the Central Executive Committee, is that the introduction of a seven-hour day will improve the material condition of the workers by increasing their spare time and enabling them to develop social and cultural activities. It will also reduce unemployment. From the political point of view, it is anticipated that this step will strengthen the confidence and sympathy both of the Russian masses and of the foreign workers with regard to the Soviet Government. It is hoped that the introduction of the seven-hour day will not reduce the productivity of labour, but rather increase it, provided that reorganization of production and technical improvements take place at the same time.

The opposition party is not in favour of the step. Mr. Zinoviev is of the opinion that the question of hours of work is not of the greatest importance to the workers at the present time; the problems of wages and housing are more urgent.

The Government is of the opinion that rationalization and the increased use of machinery, the building of new factories and works proposed or already begun, the renewal of equipment and the reorganization of industry as a whole, make the seven-hour day not only possible but necessary in the near future.

The *Quebec Official Gazette* of December 3, 1927, contained notice of the incorporation of the "Canadian Women's Hostel of Montreal (incorporated)", its purpose being to provide a hostel, irrespective of race and creed, for unaccompanied immigrant women, and to make provision for their protection, distribution and welfare by means of a Female Labour Bureau.

The legislative committee of the Montreal City Council has recommended that legislative authority be given to the city to amend its building by-laws by limiting the number of persons who may inhabit a dwelling so as to allow sufficient cubic space for hygienic living.

The provincial treasurer of Ontario made a preliminary survey of the finances of the province in the *Ontario Gazette*, December 10, 1927. Among the services rendered to the community he mentions the following expenditures: education, \$9,555,000; highways and enforcement of Motor Vehicles Act, \$13,959,000; public health service, \$683,000; regulation and inspection of factories, boilers, etc., operation of Employment Bureaus, Minimum Wage Board and unemployment relief, \$384,000; mothers' allowances, \$2,072,000 (this item shows an increase of \$137,000 over the previous year); institutions and grants in aid of the afflicted, under-privileged and unfortunate, \$6,932,000; agriculture, colonization and immigration, \$2,480,000; soldiers' aid, \$80,000.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Employer Liable for Hospital Maintenance of Workman

The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act of Ontario, as amended in 1926 (Statutes of Ontario, 1926, chapter 73), provides as follows:—

“Section 23 (12). Every employer of labour having more than ten persons in his employ and having a contract for the medical and surgical care of his employees shall be liable for the maintenance of such employee in any public hospital, but not at a higher rate than the actual cost per day for maintenance at such hospital.”

A workman employed in the camp of a lumber company sustained injuries in the course of his employment resulting in hernia. He was told by the camp foreman to report to a doctor who had attended the camp on previous occasions. This doctor told him that an operation was necessary. The workman however delayed submitting to an operation, but as the pain continued he returned to the camp for his “time”. This he obtained from the foreman, the entries “gone to hospital” and “capabilities good” being made against his name in the company’s records. Subsequently he was operated on in hospital by another doctor, his recovery being slow. The hospital board sued the company for \$388 for hospital care and attendance in the case. The company contended that the patient was not an employee of theirs when he entered hospital, and that it had not been shown that they (the company) had a contract for the medical and surgical care of their employees. The trial judge dismissed the action on the ground that the injury was not wholly occasioned by the nature of the work, but resulted partly from a previous incomplete operation, and that it had not been shown that the defendants had more than ten persons in their employment or had a medical contract with their employees. On appeal by the plaintiffs the Ontario Supreme Court unanimously reversed this decision. The Chief Justice pointed out that the doctor had attended the camp on various occasions, and that when the workman was injured the foreman sent him to see this doctor. “Physicians do not act for a company like the defendants without having a contract for their remuneration. The contract was oral. It is inconceivable that a reputable organization like the defendant company should make against an employee a fixed monthly charge for medical fees unless it was bound to pay over such fees to a physician under a contract with him, oral or written. In such work

as the defendant company carried on, accidents requiring surgical treatment are not infrequent; and, as the contract with Dr. James must cover medical care, it is a fair, in fact an inevitable, inference that the defendant company did not fail to include in it the surgical care mentioned in section 23.

—(*Ontario—Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital versus Booth Limited.*)

Agreement by Bankrupt Workman as to Disposal of Wages

A brakeman was employed by the Canadian National Railway in New Brunswick at a monthly salary of \$140, payable semi-monthly. Last June he made a voluntary assignment under the Bankruptcy Act, and a trustee of his estate was appointed in September. In October the trustee claimed that the wages earned by the assignor after that date, or some part of them, were “after-acquired” property within the meaning of the act, and as such were payable to him (the trustee), and he notified the railway that he required the railway to pay to him the wages due to the assignor (the workman). The railway accordingly withheld delivery to the workman of his wages, pending arrangements to be made between the assignor and the trustee. As the result of a subsequent discussion between the assignor, the trustee and the representative of the railway it was agreed that wage cheques payable to the workman should be delivered to the trustee, and that the workman and the trustee should each furnish a receipt to the railway. In regard to the division of the wages, the workman also agreed with the trustee that he would accept \$40 of the amount of the semi-monthly cheque. Later, however, the assignor brought action in the New Brunswick Supreme Court against the trustee for the balance of the cheque. The question raised for determination by the court was whether the whole or any part of the wages earned by the assignor after the assignment was “after-acquired” property within the meaning of section 25 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act, and as such receivable by the trustee and divisible among the creditors. The court decided that in such a case as the present, where the trustee, the debtor and the debtor’s employer have entered into an agreement as to the disposition of the debtor’s wages after bankruptcy, the court would not be justified in interfering.

(*New Brunswick—re Lounsbury**)

* Dominion Law Reports, 1927, 4, page 1040.

Diseased Conditions Due to Accident Compensable in Quebec

A workman employed by an engineering construction company in the Province of Quebec received injuries to his shoulder while he was engaged in removing stone from an excavation, and a condition of osteo-myelitis, or necrosis of the bone, supervened. He sought compensation from his employer under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The question at issue in the case was whether the condition from which the injured man suffered was a "disease" or an "accident", the Act only taking account of injuries received in the course of employment. Mr. Justice Demers, in the Hull Superior Court, found that the claimant's condition was entirely due to the accident, causing disability to the extent of 30 per cent of his earning capacity, and allowed him \$3,080 in compensation.

—(*Quebec-Prozuck versus Fraser Brace Construction Company*).

Caisson Illness Compensable in Quebec

A workman employed in bridge construction in the Province of Quebec was working in compressed air on March 9, 1927. On finishing his shift he was released into open air without having remained for the necessary period under an intermediate pressure before coming to the surface. As the result of the sudden change from high to normal atmospheric pressure he was overcome, and suffered from vertigo and deafness. These symptoms persisted notwithstanding hospital treatment, and the workman took action against his employer under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Justice Bond, who heard the case

in the Superior Court at Montreal, awarded the claimant \$2,609 in damages, stating that neither the Workmen's Compensation Act nor the Civil Code defines an "accident," and that in this case he would interpret the word in its ordinary meaning. He found therefore that the injured man had established the fact of an "accident" arising out of and in the course of his work, this accident being attributable to the events on March 9.

—(*Quebec-St. Germain versus Dufresne Construction Company*).

Damages for Lead Poisoning in Quebec

A workman was employed by a steel company in Quebec for ten years, working with lead during the last eight years of this period. In April, 1926, he was found to have contracted lead poisoning. He sued his employers for \$5,000 alleging that his illness was due to their negligence. The Superior Court at Montreal awarded the claimant \$626.75 in damages, finding that his health was not very seriously impaired. The trial judge criticized the action of the company in reducing the time allowed for washing to five minutes at dinner time and ten minutes at night. He held that this time was entirely insufficient, as it was proved that lead poisoning could be occasioned in two ways, by inhalation through the respiratory organs and by absorption through the skin. Those parts of the body which were exposed should therefore have been washed carefully. There seemed to have been no supervision of the workers in this respect.

—(*Quebec-Lortie versus Steel Company of Canada, Limited*).

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A SEASONAL contraction in the volume of industrial employment in Canada was shown at the beginning of January, 1928, the resulting losses involving a rather larger number of workers than is usual at this season, but the employment situation continued to be better than on the corresponding date in any other year of the record which was instituted in 1920. Employment in recent months has been maintained at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took advantage of the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holidays season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 6,177 firms, each with at least 15 employees, in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The payrolls of these concerns declined from 886,836 persons on December 1 to 826,736 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 60,100 persons or 6.8 per cent. Reflecting this contraction, the employment index number (based upon the number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, as 100) stood at 99.5 on January 1, 1928, compared with 106.8 in the preceding month, and with 94.8, 89.6, 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 88.7 on the same date in 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a continued decline in the volume of business transacted in December as compared with the previous month, chiefly owing to a reduction in the number of placements in logging and farming. A decline was shown also in comparison with the record for December, 1926. At the beginning of January, 1928, the unemployment percentage registered by the members of local trade unions was 6.6 as compared with percentages of 5.2 at the beginning of December and with 5.9 at the beginning of January, 1927. The percentage for December is based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,696 labour organizations with a combined membership of 180,204 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.19 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$11.17 for December, 1927; \$11.37 for January, 1927; \$11.63 for January, 1926; \$10.77 for January, 1925; \$10.78 for January, 1924; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was slightly lower at 151.2 for January, as compared with 151.8 for December, 1927; 150.6 for January, 1927; 163.8 for January, 1926; 165.5 for January, 1925; 156.9 for January, 1924; 151.4 for January, 1923; 151.7 for January, 1922; 200.6 for January, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 233.4 for January, 1920; 206.1 for January, 1919; and 191.7 for January, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in January, 1928, was greater than during December, 1927, and also greater than during January, 1927. Nine disputes were in existence at some time or other during the month, involving 500 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 8,154 working days. Corresponding figures for December, 1927, were: eleven disputes, 321 workpeople, and 6,102 working days, and for January, 1927, 8 disputes, 261 workpeople and 4,020 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During January the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freighthandlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board already established in connection with a dispute between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and certain of its employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, was completed. Two new applications for the establishment of

Boards were received during the month. A full account of the recent proceedings under the Act will be found on page 112.

**Progress of
Old Age
Pensions
legislation in
Canada**

Legislation giving effect within the respective provinces to the provisions of the federal Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, was foreshadowed in the Speeches from the Throne at the opening of the current sessions of the legislative assemblies of the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In Manitoba the Speech forecast "a measure of co-operation with the Dominion Government for the establishment of a system of Old Age Pensions in Manitoba, in the event of the Dominion Government deciding not to proceed to finance and administer the scheme as a purely federal one."

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the legislative Assembly of Ontario on February 9 contained the following paragraph:—

"One of the social problems which is engaging the earnest attention of my ministers is the better care of our dependent aged population. Information on this subject is being gathered from various sources and it is intended, in addition, to institute a special survey of the province in this respect."

The Old Age Pensions Act is now in full operation in the Province of British Columbia, an enabling act having been passed at the legislative session last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 382; December, 1927, page 1272).

**Brazilian
Government
Subsidizes
Vocational
Training**

A recent government decree in the United States of Brazil directs that all primary schools subsidized or maintained by the Brazilian Government shall include manual training and the rudiments of trades or agriculture as obligatory courses of instruction, and that all secondary schools shall have free obligatory classes in vocational training. The Federal Government will enter into arrangements with the State Governments to establish vocational schools for which the Federal Government will contribute half the expense. In addition the Government will establish as many other vocational schools and apprenticeship courses as are needed. The decree carries an appropriation for the execution of its provisions.

**Proposed
enforcement
of industrial
agreements**

The American Bar Association recently appointed a special committee to study the question whether the Association could suggest to Congress any legislation which might further the prevention or adjustment of industrial disputes. The committee considers that the time has arrived for the Association to make a distinctive contribution in this department of law, and has drafted a bill embodying principles upon which they believe that industrial managements, organized labour and the public may be brought together, at least within the field of federal jurisdiction. The bill proposes to achieve this purpose by encouraging the making and maintenance inviolate, by responsible organizations of employers and responsible organizations of working men, of contracts for the adjustment of their relations, through negotiation and arbitration, such contracts when freely and voluntarily made to be in all respects lawful and binding, and the provisions for the settlement of differences by arbitration to be irrevocable and enforceable in the manner provided.

It is declared further to be part of the proposed policy to encourage the peaceable and orderly ascertainment of the true fact in all industrial situations coming within federal cognizance and thus to promote the use of rational and lawful methods in the settlement of controversies arising out of such industrial situations.

**Australian
Industrial
Research
Council**

Mr. G. A. Julius, chairman of the Commonwealth of Australia Scientific and Industrial Research Council gave an address in Ottawa, on February 1, in which he outlined the constructive program now being carried out by the Council. By the Science and Industry Research Act, 1926 of the Commonwealth of Australia, the previously existing Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry was reorganized under the title of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. This Act provides for a Council consisting of: (a) Three members nominated by the Commonwealth Government; (b) The Chairman of each State Committee constituted under the Act; (c) Such other members as the Council, with the consent of the Minister, co-opts by reason of their scientific knowledge.

The three Commonwealth nominees form an Executive Committee which exercises between meetings of the Council, all the

powers and functions of the Council, of which the principal are as follow: (a) The initiation and carrying out of scientific researches in connection with primary or secondary industries in the Commonwealth; (b) the training of research workers and the establishing of industrial research studentships and fellowships; (c) the making of grants in aid of pure scientific research; (d) the establishment of industrial research associations in any industries; (e) the testing and standardization of scientific apparatus and instruments; (f) the establishment of a Bureau of information; (g) the function of acting as a means of liaison between the Commonwealth and other countries in matters of scientific research.

The State Committees are constituted in accordance with the regulations prescribed, and their main function is to advise the Council as to investigations to be undertaken. A sum of £250,000 has been appropriated under the terms of the Act for the purpose of scientific and industrial investigations.

Under the Science and Industry Endowment Act, 1926, the Government established a fund of £100,000, the income from which is used to provide assistance (a) to persons engaged in scientific research, and (b) in the training of students in scientific research. Provision is made for gifts or bequests to be made to the fund, which is controlled by a trust consisting of the three Commonwealth nominees on the Council. In accordance with the Act arrangements have been made to send a number of qualified graduates abroad for training in special fields of work.

The Council held its first meeting in June, 1926, and decided to concentrate its initial activities on five main branches of work, namely, (i) Animal pests and diseases, (ii) Plant pests and diseases; (iii) Fuel research—especially liquid fuels; (iv) Forest products; and (v) Preservation of foodstuffs—especially cold storage problems.

In carrying out its work it is the policy of the Council to co-operate closely not only with existing scientific institutions and State Government Departments in Australia, but also with similar organizations in other parts of the Empire.

United States Bureau of Standards

An account of the work of the United States Bureau of Standards during the past fiscal year is given in the 15th annual report of the Secretary of Commerce. (The last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 26, contained a note of the development of indus-

trial research in Canada.) It is stated that most of the work of the Bureau of Standards is made effective through voluntary co-operation of the State and municipal governments, scientific and professional societies, trade associations, manufacturers, and individuals who accept the findings of the bureau and incorporate them into a State law, a municipal ordinance, a dimensional standard, or a standard of quality, performance, or practice. All such co-operation is encouraged to promote a better understanding between producer and consumer and between industries, to the end that industries may be, so far as practicable, self-regulatory. Many national organizations assist the bureau directly in research, standardization, and simplification, and in turn the bureau co-operates with numerous national organizations engaged in similar effort, frequently designating members of the staff to serve on committees. The extent of these relationships is shown by the fact that at the present time the bureau is co-operating with over 200 scientific, technical, and industrial organizations. In many cases the work with any one group covers a single project, while in other cases 25 projects or more are being handled by practically every division of the bureau. One of the most effective ways in which the bureau co-operates with American industries is through its research associate plan. At the close of the fiscal year there were 63 of these associates stationed at the bureau, representing 38 industries and associations.

The regular staff of the Bureau at the close of the fiscal year numbered 850 employees.

An account of the organization and work of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association will be found on another page of this issue.

Technical education for juvenile unemployed

Some of the provisions of the new Unemployment Insurance Act which will take effect in Great Britain next April, are outlined on another page of this issue. The new act makes provision for the technical education of boys and girls, of ages between 16 and 18 years, who are insured against unemployment, and who are normally employed, or likely to be employed, in an insured occupation. The Minister of Labour, with the consent of the Treasury, may authorize the payment out of the unemployment fund of grants towards the cost of approved courses of instruction for these classes.

The Ministry of Labour is also taking steps to secure a redistribution of juvenile labour throughout the country in accordance with local requirements. This course of action

was suggested in 1926 by a committee on education and industry, which recommended an investigation into the question of "transferring juvenile labour from one area to another to secure the more effective correlation of supply and demand." The Ministry is now seeking information on this subject from the local education authorities. A shortage in the supply of juvenile labour is noted, amounting to about 20 per cent, being attributed mainly to the low birthrate during the years of the great war. In some areas, therefore, the demand is at least equal to the supply, but on the other hand there are areas where juvenile unemployment is so widespread that the diminution in the supply of boys and girls has no effect, and a large surplus of young people still remains. The local education authorities are asked to report on the possibilities of their respective districts in regard to employment, and to state whether there is need for any preliminary training of juveniles whose parents agree to their transference to other areas under approved conditions.

Whitley Councils after ten years

Mr. L. H. Green, secretary of the Industrial Council for the flour milling industry in Great Britain, contributed to a special supplement on industrial relations recently published by the *Manchester Guardian*, an account of the present standing and prospects of "Whitley Councils," with particular reference to his own organization. The industrial council movement, he states, received a severe check from the general strike in 1926, but it has now recovered the lost ground, and is even extending its field of operations. "Perhaps the strongest argument in favour of the Whitley method of organization is that in the 54 industries which possess these joint councils, employing 3,000,000 workpeople, hardly any strike or lockout (apart from the general strike) has taken place on a national or even on a large scale during the whole of the post-war period—a period of exceptional difficulty in industrial relations." One circumstance enabled the industrial council for the flour milling industry to weather the storm of the general strike, namely, the inclusion of non-contentious matter within the council's scope. Without provision for the handling of general questions affecting the welfare of the industry, the industrial council tended to become little more than a piece of machinery for conciliation. Since the general strike, however, arrangements were made for extending the scope of the industrial council to include gen-

eral and technical questions affecting the industry. The education committee, for example, has extended its work to include "a scheme providing for the recruitment of labour into the industry on a scientific basis instead of on the haphazard methods now employed." Mr. Green states that the Trade Union Congress in 1926 accepted the principle of a proposed measure to give the sanction of law to agreements made by industrial councils.

Mr. Green's conclusions as to the need for broadening the scope of the councils beyond controversial questions receive support from the report of the committee on works councils in the metal trades (United States), published by the National Metal Trades Association, Chicago, which says: "True shop representation fails of its purpose when it is intended by the management to divert employees from the real industrial problems of the business, or when allowed to deteriorate into a welfare or similar committees, as it thus invariably defeats its own purpose, namely, the securing the real co-operation of the employee in solving vital industrial problems."

Fishermen and workmen's compensation in Nova Scotia

The recommendations of Mr. Carl D. Dennis, the special commissioner appointed by the Nova Scotia government to investigate the conditions of the fishing and lumbering industries in relation to workmen's compensation in the province, will be found on another page of this issue. Mr. Dennis recommends that the fishing industry should be released entirely from the operation of the Act. The exceptional organization and the incalculable accident experience of this industry place it in a class by itself. This is particularly true in Nova Scotia, where fishing crews work on a co-operative basis the "sharesmen" contributing no assessment, but receiving the benefits of compensation. The report notes the fact that the practice in other countries is to exclude fishermen from compensation (the British Columbia Act, however, includes fishing in the list of industries covered). During the year 1927 the fishing industry suffered a disaster in the loss of four schooners with their entire crews, throwing a heavy burden on the accident fund. The shipowners and masters of the Lunenburg fleet, in a petition presented to the commissioner declared that "during the whole history of the fishing fleet, covering a period of over 40 years, no such disasters have been previously experienced, and are not likely to be experienced again." The resulting situation,

they claimed, "calls for the sympathy of the whole country and the financial assistance of the government for the purpose of relieving the already heavy burden of assessment by the Workmen's Compensation Board upon the owners of the fishing vessels." They pointed out that the legislature, by the amending act of 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, page 628), limiting the assessment rate for 1927 to the amount of the rate for 1926, had recognized that the limit of assessment had already been reached. The petitioners suggested that the Disaster Fund which may be created under section 59 of the act, "to be used to meet the loss arising from any disaster or other circumstance which in the opinion of the Board would unfairly burden the employers in any class," should be considered as being a "fund available for any industry which has suffered disaster . . . without the industry suffering such disaster being liable to repay the same." The section should, they proposed, be referred to the Supreme Court of the province for interpretation, the question being whether the section provides for the creation of one disaster fund available for any industries suffering a disaster, or whether it provides for the creation of individual disaster funds for separate industries or industrial groups.

The Hon. E. N. Rhodes, premier of Nova Scotia, in a letter dated January 27, informed the fishermen's representatives that the provincial government intended to take measures for the relief of the industry. He stated however that "it is the view of the local government that the fisheries being under the jurisdiction and control of the federal government, it should properly assume its responsibility in directing and safe-guarding the fishing industry."

The provincial government proposes to assist the fishermen by (1) continuing for one year the present assessment rate of 5 per cent; (2) paying the difference between the latter rate and that ultimately obtained through Lloyds; (3) removing the industry from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act; (4) providing for compulsory insurance of fishing vessels, with maximum liability; (5) relieving the industry from its obligation arising out of the present deficit with the Compensation Board.

Workmen's compensation in Quebec

following paragraph in reference to workmen's compensation:

The speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec on January 10 contained the following

"Our workmen desire a law providing more generous compensation in case of accidents befalling them at their work than that now in force. After long and careful study, my Ministers believe that they have formulated a scheme which will contain all that is best in our own and foreign legislation. This scheme will satisfy both employers and workmen. To indemnify the workman on a generous scale without injuriously affecting industry has been the aim in drafting a Bill for the new law, which will be submitted to you."

It will be recalled that the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1926, was amended in 1927, the date of its taking effect being postponed until April 1, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1927, Chap. 506). In the meantime the government undertook a special inquiry into compensation systems in other provinces, the understanding being that the whole subject would be reconsidered at the session of 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1927, page 1028).

On the question of Sunday observance the Speech declared that "in our pulp and paper factories, there has been a considerable improvement. Some abuses still continue, and the government is anxious to do everything it can to put a stop to these. It cannot, however, undertake their prevention throughout the whole province. For the due observance of the Lord's Day, it looks to the proper spirit of employers and their workmen as well as to the co-operation of certain associations, and it must rely on the help of municipal authorities which unfortunately has too often been wanting."

Estimate of financial losses due to an industrial accident

The December issue of the *Labour Bulletin* of the Illinois Department of Labour makes an estimate of the amount of the total actual losses sustained both by a wage earner and by his employer in consequence of an industrial accident. According to this estimate the amount received by the wage earner or expended by the employer in workmen's compensation represent only a small proportion of the losses involved. The calculation is based on the figures given in the Workmen's Compensation report for 1925, which show that temporary total disabilities lasted, on an average, for 4.47 weeks, the average compensation per case being \$52.85. Average earnings in the same period, at the rate of \$30.77 per week, amounted to \$136.64. The average loss in earnings was therefore \$83.79 in each case. Compensation offsets 38.7 per

cent of the average loss of earnings and leaves 61.3 per cent of the total uncovered. It is pointed out that this estimate takes no account of the worker's personal suffering or of the anxiety of his family, nor is allowance made for incidental expenses or additional help in the home often not included in the payment for medical attention.

The employer's actual loss from an industrial accident is found to amount to at least four times the amount he paid for compensation and medical aid. The factors considered in this calculation include the value of the time lost by other employees who stop work when the accident occurs; the time lost by foremen supervisors and other executives either in assisting the injured man or investigating the causes of the accident; the training of a new man to replace the injured man; injury to machine or tools; cost of welfare organizations, etc. The average amount of compensation paid per employee being \$52.85, it follows that the incidental cost to the employer is four times that amount, or \$211.40, and the average total cost of each accident to the employer, including both compensation and incidental losses, is at least \$264.25. Add to this the employee's loss of \$83.79, and the total loss per accident becomes \$348.04.

The *Labour Bulletin* concludes that the total financial losses incurred by employers and workmen in connection with the 50,000 or 55,000 compensable accidents which occur in Illinois in the course of a year can be estimated very conservatively at 25 million dollars.

Proposed compensation changes in Saskatchewan

Among the legislative requests of the Saskatchewan Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, given on another page of this issue, is one for the enactment of a new Workmen's Compensation Act for the province on lines similar to the acts of Ontario and the other provinces having provincial accident funds. In view of this request, some employers' groups in Saskatchewan expressed approval of the proposal to substitute a "state fund" system for the existing method of administration by means of court procedure. An employers' association was formed at Saskatoon in January to co-operate with other employers in the province in promoting the passing of the new act. The new association was addressed by Mr. G. E. Carpenter, secretary of the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and a member of the Compensation Board of the

same province. Mr. Carpenter supported the movement to obtain a new act because under the present act it was very difficult for working men to obtain relief from the expense and loss which follow an accident. This was especially so, he said, in the case of men working for small concerns, who are financially unable to pay amounts awarded by the courts. Under the proposed new act all injured workmen would receive compensation benefit regardless of whether they were employed by a large or a small concern, and regardless of the financial position of the concern. "In this province", Mr. Carpenter said, "protection is only carried to the extent of \$2,500 per individual for accident cases and this means that when a concern has a larger claim to meet it is sometimes quite unable to pay it—a situation which leads to dissatisfaction and often legal proceedings."

On January 22 the provincial government announced the appointment of a commission of five to examine the question of workmen's compensation by ascertaining the views of labour and capital in Saskatchewan regarding the best method of looking after those who are injured in industrial accidents and their dependants. The composition of the commission is as follows: Messrs. P. M. Anderson, K.C., Regina, Chairman; S. McTavish, Moose Jaw; Harry Perry, Regina; F. M. Still, Regina; A. W. Heise, Saskatoon. The commission will sit at various points in the province in the near future.

Rehabilitation work of compensation boards

The "rehabilitation" work of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board was described in the course of a recent address by Mr. Costigane, secretary of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, as being "wonderful advance on anything offered in the past to benefit legitimately injured men." It may be recalled that during 1927 Nova Scotia followed the example of Ontario and Manitoba in making provision for the rehabilitation of injured workmen as a branch of workmen's compensation (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 702). The province of Ontario (Statutes of 1924, chapter 41) allows the Workmen's Compensation Board to expend a sum not exceeding \$100,000 in any one year for this purpose. Mr. Costigane explained the Board's method in making use of this allowance. "Suppose, for example," he said, "one of the men in your mill met with a serious accident, and in a few months' time was convalescent, but still suffering from a disability that prohibited him from again taking up the duties of his old position; then,

in the event of the company placing him on other work, the pay of which did not equal the pay he was receiving prior to his accident, the Board through the company would supplement his pay up to the point of his previous earnings, and that for a period long enough to establish his health to a point where his earning capacity would return to normal. The main idea is to get injured men back to work before they have become pessimistic."

Precautions are taken by the Board against any possible malingering on the part of the men who are helped in this way, Mr. Costigane pointing out that the "Board or the Government would be the last to bolster up a man who declined to do his duty, be he manager or water boy."

Causes and prevention of accidents in lumber camps

The Lumbermen's Safety Association (Ottawa), in a recent statement on the accident record for the past year, calls attention once more to the "human element" as a more important factor in the accident totals than purely mechanical risks. They state that "it has been found in the past that the personal work of seniors in the camp counts more than anything else in accident prevention work." The older employees are acquainted with the risks and are qualified to instruct new men how to avoid accidents. The Association suggests that foremen, clerks and other seniors in every camp should be organized for first aid and for giving informal instruction in regard to the special risks of the occupation. "In this way all will be in a better position to make systematic effort in the prevention of mishaps and fatalities during the balance of the season."

For the purpose of indicating the chief causes of accidents in lumber camps the Association gives a list of the causes of casualties in a large number of lumber camps during the first three months of 1927 as follows: (1) Jammed by falling or rolling logs, 153; (2) slipping and falling, 57; (3) using axes, 58; (4) falling trees, 39; (5) springing branches, 31; (6) slivers, chips, etc., 33; (7) freezing, 22; (8) muscular strain, 22; (9) falling branches, 18; (10) horse-kicks, bites, etc., 25; (11) handling supplies, 16; (12) falling or thrown off sleighs, 14; (13) tools other than saws or axes, 13; (14) falling on a saw or axe, 13; (15) using hand saws, 5; (16) struck by fellow workmen with axe, 7; (17) miscellaneous, 69.

The Association points out that nearly one-quarter of all accidents occurred in the handling of logs. Slipping caused a high percent-

age, and it is suggested that the total might be reduced by the general use of "non-slips" of some kind on boots. The foregoing list has been circulated by the Association to assist camp managers in planning their accident prevention work. Information is also given on the "nature of injuries" in the woods, and the Association expresses the hope that camp clerks and others will secure regular instruction in first aid so that all men injured in the camp will be properly treated until they reach the doctor. In this connection attention is called to the fact that the Workmen's Compensation Board will not pay the hospital accounts for men who are not really hospital cases, and that in such cases the men themselves are expected to pay for board and lodging out of the money they receive for compensation.

Labour's proposals to United States Congress

A delegation representing organized labour submitted to the United States Congress early in the present session a list of requests for measures in the interest of labour, the main proposals being: (1) An amendment to the Federal code prescribing the power of equity courts in the issuance of labour injunctions; (2) a searching investigation by a joint Congressional committee of the bituminous coal industry and strike conditions prevailing in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia; (3) enactment of a state fund workmen's compensation law for the District of Columbia. All these subjects were dealt with by the American Federation of Labour at recent conventions.

An Anti-Injunction bill was introduced during the month by Senator Shipstead of Minnesota. It would provide as follows:—

"Equity courts shall have jurisdiction to protect property when there is no remedy at law, and for the purpose of determining such jurisdiction nothing shall be held to be property unless it is tangible and transferable, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

It is pointed out that when the Clayton Act was written into the Federal statutes in 1914, declaring that "the labour of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce," it was believed that the injunction evil had been solved, but its effectiveness was soon destroyed by adverse court decisions.

The existing legislation for the District of Columbia in reference to workmen's compensation relates only to the civilian employees of the United States Government. Efforts have been made for several years to have a law en-

acted for the benefit of general labour in the District, and Representative Roy G. Fitzgerald of Ohio is now reintroducing a bill which has hitherto failed to pass the House, to provide for an exclusive state fund on the model of the Ohio Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Hon. J. D. MacLean, premier of British Columbia, announced in the provincial legislature in January that the government was considering legislation to provide for health insurance, and with it a scheme for settlers' maternity or medical assistance.

The government of British Columbia has advanced a loan of \$12,000 to the broom factory operated at Vancouver by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

The Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan gave a ruling in January that no deductions are to be made from the minimum wages fixed by various orders for girls and women in the province. The question had been raised whether employers could make deductions to cover the cost of uniforms supplied by the employing firm.

Plant No. 3, Hull, Quebec, and Plant No. 5, Belleville, Ontario, of the Canada Cement Company, Limited, have each won the Portland Cement Association trophy for completing the calendar year 1927 without a single lost time accident. This is the fourth successive year that at least one Canada Cement plant has had a perfect record.

General damages to the amount of \$17,000 were awarded on February 2 by a Regina jury, in court of King's bench, to a former section-man who sued the Canadian National Railways for \$35,000, claiming that he had been crippled for life through injuries received in the course of his employment. After hearing the verdict counsel for the Railways, obtained a stay in proceedings. In the meanwhile payment of special damages of \$1,538 was made.

The "two-platoon" system for firefighters came into effect in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, on January 2, and in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on February 1.

Mr. James Simpson, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will attend the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization which is to be held at Geneva in February. Mr. Simpson is acting as substitute for Mr. Tom Moore, the Canadian labour representative on the Governing Body.

The Dominion Law Reports, 1928, 1, pages 1-12, contains a comprehensive annotation on Mechanics Liens by Mr. R. L. Reid, K.C., who is regarded as an outstanding authority on this subject. The article is written with respect chiefly to the Mechanic's Lien Acts in force in the provinces west of the Great Lakes, and especially to the British Columbia Act, but it is likely to prove a valuable aid in construing the statutes in the eastern provinces also.

Progress of Labour Banks

The November, 1927, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, pages 1205-6, contained a review of the history of labour banking. According to a compilation just published by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University the total resources of labour banks on December 31, 1927, were \$119,815,386. This total shows an increase of nearly two and one-half million dollars compared to the resources of October 10, 1927, but a decrease of approximately seven million compared to the year-end figures of 1926. During the year the control of four labour banks shifted to other interests. Deposits in labour banks increased almost three million dollars during the last quarter, but at the end of 1927 were approximately five and one-half million below the December 1926 total.

The outstanding event of the year in the labour banking movement was the change in

the policy of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers concerning their banking enterprises. According to the review of the Princeton Industrial Relations Section, this change was reflected both in the transfer of two banks from Brotherhood control and in a reduction in the resources of several of the Brotherhood banks.

No banks were added to the labour group during 1927, but several larger banks, especially in New York City and vicinity, and a number of smaller banks elsewhere showed marked increases in resources compared to 1926. The growth of these banks, coupled with the recessions and, in some cases, later increases in the resources of several other banks, indicates that 1927 was a year of stabilization in the labour banking movement.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of January was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Logging in the Province of Nova Scotia was not very brisk, as the weather had been unfavourable, at the outset being too mild and later being featured by only light snows. Good catches were reported by the fishing industry in this province, and fish curing firms were busy. While coal mining was not so busy as last year, yet the amount of coal being hoisted was fairly satisfactory for the winter season. With the manufacturing industry in general reported as rather satisfactory, it appeared that the iron and steel group were experiencing fair activity. Building and construction were seasonally quiet. Transportation was fairly good, as was also the case with trade. There was a fair demand for women domestic workers, while applicants for such work were none too numerous.

From the Province of New Brunswick fishing was reported as being only fair, although the lack of snow had interfered here with hauling operations in the logging industry. Generally speaking, woods operations were favourable. Manufacturing was normally busy. The construction industry was fair for the season, with fair prospects for later months. While transportation was rather satisfactory, the winter port activities at St. John had not been normal so far this year. Trade was satisfactory. A good number of placements of women domestic workers were being made.

The peak of the logging season in the Province of Quebec had been passed, but an encouraging number of placements were still being made. Manufacturing was satisfactorily busy: clothing, printing, rubber and textiles were reported as experiencing satisfactory activity, while boots and shoes, cigars, and metals were not so active. Construction was seasonally quiet in this province. Transportation was normally satisfactory, while trade was seasonally quiet. Although the demand for women domestic workers was less, practically all applicants were being placed. Snow shovelling was affording a considerable volume of casual work at different centres.

The farming industry in the Province of Ontario showed very little activity, but inquiries for spring help were beginning to come in. Most centres reported manufacturing as normal, and some workers were being recalled to their former employment at sev-

eral centres: increased activity was almost noticeable at Brantford, Chatham, Hamilton and Oshawa, but at the latter centre it had not yet been possible to absorb the workers customarily employed in this industry. The severe weather had checked building activity to a very large extent. However, the prospects for the spring were promising and even for the season building tradesmen were fairly well employed. Mining in Northern Ontario was normal, with some demands for workers for Manitoba. Pulp wood cutting had almost finished for the season in the northern parts of the province, and hauling operations were on the increase, with a fair demand for workers, which were being met rather easily. There appeared to be a larger available supply of applicants for house work registering at the different offices. Ice cutting and snow shovelling were giving a considerable volume of casual employment throughout the larger centres.

A nominal number of farm placements were being made in Manitoba. Considerable construction activity was reported from the Flin Flon area, and this was having an effect on other districts. Building prospects for the spring were hopeful. A fair number of logging placements were being made. Some placements in the metal mining industry were also recorded. Trade was rather good. A fair number of placements were reported from the household workers sections of the offices.

Farm placements in Saskatchewan were not heavy and applicants were sufficiently numerous to fill them. Construction for the season was not bad. There was a shortage of logging workers at Prince Albert, where numerous placements were being made. There was not much demand throughout this province for general labour, yet the situation seemed to be rather favourable. The demand for women domestic workers was not very heavy and sufficient applicants were available.

With the orders for farm workers in Alberta not very numerous, enough applicants were calling at the employment offices. In this province building and construction activity for the winter season was fairly good, and some railroad construction was being carried on: the prospects for the spring in this industry were very good. The peak of the season for the coal mining industry had been passed and vacancies for additional workers had consequently declined. The logging industry required some additional workers, who were supplied. The number of demands for

women domestic workers was fair, and such orders were satisfactorily filled. Generally, conditions in Alberta were quite favourable for the time of year.

The logging industry in the Province of British Columbia continued rather quiet, with only minor demands for workers. Mining, both metal and coal, continued to be satisfactorily busy, although there were not any outstanding requirements for workers. Although there was no great demand for workers for the building and construction industries, fair activity was shown for the season. Manufacturing continued on a normal basis. Conditions generally in the coast province showed up fairly well for the season, with the number of unemployed not being reported as exceptional, and with fair prospects for the opening up of the usual spring work in the course of a few weeks.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

The seasonal curtailment in employment registered at the beginning of January, 1928, involved a rather larger number of workers than on January 1 of most years of the record, which began in 1920, although the percentage loss was only slightly higher than in 1926 or 1925, and was smaller than in earlier years of the record. Employment in recent months has been maintained at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took advantage of the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. The situation, however, continued to be better than on the corresponding date in any other year since the record was instituted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,177 firms, whose pay-rolls declined from 886,836 persons on December 1 to 826,736 at the beginning of January. Reflecting this contraction, the index on January 1, 1928, stood at 99.5, as compared with 106.8 in the preceding month, and with 94.8, 89.6, 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 88.7 on the same date in 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

All provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive. In the Maritime Provinces, the recession took place chiefly in manufacturing and construction; mining and trade were also rather slacker, but logging and transportation showed heightened activity. In Quebec, manufacturing, construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, while the tendency was also unfavourable in logging, mining and communications. In Ontario, also, manufacturing, construction and transportation

showed the greatest losses, but there were decreases in trade, services and communications, while logging and metallic ore mines showed improvement. In the Prairie Provinces, construction, transportation and food and iron and steel plants reported the most noteworthy decreases; on the other hand, mining, trade and logging registered increased activity. In British Columbia, lumber and food factories, logging and construction recorded important curtailment, but additions to staffs were indicated in trade and a few other industries.

There were contractions in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, those in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton being most marked. In Montreal, important declines were shown in construction, transportation and manufacturing. In Quebec, manufactures afforded more employment, but seasonal curtailment in shipping and construction caused, on the whole, a loss in employment. In Toronto, there were contractions in manufacturing and also in construction, trade transportation and communications. In Ottawa, manufactures registered seasonal curtailment, while little general change occurred in other industries. In Hamilton, manufacturing, especially of textiles and iron and steel, showed reduced activity and construction was also quiet. In the Border Cities, manufacturing, building and trade were dull, but the losses were smaller than is usual at the commencement of January. In Winnipeg, manufactures and construction registered the greatest declines, while considerable improvement was indicated in trade. In Vancouver, employment in lumber mills and other manufactures, and in construction, showed a falling-off, while trade was brisk.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows important contractions in manufacturing, construction, transportation, logging and communications, while coal mining and retail trade recorded seasonal gains.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of January, 1928.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Due partly to seasonal inactivity and also to conditions consequent upon the holiday period, the volume of unemployment among trade union members at the close of December, 1927, was greater than that which was indicated at the end of the preceding month. December reports were received from 1,696 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 180,204 persons, and of these 11,822 were without work on December 31, a percentage of

6.6 as compared with unemployment percentages of 5.2 in November and 5.9 in December last year. New Brunswick and Alberta unions alone showed an increase in the volume of work afforded over November, and these were but nominal, while of the declines in the remaining provinces that of 2.5 per cent in British Columbia, due to lessened activity in building operations and in the manufacturing industries, was the most note-

worthy. In comparison with the returns for December, 1926, the situation for Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions was less favourable, while in the remaining provinces the volume of employment increased.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in more detail the unemployment conditions existing among the members of local trade unions at the close of December, 1927.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1928		1927		1926	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
Trade, external, aggregate. \$		215,452,243	249,832,536	164,071,813	221,582,986	241,665,755
Imports, merchandise for consumption. \$		83,262,695	94,311,883	78,805,632	81,774,995	87,656,757
Exports, Canadian produce. \$		130,277,157	153,118,718	84,094,692	138,421,475	152,355,795
Customs duty collected. \$			14,535,596	11,499,795	12,391,585	13,693,506
Bank debits to individual accounts. \$		4,274,077,902	4,150,724,796	2,618,830,630	2,843,153,843	2,915,658,907
Bank clearings. \$		2,381,000,000	2,283,000,000	1,514,200,000	1,746,300,000	1,737,700,000
Bank notes in circulation. \$		182,747,049	180,859,206	160,439,558	175,083,324	177,777,181
Bank deposits, savings. \$		1,444,528,540	1,430,955,703	1,381,474,773	1,372,763,485	1,367,295,012
Bank loans, commercial, etc. \$		1,082,732,324	1,079,401,147	962,540,949	970,053,595	986,400,696
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.	228.9	222.1	213.1	162.6	158.1	158.0
Preferred stocks.	121.8	122.1	116.4	103.1	101.2	100.0
Bonds.	112.4	112.3	112.2	110.2	110.4	109.7
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number.	151.2	151.8	152.2	150.6	150.5	151.5
§Prices, Retail, Family budget. \$	21.41	21.37	21.27	21.59	21.41	21.24
†Business failures, number.	210		162	218		186
†Business failures, liabilities. \$	3,260,415		2,530,987	2,875,020		2,707,648
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures.	99.5	106.8	107.5	94.0	101.1	102.8
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members).	*6.6	*5.2	*3.9	*5.9	*4.7	*2.6
Immigration.		4,566	5,904	4,164	5,415	7,721
Building permits. \$		11,744,094	12,849,089	5,429,299	11,472,131	9,968,937
‡Contracts awarded. \$	20,480,000	36,853,700	30,260,500	16,771,800	13,725,000	34,972,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron. tons	65,006	63,197	37,989	51,717	53,971	52,345
Steel ingots and castings. tons	84,295	96,248	80,730	58,551	58,493	51,311
Ferro alloys. tons	4,619	4,353	4,512	3,926	3,804	3,308
Coal. tons		1,866,715	1,752,844	1,561,499	1,922,808	1,803,694
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt. lbs.	773,808	651,649	1,056,731	1,290,824	1,156,645	1,151,091
Timber sealed in British Columbia. bd. ft.			243,914,766	116,628,218	172,704,109	243,206,456
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight. cars	244,448	248,811	319,960	233,780	233,184	313,824
(1) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings. \$	18,871,671		20,655,204	17,776,837		19,993,039
(2) Operating expenses. \$			16,778,204	15,193,915	15,941,578	16,035,686
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings. \$		18,767,251	21,993,751	14,435,369	17,791,980	21,524,116
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines. \$		17,094,084	15,617,957	12,925,134	16,175,798	14,774,393
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.			4,786,263,834	2,835,824,002	3,365,197,409	4,427,631,307
Newsprint. tons		181,600	190,293	161,724	163,717	164,798
Automobiles, passenger.		2,277	5,173	11,745	6,052	6,744
***Index of physical volume of business.		††158.0	148.0	136.8	132.0	138.6
Industrial production.		††161.5	151.0	151.0	132.4	155.6
Manufacturing.		††140.7	140.3	145.3	137.5	142.9

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending January 28, 1928, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debts. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods. ††Preliminary. (1)Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2)Including lines east of Quebec.

**EMPLOYMENT
OFFICE
REPORTS.**

During the month of December, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 24,451 references to positions and effected a total of 23,374 placements. Of these, placements in regular employment numbered 13,424, of which 10,726 were of men and 2,698 of women, while placements in casual employment numbered 9,950. The offices of the Service also received notification of 24,384 vacancies during the period under review, of which 16,326 were for men and 8,058 for women. Applications for employment were registered from 25,161 men and 8,988 women, a total of 34,149. Compared with the preceding month and also with December a year ago a decline is shown in the volume of business transacted, the records for November, 1927, showing 31,162 vacancies offered, 44,303 applications made and 29,218 placements effected, while in December, 1926, there were recorded 26,287 vacancies, 36,245 applications for work and 24,667 placements in regular and casual employment. In another section of this issue will be found a detailed statement of the work of the offices for the month of December, 1927, and also for the quarterly period September to December.

**PRODUCTION
IN INDUSTRIES
IN CANADA.**

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 109. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the physical volume of business in Canada attained a new high total in December. The index published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, in December was 158, compared with 148 in November. Sharp advances in seven factors counterbalanced declines in the remaining five used in the construction of the general index. Mineral production was considerably greater in December than in the preceding month, and the building industry was more active after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. Manufacturing industries, on the whole, showed slight improvement, increases in raw cotton imports and in iron and steel production as well as increased importation of crude rubber and petroleum offsetting declines in other lines. Employment in wholesale and retail trade after adjustment showed expansion in commodity distribution. The average price of 31 industrial stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges showed an advance of 4.5 per cent over the level of the preceding month. The trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange was the greatest in the history of the exchange.

Widespread interest in the mining industry was created in 1927 through spectacular dis-

coveries of ore and persistent efforts in preparation for increased production. The production in 1927 of gold, copper, lead and zinc was greater than in any previous year, while among the non-metallics, cement, gypsum and lime were produced in record volume. The nickel mining industry showed satisfactory progress, the production being 66,436,000 pounds compared with 65,714,000 pounds in 1926, and the gross value \$15,105,000 compared with \$14,374,000. The value of the copper, lead and zinc output was less than in 1926 owing to lower prices. The output and value of silver showed a decline, the low prices adversely affecting the industry. The net result from mineral production was an estimated value of \$241,773,000 compared with \$240,437,000, the previous high record established in 1926.

The output of coal from Canadian mines during November increased 19 per cent over the production for the preceding month, and was 3 per cent higher than the average for November in the past five years. The figures were 1,746,976 tons in November as against 1,469,172 tons in October and an average of 1,688,547 tons during the five preceding years. All the coal producing provinces showed an increase in production over the preceding month, but New Brunswick was lower than the average for the month in the five preceding years. Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during November numbered 30,618 of whom 23,799 worked underground and 6,819 on surface, as compared with a total of 29,004 in October, of whom 22,393 worked underground and 6,611 on the surface. Production per man was 57.0 tons in November as against 50.6 tons in October. During November the production per man-day was 2.5 tons, as compared with 2.3 in October. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

**BUILDING
PERMITS AND
CONTRACTS
AWARDED.**

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of the building permits issued by the municipal authorities in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of December, 1927, amounted to \$11,744,094, as compared with \$12,849,089 in November, 1927, and with \$11,508,818, in December, 1926. The cumulative value for the twelve months, 1927, was \$185,451,271, as compared with \$156,386,607 for the twelve months period of 1926.

The *McLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in January, 1928, at \$20,480,000, setting a new record for this month. Of this amount \$8,123,100 was for business building; \$6,572,900 for residential construction; \$3,108,500 for industrial work, and \$2,-

675,500 for public works and utilities. The apportionment of contracts awarded by provinces, during January, 1928, was as follows:—Ontario, \$10,988,700; Quebec, \$6,514,500; Prairie Provinces, \$1,993,500; British Columbia, \$904,600, and the Maritime Provinces, \$78,700.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during January, 1928, according to the same *Review*, totalled \$66,364,400, \$8,652,300 of this amount being for residential building; \$35,943,000 for business building; \$2,011,500 for industrial building, and \$19,757,600 for engineering (including bridges, dams and wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering).

EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in December, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$83,262,695 as compared with \$94,311,883 in November, 1927, and \$81,774,995 in December, 1926. The chief imports in December, 1927, were: fibres, textiles and textile products, \$15,302,858; iron and its products, \$14,479,862, and agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods, \$11,160,771.

The domestic merchandise exported amounted to \$130,277,157 in December, 1927, as compared with \$153,118,718 in November, 1927, and \$138,421,375 in December, 1926. The chief exports in December were in the group of agricultural products, mainly foods, \$69,509,416; wood, wood products and paper, \$21,780,770, and animals and animal products, \$15,260,542.

In the nine months ending December, 1927, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$950,103,367, and imports, \$822,988,467.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in January, 1928, was greater than during December, 1927, and also greater than during January, 1927. There were in existence during the month nine disputes, involving 500 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 8,154 working days, as compared with 11 disputes in December, involving 321 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 6,102 working days. In January, 1927, there were recorded 8 disputes, involving 261 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 4,020 working days. None of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to January terminated during the month, but four of the disputes commencing during January terminated during the month. At the end of January, therefore, there were on record five strikes and lockouts affecting 122 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$11.19 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$11.17 for December, 1927; \$11.37 for January, 1927; \$11.63 for January, 1926; \$10.77 for January, 1925; \$10.78 for January, 1924; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. The most important advance was in the price of beef, which was considerably higher than last month, while less important increases occurred in the prices of veal, mutton, fresh eggs, creamery butter, rolled oats and evaporated apples. Prices of fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, rice, sugar and tea were somewhat lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.41 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$21.37 for December, 1927; \$21.59 for January, 1927; \$21.96 for January, 1926; \$21.09 for January, 1925; \$21.23 for January, 1924; \$21.13 for January, 1923; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$19.61 for January, 1918; and \$14.41 for January, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly lower at 151.2 for January, as compared with 151.8 for December, 1927; 150.6 for January, 1927; 163.8 for January, 1926; 165.5 for January, 1925; 156.9 for January, 1924; 151.4 for January, 1923; 151.7 for January, 1922; 200.6 for January, 1921; 256.7 for May 1920 (the peak); 233.4 for January, 1920; 206.1 for January, 1919; and 191.7 for January, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups were lower, one advanced and five were unchanged. The Animals and their Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals group declined, the former due to lower prices for eggs, pork products and butter, which more than offset advances in the prices of livestock, leather and beef, and the latter due to lower prices for aluminum, silver, lead, tin, spelter, and solder. The Vegetables and their Products group advanced, higher prices for most grain, shorts, potatoes, apples, coffee, rosin and turpentine more than offsetting declines in the prices of flour, rubber, tea, lemons and oranges. The groups which were unchanged were: the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group; the Iron and its Products group; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1928

DURING the month of January the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being clerks employed in the mechanical department, car and locomotive foremen's offices, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Applications Received

Two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received during the month as follows:—

- (1) From certain employees of the Avon Coal Company, Ltd., being coal miners, members of the One Big Union.
- (2) From certain employees of the Winni-

peg Electric Company, being motormen, conductors and busmen, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union.

Other Proceedings Under the Act

The board established to deal with a dispute between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and certain of its employees, being freight shed foremen, freight checkers, truckers, clerks, messengers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, was completed during the month by the appointment of Mr. H. J. McNulty, Barrister, of Ottawa, Ont., as chairman, on the joint recommendation of the other members of the board, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company, and Mr. John L. Counsell, K.C., Hamilton, Ont., nominee of the employees.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Certain of its Clerks

A report was received from the board established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being clerks employed in the mechanical departments, car and locomotive foremen's offices, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute concerned certain proposals submitted by the employees looking to an agreement as to rates of pay and working conditions, and including a request for increased wages. The number of employees directly affected by the dispute was given as 275. The board was composed as follows:—Professor Edouard Montpetit, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the board; Sir William Stavert, Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. J. T. Foster, Montreal, nominee of the employees. The report of the board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees in the Mechanical Department at Angus, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

MONTREAL, January 14, 1928.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees in the Mechanical Department at Angus, Car and Locomotive Foremen's offices, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, have the honour to make the following report:

The case was opened at Montreal on November 10, 1927, and continued on November 11, 15, 19, 22 and subsequent dates, there being a hiatus between November 22, 1927, and January 13, 1928, due to the illness of one of the members.

The applicants were represented by Mr. F. H. Hall, Chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers,

Express and Station Employees, and the company, by Mr. Geo. Hodge, Assistant General Manager.

Your Board heard and considered the arguments of the employees, as presented by Mr. Hall, the reply for the employers, as presented by Mr. Hodge, and Mr. Hall in rebuttal.

The dispute in the reference consisted, as subsequently agreed by the representatives of the employees, in the question as to whether certain employees in the Mechanical Department at the Angus Shops, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, who are referred to in the telegrams of Mr. H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister and Registrar, to the Members of the Board who represented the employees and employers respectively, of 24th and 25th October and 1st November last, should be included with the other employees on whose behalf a proposal was submitted to the Chief of Motive Power and Rolling Stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on 21st February last, looking to an agreement as to rates of pay and working conditions.

Mr. Hall opened the case for the employees, and endeavoured to show why the "certain employees" should be included, quoting a number of cases in which men of similar calling and responsibilities were included, but admitting that there were exceptions.

Mr. Hodge replied for the employers, stating that all the men to whom they objected as being allowed to be identified with the agreement sought for were what is known as general office employees, who are in such close touch with the executive heads as to place

them in what might be termed confidential positions, whose duties and responsibilities were of a confidential nature, and who were regarded as being in line for promotion to greater confidences and responsibilities, which it may be said they as a body are continually enjoying. Mr. Hodge was asked how the existence of an agreement would jeopardize the confidences reposed in them, and the answer was that an agreement in which they were joined with other employees would tend to create a community of interest which did not now exist.

As the employers have not refused to discuss the proposal with the employees, on the contrary have informed your Board that they have always held themselves ready to do so, subject to the exclusion of the employees at the Works Manager's Office at Angus Shops, your Board is of the opinion that the employees should agree to exclude these employees and to proceed with negotiations as originally planned.

With regard to the employees in the Works Manager's Office at Angus Shops, the Board is of the opinion that they should approach the employers with a view of arriving at an agreement specifically applying to themselves.

Your Board, therefore, makes its recommendation in accordance with the opinions above expressed.

(Sgd.) EDOUARD MONTPETIT,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOHN T. FOSTER,
(Sgd.) W. E. STAVERT,

Members of the Board.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

THREE new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This board was established by a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway labour organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance

of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1928, and in previous issues. The third report of the proceedings of the Board covering the decisions rendered from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927, was issued as a supplement to the issue of November, 1927. The new decisions were as follows:—

Case No. 313—Canadian Pacific Railway, western lines, and Order of Railroad Telegraphers

A dispatcher was dismissed from the service for failure to comply with special instructions in connection with the signalling of trains, resulting in a collision between two trains. The employees asked for his reinstatement on the

ground that an emergency existed at the time, owing to storm conditions causing unforeseen delays to traffic. They claimed further that the accident would not have occurred if the dispatcher's actions had not been hampered by the chief dispatcher. The Board recommended, under all the circumstances, and in view of this dispatcher's length of service and good record that the company should favourably consider his reinstatement, without pay for time lost, such time to be regarded as discipline for his share of responsibility for the accident.

Case No. 314—Canadian National Railways, Atlantic region, and Order of Railroad Telegraphers

The regular assigned hours of an operator were from 12 midnight to 9 a.m., and the assigned hours of the agent were from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. After performing his regular duties on a certain date the operator was instructed to remain on duty as agent until a relief agent could be sent to relieve him. He continued to perform the duties of both positions for three days, and was paid the operator's rate for his regular assignment as operator, and inflated time at operator's rate while relieving the agent. The railways contended that this payment was in accordance with the terms of the telegraphers' schedule. The employees claimed that the operator should have been paid for his work as agent at the rate of time and one half, based on the salary of an agent, in addition to his regular rate as an operator. The board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 315—Canadian National Railways, Western region, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

This case concerned the dismissal of an engineer for responsibility in blocking the main line near Winnipeg and delaying traffic, for disregarding instructions and for the moving of his engine on the main line without authority. The company stated that the engineer on arriving at the entrance of Fort Rouge Yard was stopped on the main line, the yard being congested; that he told the head brakeman to inform the yardmaster by telephone that he would cut his engine off and go to the shop if he could not get his train into the yard in 15 or 20 minutes; and that the yardmaster, on receiving this message, went out to arrange for the yarding of the train, but found on reaching the junction that the engine had been detached from the train

and was on its way to the shop. As a matter of leniency the engineer was reinstated after nearly three weeks. On the other side the employees contended that the engineer's conduct was in accordance with article 10, clause (b) of the Engineers' Schedule (re Rest), as follows:—

"Trains may be laid up between terminals for engineers to obtain rest after they have been fifteen hours on duty, upon advice to Train Dispatcher. Engineers to be judge of their own condition."

The employees stated that on the arrival of the train at the junction the night yardmaster was asked if it could be yarded. No information being forthcoming the yardmaster was told that the engine crew were tying up for rest, as they had been over 15 hours on duty, and the engineer had had nothing to eat for 10 hours. The weather that day was between 15 and 20 degrees below zero. The employees further alleged that the yardmaster had said by telephone that the train was in a good place to be tied up. The engine arrived at the shop, it was stated, after the crew had been on duty for 15 hours and 55 minutes. The employees claimed that the engineer, being unable to leave the engine with no one in charge, could do nothing but cut the engine off and take it to the shop, and that he was improperly dismissed and was entitled to compensation for time lost.

The Board was of the opinion that the right of the employees to book rest was not involved in the case. The employees had that right, but it could be exercised only under proper conditions. Such conditions, they held, were not observed in the case, and apparently the engineer and the yardmaster were jointly responsible for the conditions which developed. Under all the circumstances the Board sustained the claim of the employees to the extent of a recommendation that the engineer should be paid for half the time lost.

The legislature of Nova Scotia, in session of 1927, passed the Fire Departments Two Platoon Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, page 626), to apply to cities having a population of at least 30,000, subject to approval by a majority of the municipal authority. In Halifax, the city charter gives the Board of Fire Wardens control of the fire department, and the Board accordingly has instructed the fire chief to adopt the Two Platoon system from February 1, provision being made in the estimates of the Board for the payment of salaries to additional men for the force.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1928

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during January was nine, as compared with eleven the preceding month. The time loss for the month was greater than during January, 1927, being 8,154 working days as compared with 4,020 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Jan. 1928.....	9	500	8,154
Dec. 1927.....	11	321	6,102
Jan. 1927.....	8	261	4,020

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Four disputes, involving 193 workpeople, were carried over from December, 1927, none of which terminated during January. Five disputes commenced during January and four of these terminated during the month. At the end of January, therefore, there were on record five strikes and lockouts, as follows: bakers, Montreal, P.Q.; two disputes involving men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.; and ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely, plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927; electrotypers at Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; sheet metal workers at Montreal, P.Q., September 1, 1927; and ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., June 30, 1926. Information has been recently received

that the dispute involving plasterers in Vancouver since October 3, 1927, added to the above list in December, was settled in November, the employees securing their demands. The dispute involving fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., since September 25, 1926, carried in this list for some months, is reported to have lapsed.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month three were for increases in wages, one against a change to the piece work system and alleged reduction in wages, and one was a sympathetic dispute. Of the four strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month one was in favour of the workers, one a compromise, and the result of two was indefinite.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

BAKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—During January no developments were reported in this dispute, commencing May 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Early in February, however, it was reported that the parties concerned had agreed to arbitration, a judge of the Superior Court to appoint the Chairman of the arbitration board if the members of it did not agree on one.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—November 8, 1927.—In connection with picketing, in this dispute it was reported that two female strikers were arrested and were to be tried later.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—December 23, 1927—This dispute was in an establishment where a cessation of work occurred in June, 1927, the employees alleging a lockout. It had been reported that on this occasion the employees were not paid the wages due when work ceased, the head of the establishment alleging that they were working for a sub-contractor. In a test case in the courts the decision was given against the employer. The earlier dispute having lapsed in September, it was renewed in December, the employees ceasing work on the 23rd.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In this dispute, commencing January 4, 1928, the employer was reported to have proposed a change from time-wages to piece-rates for certain employees, which the union refused, and on such refusal to amend the wage rates agreed upon (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1927) the employer dismissed certain employees. The union then called out all the

piece workers, after which the employer is said to have locked out all the time workers. The employees alleged the reductions proposed would have ranged from 10 per cent to 50 per cent of their earnings. After ten days, negotiations resulted in a settlement, the employer agreeing to take back all former employees and continue under the old agreement. The two employees originally dismissed were reported to have left the city and to have refused to come back.

LADIES' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Pressers, said to be ten in number, in an establishment in Toronto, asked for an increase in wages, and, this being refused, they ceased work on January 17. The employer, on the other hand, stated that only five had ceased work and that he had replaced

them. At the end of the month the dispute was still unterminated.

PRINTING COMPOSITORS, LONDON, ONT.—Printing compositors employed in newspaper establishments in London ceased work on January 13 owing to their demand for an increase in wages or arbitration as to such increase being refused. The wage increase demanded was \$2 per week, the scale in force being \$38 per week for day work and \$41 for night work, the hours of labour being 44 per week for day work and 42 for night work. It was understood that the employees proposed that the wage increase should be arbitrated and that the employers refused this. At the request of the union the Minister of Labour sent the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department to London and negotiations

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JANUARY, 1928

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts occurring prior to January, 1928			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.....	73	1,826	Commenced May 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Untermminated.
<i>Clothing (Including knitted goods)—</i>			
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	30	750	Alleged lockout, commenced Nov. 8, 1927; union conditions as to overtime. Untermminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	50	875	Commenced Dec. 23, 1927; Renewal of previous dispute re union wages and working conditions. Untermminated.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>			
Stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q....	40	1,000	Commenced June 10, 1927, for increase in wages. Untermminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts occurring during January, 1928			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Boots & Shoes, (other than rubber & felt)—</i>			
Boot & shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	75	850	Alleged lockout, commenced Jan. 4, 1928; change to piece work system and alleged reduction in wages; terminated Jan. 17, 1928, in favour of workers.
<i>Clothing (Including knitted goods)—</i>			
Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	10	130	Commenced Jan. 17, 1928, for increase in wages. Untermminated.
<i>Printing & Publishing—</i>			
Printing compositors, London, Ont.....	75	225	Commenced Jan. 13, 1928; refusal of employer to grant an increase in wages or arbitration; terminated Jan. 16, 1928; Compromise.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings & Structures—</i>			
Tile setters, Toronto, Ont....	43	602	Alleged lockout, commenced Jan. 3, 1928; increase in wages; terminated Jan. 19, 1928. Indefinite.
Terrazzo and marble workers and helpers, Toronto, Ont....	104	1,896	Commenced Jan. 5, 1928, in sympathy with tile setters locked out on Jan. 3, 1928. Terminated January 27, 1928. Indefinite.

were resumed. The Conciliation Officer proposed that the dispute be referred to a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. In the settlement reached, a three year agreement was signed, providing that work would continue for one year and one-half at the rates in force before the dispute, and that at the end of such time if the two parties could not agree on the wage scale, it would be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

TILE SETTERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Work ceased on January 3 in fifteen establishments, the employees alleging that they were locked out on that day as the result of their demand for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per

hour, the employer alleging that the men were on strike. Two days later marble workers, terrazzo workers and their helpers went on strike in sympathy with the tile setters. A settlement was reached between the tile setters and their employers on January 19 providing for an agreement for two years, the exact terms of settlement not being available.

MARBLE WORKERS, TERRAZZO WORKERS AND HELPERS, TORONTO, ONT.—These employees ceased work on January 5 in sympathy with a dispute involving tile setters two days earlier. The marble workers returned to work on the termination of the tile setters' dispute, but the terrazzo workers did not return to work until January 26 after negotiations with the employers. The helpers returned on January 27.

RECENT STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month. A table is given on page 134 summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts from 1919 as far as possible to date.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING 1927

Groups of Industries	Number of Disputes beginning in year	Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress
Mining and quarrying.	114	73,200	700,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc.....	9	300	11,000
Engineering	8	2,500	12,000
Shipbuilding	21	7,200	30,000
Other metal	37	5,800	38,000
Textiles	27	4,500	36,000
Clothing	10	9,100	199,000
Woodworking and Furnishing.....	18	800	10,000
Building, Public works, contracting, etc.....	34	7,800	127,000
Transport.....	16	2,100	6,000
Other.....	9	400	6,000
Total.....	303	113,700	1,175,000

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

A preliminary report on strikes and lockouts during 1927 was published in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* for January. The figures given are subject to revision. The number of trades disputes beginning in the year was 303, which is the smallest number recorded in the forty years for which statistics were collected. In addition 13 disputes were still in progress from the previous year. The number of workpeople involved (directly and indirectly) in all disputes in progress during the year was about 113,700 and the time loss approximately 1,175,000 working days.

There was no dispute of outstanding magnitude during the year, the largest being that in the slipper industry at Rossendale which was mentioned in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September and October, and which dispute resulted in a time loss of 175,000 working days.

The table given below shows the disputes classified by industries. Of the total number of 113,700 workpeople, approximately 18,300 were indirectly involved.

The number of disputes reported as beginning in December, 1927, was 12, while 15 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 27 disputes in progress during the month, in which 7,600 workpeople were involved and the time loss was 38,000 working days.

Of the 12 disputes beginning in December, 7 arose out of wages questions, one on a question respecting hours and 4 on other questions.

Settlements were reached in 15 disputes, 2 in favour of workpeople, 5 in favour of employers and 8 ended in compromise.

There were no disputes involving large numbers of workpeople during December.

United States

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—No development towards a settlement of this dispute in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio where it is still in progress, was reported. The Secretary of Labour when in Pittsburg was reported to have discussed the situation with some of the parties. Minor disorders were reported. Evictions from company houses continued and families of the strikers, dependent upon a small amount of strike pay from the union and supplies provided by various labour organizations and by private citizens, were reported to be in great distress.

Lignite Coal Miners' Dispute, Colorado.—Serious disturbances continued during January. On January 12 at Walsenburg, there was a clash between the police and strikers on parade and some of the latter were reported to have been killed. An investigation into the causes of the strike has been undertaken by the State Industrial Commission.

Spain

A general strike occurred in Barcelona and other industrial towns in that vicinity on January 31 in protest against an income tax which was imposed on all workers. Work was resumed on February 6, but the result of the dispute was not reported.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1927

THE time loss in working days in Canada during 1927 was less than in any year since the record was begun in 1901, except 1902 and 1915, while the number of employees involved was less than in any year since 1915 and less than in most of the years since 1901. The year was marked by the absence of disputes of great magnitude, either in number of employees involved or in time lost, there being none involving over 5,000 employees or causing more than 50,000 days time loss. There were, however, a relatively large number of disputes in the building trades for the first time since 1921, and, as in recent years, there were several in clothing factories. In coal mining, while there were numerous disputes, none were of long duration or involved great time loss.

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analyzing the data, and since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the LABOUR GAZETTE are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables and the annual reviews in the LABOUR GAZETTE have brought the lists of disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days time loss is maintained in the Department. During 1927 there was one such dispute, involving 4 employees for one half day, making a time loss of two man working days.

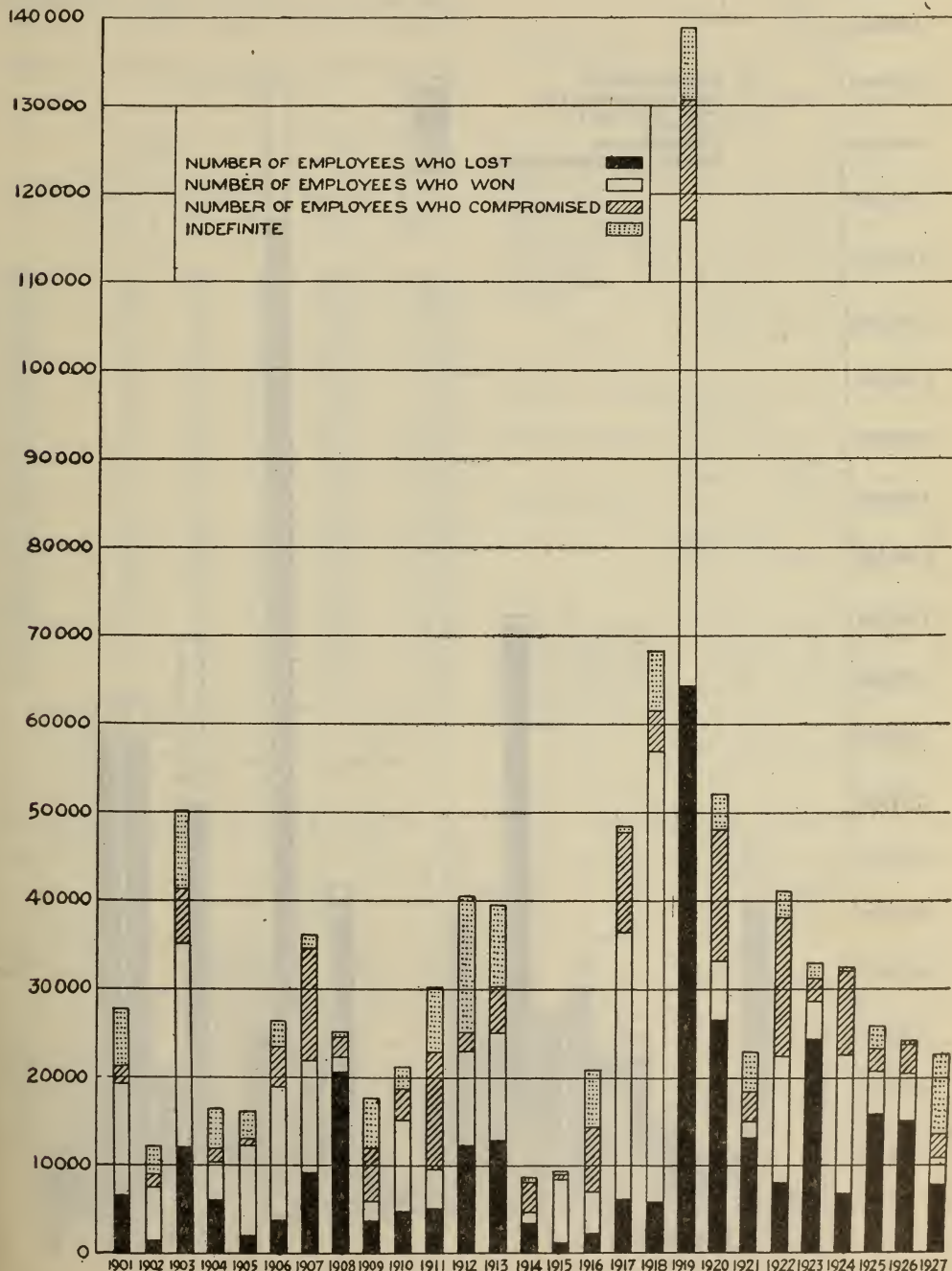
The figures in this report are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. So far as concerns figures given with respect to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known.

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in mining considerable time loss occurred in 1903, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1919,

1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925, with very little time loss for 1926 and 1927. In metal trades no great time loss appeared except in 1919, when the strikes in the metal trades in various cities and the general strike in Winnipeg in sym-

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN 1901-1927

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES



bers of strikes in street railway operation, as well as among freight handlers in local transportation, cartage, etc. The item "other industries" for 1926 included a comparatively large time loss in boot and shoe manufacturing.

From the chart showing results of the settlements arrived at it appears that the majority of employees were successful or substantially successful in 1905, 1906, 1915, 1917 and 1918, periods of steadily rising prices and expand-

TABLE I.—RECORD OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY YEARS

Year	Number of disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Workers involved	Time loss in working days
1901.....	104	104	275	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	88	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	825	56,224	621,962
1908.....	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1915.....	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	45	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917.....	148	141	714	48,329	1,154,970
1918.....	196	191	766	68,489	765,341
1919.....	298	290	1,913	158,988	5,942,189
1920.....	285	272	1,273	52,150	886,754
1921.....	145	138	907	22,930	956,461
1922.....	85	70	569	41,050	1,975,276
1923.....	91	77	419	32,868	768,494
1924.....	73	63	415	32,494	1,770,825
1925.....	83	81	510	25,796	1,743,996
1926.....	77	73	598	24,142	296,811
1927.....	79	72	652	22,683	165,288
Total.....	3,154*	3,029*	18,166*	908,310*	25,324,944

*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1927, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED

Number of employees involved	Disputes		Number involved Workers	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Working days	Percent of total
2,500 and under 5,000...	2	2.5	7,837	11,345	6.9
1,500 and under 2,500.....	2	2.5	2,570	10,110	6.1
1,000 and under 1,500.....	11	13.9	7,722	46,330	28.1
500 and under 1,000.....	5	6.4	1,470	23,650	14.3
250 and under 500.....	11	13.9	1,354	34,815	21.1
100 and under 250.....	14	17.7	886	18,897	11.4
50 and under 100.....	21	26.6	718	15,923	9.6
25 and under 50.....	13	16.5	146	4,218	2.5
Under 25.....					
Total.....	79	100.0	22,683	165,288	100.0

ing business, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1919, and 1920, years of uncertainty in industry. Since 1920, the tendency either way has not been pronounced except in 1923 when the workers' were unsuccessful.

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1927, BY TIME LOSS

Period of working days lost	Disputes		Number involved Workers	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Working days	Percent of total
25,000 and under 50,000.	1	1.3	927	25,000	15.1
10,000 and under 25,000.	2	2.5	343	20,600	12.1
5,000 and under 10,000.	8	10.1	7,227	54,600	33.0
2,500 and under 5,000.	9	11.4	6,606	32,305	19.6
1,500 and under 2,500.	5	6.3	1,055	10,076	6.1
1,000 and under 1,500.	9	11.4	2,137	9,925	6.0
500 and under 1,000.	10	12.7	2,538	6,748	4.1
250 and under 500.	12	15.2	1,166	4,011	2.4
100 and under 250.	14	17.7	445	2,236	1.4
Under 100.....	9	11.4	239	387	.2
Total.....	79	100.0	22,683	165,288	100.0

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1927, BY DURATION

Period of Duration	Disputes		Number involved Workers	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Working days	Percent of total
Under 5 day.....	28	35.4	15,486	25,361	14.4
5 days and under 10....	8	10.1	1,493	7,771	4.7
10 days and under 15....	9	11.4	1,626	14,228	8.6
15 days and under 20....	4	5.1	115	1,944	1.2
20 days and under 30....	8	10.1	1,478	38,193	23.1
30 days and over.....	19	24.1	2,272	56,201	34.0
Unterminated or indefinite.....	3	3.8	213	21,590	13.0
Total.....	79	100.0	22,683	165,288	100.0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1927, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Number involved Workers	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Working days	Percent of total
Nova Scotia.....	16	20.3	15,821	47,677	28.9
Prince Edward Island.	1	1.3	100	400	.2
New Brunswick.....	1	1.3	27	675	.4
Quebec.....	14	17.7	1,051	45,766	27.7
Ontario.....	28	35.4	3,884	51,062	30.9
Manitoba.....	3	3.8	100	825	.5
Saskatchewan.....	3	3.8	94	1,217	.7
Alberta.....	5	6.3	765	6,371	3.9
British Columbia.....	8	10.1	841	11,295	6.8
Total.....	79	100.0	22,683	165,288	100.0

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1927, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Number involved Workers	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Working days	Percent of total
AGRICULTURE.....					
LOGGING.....	2	2.5	770	4,500	2.7
FISHING AND TRAPPING	1	1.3	300	300	.2
MINING, NON-FERROUS					
SMELTING AND					
QUARRYING.....	20	25.3	16,580	54,048	32.8
MANUFACTURING:—					
Vegetable foods.....	1	1.3	73	10,000	6.0
Tobacco and liquors.....					
Rubber products.....					
Other vegetable products.....					
Animal foods.....					
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt).....	1	1.3	65	650	.4
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes).....	1	1.3	25	250	.2
Textiles.....					
Clothing, including knitted goods.....	16	20.2	679	24,122	14.6
Saw and planing mill products.....					
Other wood products	1	1.3	18	240	.1
Pulp and paper products.....					
Printing and publishing.....	1	1.3	10	1,100	.6
Iron, steel and products.....	2	2.5	62	1,600	1.0
Other metal products					
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	2.5	150	10,300	6.2
Chemical and allied products.....					
Miscellaneous products, n.e.s.....					
CONSTRUCTION:—					
Buildings and structures.....	22	27.8	3,535	55,979	53.9
Canal, harbour and waterway.....					
Highway and bridge construction.....	1	1.3	8	200	.1
Railway construction					
Shipbuilding.....					
Waterworks, gas and sewer construction					
Miscellaneous construction.....					
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:—					
Steam railways.....					
Electric railways.....					
Water transportation	1	1.3	125	250	.2
Local transportation	2	2.5	101	221	.1
Storage.....					
Telegraphs and telephones.....					
Express.....					
Electricity and gas.....					
Miscellaneous.....	1	1.3	100	400	.3
TRADE.....					
FINANCE.....					
SERVICE:—					
Public administration, including water service.....					
Recreational.....	2	2.5	13	318	.2
Custom and repair.....					
Personal and domestic.....	2	2.5	69	810	.4
MISCELLANEOUS.....					
Total.....	79	100.0	22,683	165,288	100.0

The record does not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. In addition to the list in Table 10, information is available as to the following disputes of this nature, carried over from 1926: metal polishers, Sackville, N.B., March 15, 1921, lapsed in June, 1927; moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922, lapsed in August, 1927; cigarmakers at Montreal, P.Q. March 24, 1925, lapsed in September, 1927; and men's clothing factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., March 19, 1926, terminated June 20, 1927. Also during 1927, the following disputes included in Table X were added to this list: women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, June 30, 1926; fur workers, Winnipeg, Man., September 25, 1926, lapsed in December, 1927; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; plumbers, Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927; and sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q., September 1, 1927.

The following notes deal with the chief features in strikes and lockouts during the year 1927.

LOGGING.—The two disputes involving pulpwood cutters in the northern part of Ontario involved relatively small numbers of workers at various camps, who ceased work to secure higher wages or better working conditions, in most cases returning to work or being replaced by others. Reports indicated that the disputes were unorganized except that small groups in various camps acted collectively.

COAL MINING.—Out of twenty-five disputes, involving 16,580 workers and causing a time loss of 54,048 working days, only two involved relatively large numbers of workers, one of these being a one day strike on August 22 in protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts and the other, on May 14, being in sympathy with a strike of road makers on the previous day. There were also several strikes regarding the employment of non-union workers or of members of another union and the others were practically all "pit head" strikes arising out of disputes as to working conditions, changes in methods of payment, etc. In nearly all these cases the strikes were not authorized by the union and the strikers returned to work, the cases in dispute being taken up after that for settlement, as provided in the agreements under which the miners were working.

(Continued on page 132)

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1927, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or object	In favour of workers				In favour of employers				Compromise or partially successful				Indefinite or unterminated				Total				
	Number of Disputes	Employers involved	Workers involved	Time loss in working days	Number of disputes	Employers involved	Workers involved	Time loss in working days	Number of disputes	Employers involved	Workers involved	Time loss in working days	Number of disputes	Employers involved	Workers involved	Time loss in working days	Number of disputes	Employers involved	Workers involved	Time loss in working days	
WAGES—																					
Increase in wages.....	3	4	182	926	1	20	150	3,500	8	370	1,248	12,883	3	16	223	20,300	15	419	1,823	37,609	
Decrease in wages.....			1			1	18	240	1	6	300	300					2	7	318	540	
Increase in wages and shorter hours.....			6	124	4	31	280	6,386									4	31	280	6,386	
Increase in wages and other changes.....	2	6	124	2,575	4	30	932	5,875					6	36	1,056	8,450					
HOURS OF LABOUR:—																					
Shorter hours.....	1	1	35	150													1	1	35	150	
Longer hours.....																					
OTHER CAUSES AFFECTING WAGES OR WORKING CONDITIONS.....	4	10	220	650	4	4	2,851	7,877					1	1	68	340	9	15	3,139	8,867	
UNIONISM:—																					
Recognition of union.....						6	600	5,000									1	6	600	5,000	
Employment of union members only (a).....	4	5	1,123	10,576	4	4	307	11,016	1	50	927	25,000					9	59	2,857	46,592	
Discharge of workers for union activity.....					3	3	103	1,475	1	1	27	675					4	4	130	2,150	
Union jurisdiction.....																					
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions.....	4	6	165	4,548	6	7	212	10,735	3	3	253	7,258	2	2	90	2,190	15	18	720	24,731	
Other union questions.....									1	1	6	150					1	1	6	150	
AGAINST DISCHARGE OF WORKERS (b) (c).....	1	1	585	1,200	5	5	2,310	5,175					1	1	850	1,700	7	7	3,745	8,075	
AGAINST EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS (b).....																					
SYMPATHETIC.....	2	41	607	5,168									2	6	4,022	7,575	4	47	4,629	12,743	
UNCLASSIFIED.....													1	1	3,845	3,845	1	1	3,845	3,845	
Total.....	21	74	3,041	25,793	33	111	7,763	57,279	15	440	2,781	46,266	10	27	9,098	35,950	79	652	22,683	165,288	

(a) Including employment of members of one union only. (b) Other than in connection with union questions. (c) Including refusal to reinstate.

	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
TRADE.....										
FINANCE.....										
SERVICE:-										
Public administration (including water service)										
Recreational.....	2	13								13
Custom and repair.....										
Personal and domestic.....										
MISCELLANEOUS.....	1	24								69
Total.....	35	8,673	7	1,710			1	270	17	10,551
							15	1,216	4	263
										79
										22,683

(a) Other than reference to Board under I.D.I. Act.

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927, BY MONTHS

Month	Disputes in existence												Number of workers affected												Time lost in working days																	
	1921			1922			1923			1924			1925			1926			1927			1921			1922			1923			1924			1925			1926			1927		
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927							
January.....	23	22	18	13	12	11	9	3,435	2,852	3,950	14,294	731	823	2,983	68,646	53,966	209,834	5,526	9,760	4,085	1,765	30,846	88,474	30,846	209,834	5,526	9,760	4,085	36,861	62,035	46,030	197,083	27,013	21,730	6,403							
February.....	31	24	20	17	14	10	10	3,200	3,950	1,533	12,033	3,066	2,450	410	36,361	62,035	46,030	197,083	5,526	9,760	7,248	2,096	36,361	62,035	46,030	197,083	5,526	9,760	7,248	36,361	62,035	46,030	197,083	5,526	9,760	7,248						
March.....	32	20	16	13	15	14	14	3,468	2,560	1,533	8,827	11,801	1,032	543	55,502	62,737	33,220	11,087	249,400	7,248	2,468	14,478	4,455	12,033	11,087	249,400	7,248	2,468	14,478	4,455	12,033	11,087	249,400	7,248	2,468	14,478						
April.....	29	26	27	16	13	12	14	15,086	2,561	8,867	8,867	12,140	4,924	1,973	62,480	270,946	34,979	190,968	297,949	8,773	14,478	21,765	13,433	13,433	13,433	13,433	13,433	13,433	13,433	13,433	13,433	13,433	13,433	13,433	13,433	13,433	13,433					
May.....	56	31	29	14	12	12	21	9,323	13,433	4,767	7,955	13,240	4,018	5,669	175,880	270,946	53,891	207,710	307,229	59,591	21,765	27,665	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,700	320,564	35,760	59,591	21,765	27,665	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,700	320,564	35,760	59,591	21,765			
June.....	50	25	23	26	23	15	20	10,239	11,453	6,268	12,296	14,781	2,881	2,087	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,700	320,564	59,591	21,765	27,665	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,700	320,564	35,760	59,591	21,765	27,665	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,700	320,564	35,760	59,591	21,765			
July.....	41	21	23	19	21	18	15	15,563	18,095	8,701	13,433	13,433	10,891	3,317	92,801	255,724	307,433	210,736	331,976	40,058	15,060	15,060	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,700	320,564	35,760	59,591	21,765	27,665	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,700	320,564	35,760	59,591	21,765			
August.....	31	25	20	16	20	14	13	3,442	25,364	3,051	8,702	13,433	4,326	6,016	75,273	490,692	30,721	206,736	112,534	34,800	14,321	14,321	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,700	320,564	35,760	59,591	21,765	27,665	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,700	320,564	35,760	59,591	21,765			
September.....	26	23	18	9	14	13	13	3,948	17,736	1,729	7,687	13,433	4,326	2,016	59,849	99,732	30,721	188,723	20,553	9,321	9,321	17,18	18	15	7	3	11	13	9	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8				
October.....	17	18	16	7	8	12	16	1,897	3,240	1,729	8,023	1,705	2,961	3,323	46,036	54,738	50,402	127,763	22,142	27,877	39,493	18	14	15	3	9	10	9	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8				
November.....	18	14	15	3	11	13	16	3,354	2,036	2,327	3,553	3,925	1,133	1,338	73,149	45,023	55,978	5,148	38,187	9,482	39,493	18	14	15	3	9	10	9	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8				
December.....	18	15	13	3	9	10	9	2,959	2,446	2,446	125	1,532	1,398	301	61,365	55,986	28,693	1,865	20,903	5,164	5,164	18	15	13	3	9	10	9	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8				
Year.....	145*	85*	91*	73*	83*	77*	79*	41,050*	32,868*	32,494*	25,796*	24,142*	22,683*	956,461	1,975,276	708,494	1,770,825	1,743,996	296,811	165,288	165,288	145*	85*	91*	73*	83*	77*	79*	79*	79*	79*	79*	79*	79*	79*	79*	79*	79*	79*			

*These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the employees involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1927

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
LOGGERS— Pulpwood cutters.....	Northern Ontario.....	For increase in wages and changes in working conditions.	Replacement and return of strikers.	In favour of employers.	Sept. 17.....	Nov. 15.....	25	700	4,000	50
Pulpwood cutters.....	Timmins, Ont.....	For increase in wages and changes in working conditions.	Return of strikers.....	In favour of employer.	Nov. 30.....	Dec. 12.....	1	70	500	10
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Salmon fishermen.....	New Westminster, B.C. and district.	Against decrease in rate of payment per fish.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Sept. 20.....	Sept. 21.....	6	300	300	1
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners.....	Newcastle Creek, N.B.	Dismissal of workers for union activity.	Conciliation of Dept. of Labour.	Compromise, all workers except one reinstated.	Dec. 14, 1926	Jan. 31.....	1	27	675	25
Coal miners.....	Inverness, N.S.....	For employment of members of United Mine Workers only.	Negotiations.....	In favour of strikers.	Mar. 21.....	April 21.....	1	350	9,100	26
Coal miners.....	New Waterford, N.S.	Against discharge of worker for trip riding (illegal).	Return of strikers.....	In favour of employer.	April 11.....	April 13.....	1	55 ^(a)	350	2½
Coal miners.....	Inverness, N.S.....	Against employment of members of United Mine Workers only.	Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act.	Other workers joined the United Mine Workers.	April 19.....	May 31.....	1	270	10,000	35
Coal miners.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Against suspension of miner refusing to work for broken tool.	Negotiations.....	Indefinite, return to work pending discussion.	April 29.....	May 2.....	1	850	1,700	2
Coal miners (landing tenders).....	Glouce Bay, N.S.....	Alleged violation of terms of local contract (piece work) instead of day rates.	Return of strikers.....	In favour of employer.	May 9.....	May 11.....	1	26 ^(b)	52	1½
Coal miners (road makers).....	Glouce Bay, N.S.....	For contract rates instead of day rates.	Negotiations.....	Indefinite, return to work pending discussion.	May 13.....	May 19.....	1	68	340	5
Coal miners.....	Glouce Bay, N.S.....	In sympathy with workers' strike of May 13.	Negotiations.....	Indefinite.....	May 14.....	May 19.....	1	3,992	7,500	4
Coal miners (drivers and landing tenders).....	New Waterford, N.S.	Against suspension of worker.	Return of strikers.....	In favour of workers.	May 27.....	May 30.....	1	585	1,200	2
Coal miners.....	Reserve, N.S.....	For employment of members of United Mine Workers only.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	June 6.....	June 7.....	1	730	1,000	1½

Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	Against change in working conditions.	Return of strikers.	In favour of employer.	July 5.....	July 6.....	1	650	650	1
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Against change in working conditions.	Return of strikers.	In favour of employer.	July 6.....	July 7.....	1	925	925	1
Coal miners	Reserve, N.S.	Against suspension of certain workers.	Return of strikers.	In favour of employer.	July 25.....	July 29.....	1	1,320	3,860	4
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S.	Against suspension of certain workers.	Return of strikers.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 16.....	Aug. 17.....	1	250	250	1
Coal miners	Glace Bay District, N.S.	Protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.	Return of strikers.	Indefinite.	Aug. 22.....	Aug. 23.....	1	3,845	3,845	1
Coal miners	New Aberdeen, N.S.	For change in working conditions for drivers.	Return of strikers.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 30.....	Sept. 6.....	1	1,250	6,250	5
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	Against dismissal of worker.	Return of strikers.	In favour of employer.	Oct. 11.....	Oct. 12.....	1	655	655	1
Coal miners	Robb, Alberta.	For increase in wages.	Negotiations.	Increase of 25 per cent granted.	Oct. 12.....	Oct. 22.....	1	42	336	8
Coal miners	Drumheller, Alberta.	For recognition of union.	Return of strikers.	In favour of employer.	Oct. 18.....	Oct. 31.....	6	600	5,000	12
Coal miners	Drumheller, Alberta.	Against dismissal of certain workers after previous strike.	Return of strikers.	In favour of employer.	Nov. 3.....	Nov. 8.....	1	90	360	4
MANUFACTURING— Vegetable Foods— Bakers	Montreal, P.Q.	For increase in wages from \$41.00 to \$44.00 per week.	Unterminated.		May 2.....		6	73	10,000	202
Boots and Shoes (other than rubber and felt); Boot and shoe factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against alleged violation of agreement with regard to wages.	Negotiations.	Partially successful; certain workers to be given salaries demanded.	April 6.....	April 18.....	1	65	650	10
Fur and Leather Products (other than boots and shoes); Fur workers	Winnipeg, Man.	For shorter hours and recognition of union.	Replacement.	In favour of employer (c).	Sept. 25, 1926	Dec. 31.....	1	25	250	25
Clothing (including knitted goods); Women's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged lockout against violation of agreement.	Replacement.	In favour of employer (c).	June 30, 1926	Nov. 30.....	1	25	4,100	277
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For union wages and working conditions in non-union shops.	Replacement.	In favour of employer (c).	July 26, 1926	April 30.....	2	40	2,500	100
Cap factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For closed union shop.	Replacement.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 28, 1926	Aug. 30.....	1	13	800	200
Men's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	To secure union wages and agreement.	Replacement and return to work.	In favour of employer.	Sept. 25, 1926	Feb. 22.....	1	50	2,150	43
Men's clothing factory workers	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	To secure union wages and working conditions.	Negotiations.	Compromise, union sent out to go to union shops.	Feb. 7.....	June 20.....	1	150	6,000	110
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Against reduction in wages.	Negotiations.	In favour of workers.	April 13.....	May 30.....	1	109	4,100	40

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1927—Continued

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement on termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
Men's clothing factory workers...	Montreal, P.Q.	Against change to piece rate system and to maintain union conditions.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	June 4.....	Nov. 1.....	1	42	4,000	125
Hat factory workers.....	Guelph, Ont.	For reduction from 10 to 9½ hours per day.	Negotiations.....	Two eight-hour shifts agreed upon.	June 28.....	July 4.....	1	35	150	5
Men's clothing factory workers...	Montreal, P.Q.	To secure union wages and maintain 44-hour week.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Oct. 3.....	Oct. 14.....	3	32	220	10
Hat factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of foreman.	Return of strikers..	Foreman not re-instated.	Oct. 7.....	Oct. 10.....	1	30	60	2
Men's clothing factory workers...	Montreal, P.Q.	To maintain union wages and working conditions against decreased wages and increased hours.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Nov. 4.....	Nov. 14.....	1	15	120	8
Men's clothing factory workers...	Montreal, P.Q.	To maintain union conditions as to overtime.	Unterminated.....	.....	Nov. 8.....	.....	1	40	1,840	46
Cap factory workers.....	Hamilton, Ont.	For union shop and 44-hour week instead of 49.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Nov. 23.....	Dec. 7.....	1	9	108	12
Women's clothing factory workers (cloak makers).....	Toronto, Ont.	Against change in working conditions.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Dec. 3.....	Dec. 22.....	1	38	608	16
Women's clothing factory workers (embroidery workers).....	Toronto, Ont.	Difference as to interpretation of agreement.	Negotiations.....	Employer's interpretation accepted.	Dec. 22.....	Dec. 23.....	1	16	16	1
Men's clothing factory workers...	Montreal, P.Q.	Against change to piece rate system and to maintain union conditions.	Unterminated.....	.....	Dec. 23.....	.....	1	50	350	7
<i>Other Wood Products:</i> Upholsterers (furniture factory).....	Kitchener, Ont.	Against reduction in piece rates.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employer.	Feb. 4.....	Mar. 21.....	1	18	240	37
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i> Electrotypers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Discharge of employees of union membership.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employer (c).	Dec. 20, 1926	Nov. 30.....	1	10	1,100	277
<i>Iron, Steel, and Products:</i> Sheet Metal workers.....	Edmonton, Alberta.	For increase in wages from 70-90 cents per hour to 80c-\$1.00.	Conciliation of Dept. of Labour.	Wages increased to 75c-\$1.00 per hour.	May 2.....	May 25.....	1	25	475	19
Blacksmiths, machinists, etc.....	Saskatoon, Sask.	For increase in wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employer.	May 17.....	Sept. 30.....	1	37	1,125	112
							2	62	1,600	

Non-Metallic Mineral Products:

Stone cutters (stoneyards).....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour.	Negotiations.....	Indefinite, returned pending settlement.....	May 12.....	May 25.....	4	50	550	11
Stone cutters (stoneyards).....	Montreal, P.Q.....	For increase in wages from 75c. to 90c. per hour.	Unterminated.....		June 10.....		6	100	9,750	171
							10	150	10,300	
<i>Construction—Buildings and Structures:</i>										
Painters, etc.....	Victoria, B.C.....	For increase in wages from 70c. to 80c. per hour.	Conciliation of Dept. of Labour.....	Most employers granted 75c. per hour.	Feb. 1.....	Feb. 16.....	6	100	1,200	13
Painters, etc.....	Kingston, Ont.....	For increase in wages from 70c. to 80c. per hour.	Negotiations.....	Employers agreed to 75c. per hour, and 80c. after Mar. 31, 1928.	Mar. 1.....	Mar. 9.....	9	30	210	7
Plumbers.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Alleged lockout of workers for joining union.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer (c).	April 5.....	April 11.....	1	3	15	5
Cement finishers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	For increase in wages from 65c. per hour to 75c.	Negotiations.....	Increase granted.....	April 19.....	April 20.....	2	115	115	1
Tile layers and terrazzo workers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	For increase in wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations.....	Men returned with a few exceptions at same wages and hours.	May 2.....	June 20.....	15	70	2,271	39
Plasterers.....	London, Ont.....	For increase in wages from \$1.10 per hour to \$1.40.	Negotiations.....	Men to receive \$1.15 per hour and in 1928 \$1.20.	May 2.....	May 3.....	9	52	52	1
Structural steel workers.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	For wage increase of \$1.00 per day and reduction from 44 hours per week to 40.	Negotiations.....	No changes in wages or hours.	May 2.....	May 16.....	8	100	1,000	12
Plumbers and fitters.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	For increase from \$8.50 to \$10.00 per 8-hour day (five day week in force).	Negotiations.....	Compromise, increase to \$9.00 per 8-hour day.	May 2.....	June 27.....	15	185	6,000	38
Lathers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	For increase in wages from 60c. per hour to 90c. and in piece rates.	Replacement.....	In favour of employers.	June 6.....	Sept. 1.....	20	150	3,540	73
Painters, etc.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages from 65c.-75c. to 90c. per hour.	Negotiations.....	Partially successful to some increases to 80c. and later to 85c. (d).	June 6.....	Aug. 6.....	38	300	4,000	53
Plasterers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Alleged lockout, claim for double time rates for overtime under agreement.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	June 30.....	June 21.....	1	25	25	1
Electricians.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	For increase in wages and shorter hours.	Return of strikers.....	In favour of employers.	July 14.....	Sept. 8.....	2	45	2,115	47
Plumbers and fitters.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages from \$1.00 per hour to \$1.15.	Negotiations.....	Partially successful, changes in working conditions with wage increase in 1928.	Aug. 24.....	Aug. 29.....	300	500	1,200	4

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1927—Concluded

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
Sheet metal workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For increases in wages and shorter hours.	Replacement	In favour of employers (c).	Sept. 1	Nov. 30	6	65	1,000	75
Elevator erectors and service men	Toronto, Ont. (e)	For union agreement with wage increases to \$1.00 per hour and 70c. for helpers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Sept. 29	Oct. 31	3	100	2,500	27
Terrazzo workers and terrazzo workers' helpers	Toronto, Ont.	Against alleged violation of agreement.	Negotiations	Employers agreed to abide by agreement.	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	4	60	120	2
Plasterers	Vancouver, B.C.	To enforce employment of union helpers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Oct. 3	Nov. 1	2	36	350	25
Carpenters	Toronto, Ont.	For employment of members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters only.	Conciliation of Minister of Labour.	Contractors to sign agreement with union and all carpenters employed to work under its terms.	Oct. 5	Nov. 8	50	927	25,000	28
Plumbers, electricians, and steam hoist engineers	Toronto, Ont.	Sympathy with carpenters' strike of Oct. 5.	Return of strikers	Indefinite	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	5	30	75	2½
Carpenters	Vancouver, B.C.	Against employment of non-union hoisting engineer, alleged also to have no qualifying certificate.	Conciliation of Department of Labour.	In favour of workers.	Oct. 11	Oct. 31	1	7	126	18
Certain building trades workers	Toronto, Ont.	Sympathy with carpenters' strike of October 5.	Conciliation of Minister of Labour.	In favour of workers.	Oct. 24	Nov. 8	40	600	5,000	12
Elevator erectors	Toronto, Ont.	Against violation of agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Nov. 29	Dec. 2	1	35	105	3
Bridge and Highway: Structural steel workers	Calgary, Alberta	For closed union shop.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Jan. 19	Mar. 14	1	8	200	45
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— Water Transportation: Longshoremen	Toronto, Ont.	For increase from 40c. to 45c. per hour and improved working conditions.	Return of strikers	In favour of employer.	Oct. 21	Oct. 25	3	125	250	4
							3	125	250	

<i>Local Transportation:</i> Teamsters and truck drivers.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	For increase from \$4.00 per day to \$5.00 per hour (f). For minimum rate of \$3.00 per 10-hour day.	Negotiations.....	April 4.....	April 4.....	1	33	17	4
Taxicab drivers.....	Vancouver, B.C.....		Negotiations.....	June 18.....	June 21.....	1	68	204	3
						2	101	221	
<i>TRADE— Retail:</i> Teamsters (retail coal dealers)....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	For employment of shovellers to assist in unloading coal from cars.	Negotiations.....	Jan. 6.....	Jan. 11.....	4	100	400	4
						4	100	400	
<i>SERVICE— Recreational:</i> Musicians (theatre).....	Toronto, Ont.....	Alleged lockout re union rule as to summer employment.	Negotiations.....	May 28.....	June 27.....	1	6	150	25
		Alleged lockout, sympathy with dispute involving musicians.	Returned with musicians.	May 31.....	June 27.....	1	7	168	24
Stage hands (theatre).....	Toronto, Ont.....					2	13	318	
<i>Personal and Domestic:</i> Laundry workers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Alleged lockout, changes in hours and working conditions.	Return of strikers and replacement.	Feb. 14.....	Mar. 5.....	1	45	735	18
		For decrease from seven to six in working days per week; decrease from 9½-12 to 9 in hours per day; increase in wages and recognition of union.	Conciliation of Local Council of Women, Etc.	July 22.....	July 26.....	3	24	75	4
Restaurant workers.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....					4	69	810	

(d) A number of employers subsequently cancelled this agreement.
 (e) Also Toronto workers installing elevators in certain other cities.
 (f) Overtime at time and one-half after ten hours.

(g) 225 indirectly affected for one shift.
 (h) 750 workers indirectly affected.
 (c) Employment conditions no longer affected but dispute not declared terminated by one of the parties involved. See page 122.

(Continued from page 122)

MANUFACTURING.—As in each year recently there were numerous disputes in clothing factories, especially men's clothing, in most cases to secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions, either in the factories themselves or in the contract shops to which work was sent out. During 1927 none of these disputes was of any great magnitude.

CONSTRUCTION.—Since 1921 there have been relatively few disputes in building construction, but during 1927 there were a number of these, most of them being of short duration and causing little time loss. In most cases the causes were demands for increased wages or shorter hours, and many of them were at least partially in favour of the workers. The most important dispute in the building trades was a strike of carpenters in Toronto in October for a closed shop agreement for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to be in effect from January 1, 1928, the contractors concerned having an agreement with the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada expiring at the end of 1927. Two sympathetic strikes of other building trades occurred during the dispute, but were confined to jobs where strike breaking carpenters were employed, and therefore did not cause a relatively large amount of time loss. Through the mediation of the Minister of Labour a settlement was reached providing for an agreement between the contractors and the United Brotherhood to be in effect from January 1, 1928, all carpenters employed by such contractors to work under the terms of such agreement but without provision for a closed shop. An increase in wages from 85 cents to \$1 per hour from January 1, 1928, had previously been agreed to by the contractors.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.—Three disputes occurred, involving 226 employees and causing a time loss of 471 working days, including longshoremen at Toronto for four days, teamsters at Saskatoon for one-half day and taxi cab drivers at Vancouver for three days.

TRADE.—Teamsters for retail coal merchants struck for the employment of shovellers to assist in unloading cars at Charlottetown and were successful after four days.

SERVICE.—Four disputes occurred including two disputes in theatres (one being that of stage hands in sympathy with musicians) one of laundry workers and one of restaurant employees, the four disputes involving 92 workers and causing time loss of 1,128 working days.

Analysis of Statistics

Table I, shows strikes and lockouts in 1927 as compared with each year back to 1901, the figures for 1927, like those for 1926, showing re-

latively much less disturbance than for any other year since 1916. The great difference in the time loss in these two years as compared with the period 1922 to 1925 is due to the absence of prolonged or extensive coal mining strikes which accounted for most of the time loss in those years in which time loss was great except 1919, the year of the general strike at Winnipeg.

Table II, giving an analysis by numbers of employees involved, shows that most of the disputes during 1927 involved relatively small numbers of employees, there being only two involving over 2,500 employees and these being of short duration caused little time loss.

Table III, giving an analysis by time loss, shows that only one dispute caused 25,000 days time loss, that of carpenters at Toronto, and only two caused 10,000 days or more time loss, one being of coal miners at Inverness, N.S., and the other of bakers in Montreal. These three, however, caused over twenty-five per cent of the time loss for the year, though not involving very large numbers of employees. The seventeen disputes causing between 2,500 days and 10,000 days time loss, however, involved altogether nearly 15,000 employees and caused nearly sixty per cent of the time loss for the year.

Table IV, with an analysis according to duration, shows that twenty-eight out of the seventy-nine disputes in existence lasted under five days, but that these involved over 15,000 employees and caused over 25,000 days time loss or fifteen per cent of all for the year. The nineteen disputes lasting over thirty days but terminating during the year caused over 50,000 days time loss, or thirty-four per cent of that for the year, while the three which were unterminated at the end of the year, though involving only 213 workers, caused over 20,000 days in time loss.

Table V, an analysis by provinces, shows that Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario had each about 50,000 days time loss. The largest number of disputes, twenty-eight, occurred in Ontario but the largest number of employees involved were in Nova Scotia. In the other provinces a relatively small number of employees were involved.

Table VI, giving an analysis by industries, shows that most of the disputes occurred in mining, clothing manufacturing and construction, and that these industries included the largest numbers of employees involved and also suffered most of the time loss. In the other industries, numbers of disputes, numbers of employees involved and time loss were not great.

Table VII, an analysis by causes and results, shows that out of the seventy-nine disputes in

existence during the year, twenty-one, involving 3,041 workers, resulted in favour of the workers, thirty-three, involving 7,763 workers, in favour of the employers; fifteen, involving 2,781 workers, were partially successful or ended in compromises; and ten were un-terminated or indefinite, these involving 9,098 workers. Disputes regarding increases or decreases in wages numbered twenty-seven and involved 3,477 workers. Disputes regarding questions of unionism, including union wages and working conditions, numbered thirty-nine and involved 6,952 workers of whom approximately 1,288 were successful, 1,522 were unsuccessful and 1,193 were partially successful.

Table VIII, an analysis by industries and methods of settlement, shows that thirty-five out of the seventy-nine disputes in existence were settled by negotiations between the parties, these involving 8,673 workers out of 22,683 in all disputes. Among the seven disputes, settled by conciliation or mediation involving 1,710 workers, the Minister of Labour or representatives of the Department mediated in six and in the seventh, restaurant workers in Saskatoon, the Local Council of Women brought about the settlement. One dispute was terminated by reference to a Board, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In seventeen disputes, involving 10,551 workers, the employees returned on employers' terms, and in fifteen disputes, involving 1,216 workers,

the termination was the result of replacement of workers. In the column headed "otherwise, including indefinite or un-terminated," all four were un-terminated at the end of the year.

Table IX shows numbers of disputes, numbers of employees and time loss by months since 1921. It appears that the greatest number of employees were involved and the greatest time loss occurred in the spring and summer months, but that in 1927 October showed the greatest disturbance owing to the strike of carpenters in Toronto at that time, this constituting the most important dispute in the year.

Table X gives the list of disputes with particulars as to location, causes, method of settlement, etc. This list does not include minor disputes, that is those causing less than ten days time loss as mentioned in an earlier paragraph, nor does it include disputes carried over from the previous year by which employment conditions are no longer affected but which have not been declared terminated by the organization of workers involved. These disputes are listed in an earlier paragraph.

In this table, "date of commencement" means the day on which time loss began, not necessarily the date on which the strike or lockout was declared, while "date of termination" means the date on which work was resumed, though in many cases the settlement would be made a day or so earlier.

Strikes and Lockouts in Other Countries 1919-1927

The accompanying table gives the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries as compared with Canada since 1919, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man working days in those countries for which such figures are available.

In some of these countries, figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but in the table here given they have been included together. The practice varies greatly in the various countries also in regard to other points. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year, with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly involved, that is thrown out of work by disputes to which they were not parties, but exact information as to these points is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved, or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country in question.

For some countries, figures as to time loss, that is the number of man working days lost, are not given, or are given only by years and not by months. Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year or less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1927

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
CANADA				URUGUAY			
	(c)	(e)	(e)		(d)	(g)	
1919.....	298	138,988	3,942,189	1919.....	65	18,491	581,995
1920.....	285	52,150	886,754	1920.....	193	16,303	645,864
1921.....	145	22,930	956,461	1921.....	146	2,958	83,590
1922.....	85	41,050	1,975,276	1922.....	35	5,819	.....
1923.....	91	32,868	768,494	1923.....	114	1,117	.....
1924.....	73	32,494	1,770,825	1924.....	22	858	.....
1925.....	83	25,796	1,743,996				
1926.....	77	24,142	296,811				
1927.....	79	22,683	165,288				
1927-Jan.....	9	283	4,085				
Feb.....	10	410	6,403				
Mar.....	10	543	7,248				
April.....	41	1,973	14,478				
May.....	21	5,669	27,765				
June.....	20	2,081	15,060				
July.....	15	3,317	12,585				
Aug.....	14	6,194	14,321				
Sept.....	30	2,016	9,231				
Oct.....	20	3,923	39,493				
Nov.....	16	1,933	9,455				
Dec.....	9	301	5,164				
UNITED STATES				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	(a)	(e) (l)			(a)	(f)	
1919.....	3,630	4,160,348	.....	1919.....	1,352	2,401,000	34,970,000
1920.....	3,411	1,463,054	.....	1920.....	1,607	1,779,000	26,570,000
1921.....	2,385	1,099,247	.....	1921.....	763	1,829,000	85,870,000
1922.....	1,112	1,612,562	.....	1922.....	576	556,000	19,850,000
1923.....	1,553	756,584	.....	1923.....	628	399,000	10,670,000
1924.....	1,249	654,641	.....	1924.....	710	616,100	8,420,000
1925.....	1,301	428,218	.....	1925.....	603	445,300	7,952,000
1926.....	1,035	329,592	.....	1926.....	320	2,751,000	162,233,000
1927-Jan.....	46	4,983	.....	1927 (h).....	303	113,700	1,175,000
Feb.....	66	10,217	.....	1927-Jan.....	28	15,300	130,000
Mar.....	77	11,837	.....	Feb.....	15	6,000	65,000
April.....	93	222,903	.....	Mar.....	22	14,000	137,000
May.....	114	2,062	.....	April.....	16	10,000	79,000
June.....	(m) 75	(m) 196,047	(m) 4,859,468	May.....	39	23,000	84,000
July.....	62	199,087	5,307,089	June.....	16	22,000	79,000
Aug.....	53	198,367	4,998,596	July.....	22	25,000	104,000
Sept.....	46	197,588	4,960,249	Aug.....	22	19,000	169,000
Oct.....	43	83,774	2,770,990	Sept.....	18	15,200	84,000
Nov.....	16	83,913	2,099,991	Oct.....	27	10,500	40,000
				Nov.....	16	10,000	51,000
				Dec.....	12	7,600	38,000
CHILE				IRISH FREE STATE			
	(d)	(g)			(a)	(g)	
1919.....	66	23,529	.....	1923.....	131	20,635	1,208,734
1920.....	105	50,439	.....	1924.....	104	16,403	301,705
1921.....	24	6,703	.....	1925.....	86	6,855	293,792
1922.....	19	5,296	.....	1926.....	57	3,455	85,345
1923.....	41	12,299	.....			
1924.....	86	34,353	.....			
1925.....	113	51,198	.....			
MEXICO				AUSTRIA			
	(d)	(g)			(d)	(e)	(e)
1922.....	197	63,000	.....	1919.....	151	63,703	1,020,800
1923.....	146	54,396	.....	1920.....	335	185,070	1,804,628
1924.....	138	29,244	.....	1921.....	460	221,482	.....
1925.....	51	27,614	.....	1922.....	420	228,000	.....
				1923.....	320	156,000	.....
				1924.....	445	293,849	2,770,158
				1925.....	319	65,971	1,152,256
				1926.....	185	20,986	273,647
BULGARIA							
	(a)	(e)					
1922.....	193	15,396	297,778				
1923.....	59	2,640	22,602				

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1927—Continued

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
BELGIUM			
	(b)	(e)	
1919.....	372	164,030	.....
1920.....	517	296,192	.....
1921.....	258	127,293	.....
1922.....	172	85,605	.....
1923.....	168	126,278	.....
1924.....	188	84,447	.....
1925.....	112	81,988	.....
1926.....	140	77,368	.....
1927—Jan.....	(a) 11	(f) 3,714	52,738
Feb.....	(a) 11	(f) 4,344	57,647
Mar.....	(a) 16	(f) 6,252	93,140
April.....	(a) 26	(f) 8,120	125,092
May.....	(a) 21	(f) 14,218	188,378
June.....	(a) 14	(f) 13,290	261,395
July.....	(a) 9	(f) 10,039	180,288
Aug.....	(a) 15	(f) 7,500	133,409
Sept.....	(a) 20	(f) 8,505	124,545
Oct.....	(a) 9	(f) 7,850	100,767
Nov.....	(a) 12	(f) 10,641	143,819

CZECHOSLOVAKIA			
	(d)	(f)	
1921.....	453	222,718	2,251,732
1922.....	288	331,229	3,975,098
1923.....	248	209,179	4,713,790
1924.....	334	98,117	1,361,775
1925.....	294	166,727	1,482,857
1926.....	150	37,267	464,383

DENMARK			
	(a)	(e)	
1919.....	472	35,575	877,548
1920(n).....	243	21,965	690,089
1921.....	110	48,147	1,321,184
1922.....	31	48,859	2,272,054
1923.....	58	1,941	19,677
1924.....	71	9,758	175,090
1925.....	48	102,331	4,138,486
1926.....	32	1,050	23,000

FINLAND			
	(a)	(g)	
1919.....	39	4,065	160,130
1920.....	146	21,001	455,588
1921.....	76	6,251	119,868
1922.....	53	9,840	252,374
1923.....	50	7,588	261,474
1924.....	31	3,051	51,049
1925.....	38	2,921	113,024
1926.....	72	10,230	374,475
1927—Jan.....	3	552	.....
Feb.....	3	344	.....
Mar.....	10	1,327	.....
April.....	4	865	.....
May.....	16	12,081	.....
June.....	14	13,189	.....
July.....	4	12,328	.....
Aug.....	2	10,611	.....
Sept.....	3	10,572	.....
Oct.....	—	10,572	.....
Nov.....	2	10,385	.....

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
ESTHONIA			
	(d)	(e)	
1921.....	53	5,156	7,859
1922.....	29	5,263	42,162
1923.....	35	3,492	10,299
1924.....	16	1,568	4,831
1925.....	16	904	2,539
1926.....	14	660	1,196

FRANCE (o)			
	(a)	(e)	
1919.....	2,111	1,211,242	18,110,352
1920.....	1,911	1,462,228	24,247,132
1921.....	570	451,854	8,047,742
1922.....	694	300,583	3,197,619
1923.....	1,114	365,868	5,396,706
1924.....	1,083	274,865	3,863,182
1925.....	931	249,198	2,046,563
1926.....	.....	.....	.....
1927—Jan.....	23	1,794	.....
Feb.....	28	1,959	.....
Mar.....	49	15,595	.....
April.....	45	53,517	.....
May.....	66	7,889	.....
June.....	40	6,254	.....

GERMANY			
	(b)	(e)	(e)
1919.....	(i) 4,970	4,706,269	48,067,180
1920.....	(i) 8,800	8,323,977	54,206,942
1921.....	(i) 5,223	2,042,372	30,067,894
1922.....	(i) 5,361	2,321,597	29,240,740
1923.....	(i) 2,209	2,097,922	15,171,773
1924.....	(j) 2,012	1,634,317	36,023,143
1925.....	(j) 1,766	777,897	17,113,886
1926.....	(j) 365	91,205	1,404,875
1927—1st quarter.....	94	131,347	1,041,192
2nd quarter.....	274	94,302	1,085,816
3rd quarter.....	187	59,091	1,179,143

ITALY			
	(d) (k)	(g)	
1919.....	1,671	1,054,260	18,998,236
1920.....	1,897	1,286,066	16,609,559
1921.....	1,111	704,843	8,555,209
1922.....	589	441,602	6,964,442
1923.....	214	73,248	447,437

LATVIA			
	(d)	(g)	
1925.....	53	3,224	24,552
1926.....	53	5,065	68,493

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1927—Continued

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
NETHERLANDS				SWEDEN			
	(a)	(e)			(d)	(g)	
1919.....	649	61,700	1,094,700	1919.....	440	81,041	2,295,906
1920.....	481	66,500	2,333,900	1920.....	486	139,039	8,942,500
1921.....	299	47,700	1,383,700	1921.....	347	49,712	2,663,300
1922.....	325	44,000	1,108,300	1922.....	392	75,679	2,674,580
1923.....	289	56,400	3,986,500	1923.....	206	102,896	6,907,390
1924.....	239	27,100	427,100	1924.....	261	23,976	1,204,500
1925.....	262	31,700	780,860	1925.....	239	145,778	2,559,700
1926.....	212	9,100	281,300	1926.....	206	52,891	1,711,200
1927—Jan.....	23	622	.....	SWITZERLAND			
Feb.....	6	212	.....		(d)	(e)	
Mar.....	18	1,124	.....	1919.....	237	21,294	.....
Apr.....	12	1,449	.....	1920.....	184	13,989	.....
May.....	26	588	.....	1921.....	55	2,786	.....
June.....	9	654	.....	1922.....	104	10,340	.....
July.....	22	1,148	.....	1923.....	44	3,567	.....
Aug.....	11	745	.....	1924.....	70	6,741	.....
Sept.....	19	2,201	.....	1925.....	42	3,299	.....
Oct.....	10	734	.....	SOUTH AFRICA			
NORWAY					(a)	(g)	
1921.....		(d)	(g)	1919.....	47	23,799	537,138
1922.....	89	154,421	3,583,742	1920.....	66	105,658	839,415
1923.....	26	2,168	91,380	1921.....	25	9,892	112,357
1924.....	57	24,665	796,274	1922.....	12	29,001	1,339,508
1925.....	61	63,117	5,152,386	1923.....	2	50	740
1926.....	84	13,752	666,650	1924.....	7	1,856	10,129
1926.....	113	51,487	2,205,000	1925.....	None	-	-
POLAND				CHINA (p)			
	(a)	(e)			(d)	(g)	
1921.....	704	510,499	.....	1918.....	25	6,455	.....
1922.....	802	607,268	4,638,744	1919.....	66	91,520	.....
1923.....	1,265	849,464	6,381,519	1920.....	46	46,140	.....
1924.....	929	581,685	7,137,322	1921.....	49	108,025	.....
1925.....	538	149,574	1,322,000	1922.....	91	139,050	.....
1926.....	583	143,581	1,382,133	1923.....	47	35,835	.....
1927—1st quarter.....	121	115,241	1,186,312	1924.....	56	61,860	.....
2nd quarter.....	187	54,976	477,445	1925.....	183	403,334	.....
RUMANIA				BRITISH INDIA			
	(d)	(e)			(c)	(g)	
1920.....	753	116,091	1,702,402	1921.....	400	523,155	6,637,862
1921.....	119	19,475	80,592	1922.....	278	435,434	3,972,727
1922.....	219	22,819	306,726	1923.....	.....	.....	.....
1923.....	.....	.....	291,045	1924.....	133	312,462	8,730,918
1924.....	88	11,453	212,365	1925.....	134	270,423	12,578,129
1925.....	73	19,857	209,891	1926.....	128	186,811	1,097,478
1926.....	361	93,121	326,000	1927—Jan.....	(a) 9	5,152	25,857
SPAIN				Feb.....	8	25,660	380,189
	(d)	(e)		March.....	11	38,765	284,805
1919.....	403	178,496	4,001,278	April.....	13	10,601	117,669
1920.....	424	244,684	7,261,762	May.....	19	17,944	92,213
1921.....	233	83,691	2,802,299	June.....	14	14,918	76,511
1922.....	429	119,417	2,672,567	July.....	9	9,869	49,652
1923.....	411	120,568	3,027,026	Aug.....	15	20,266	150,072
				Sept.....	10	23,931	331,896

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1927—*Concluded*

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
JAPAN				NEW ZEALAND			
	(d)	(g)			(b)	(g)	
1925.....	805	90,000		1919.....	45	4,030	
1926.....	1,005	100,000		1920.....	77	15,138	54,735
				1921.....	77	10,433	119,208
				1922.....	58	6,414	93,456
				1923.....	49	7,162	201,812
				1924.....	34	14,815	89,105
				1925.....	83	9,905	
				1926.....	59	6,264	
				1927—1st 9 months...	29	3,093	9,013
AUSTRALIA							
	(c)	(e)	(f)				
1919.....	460	100,300	6,308,226				
1920.....	554	102,519	1,872,065				
1921.....	624	120,198	956,617				
1922.....	445	100,263	858,685				
1923.....	274	66,093	1,145,977				
1924.....	504	132,569	918,646				
1925.....	499	164,599	1,128,570				
1926.....	360	80,768	1,310,261				
1927—1st quarter.....	110	44,992	792,645				
2nd quarter.....	85	17,844	295,657				

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (i) Including political strikes. (j) Excluding political strikes. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported. (m) Statistics are more complete from June, 1927, and the number of disputes is the number in effect at the end of the month. (n) Exclusive of general strike of April, 1920. (o) Strikes only. (p) Not official but a study made by a college professor at Peking.

Workmen's Compensation in Ontario in January

In January, the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board awarded \$569,775.50 in benefits, this being made up of \$478,330.10 in payments for compensation and \$91,445.40 for medical aid. These figures are higher than for January, 1927, when a total of \$538,374.81 was awarded, which included \$76,441.29 for medical aid. The accidents reported last month numbered 5,056, of which 58 were fatal. The figures for December, 1927, were 5,655 accidents, including 47 fatalities and the reports in January, 1927, 5,293, including 29 fatal cases. The total number of fatalities reported in the past six months is 266 which is considerably above the average for any six month period since 1926.

Commenting on these figures Mr. R. B. Morley, General Manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, tells of several accidents that have recently been investigated by the field force of the Associations. One of these involved the loss of the left hand of a seventeen year old operator, when his sleeve was caught in a revolving cylinder in a textile mill. Mr. Morley states that in certain types of industry, close attention must be paid to the type of clothes worn. Many

accidents would be prevented if operators wore tight fitting clothes and rolled the sleeves. Another serious accident was in a laundry when the operator failed to replace the guard on the extractor before starting the machine, this resulting in a right arm being broken in four places. A third preventable accident occurred at a plant when the ladder, on which the janitor was working, broke. This accident had serious results and is another instance of the necessity for reasonable inspection of all equipment being used. A fatality involving a machinist's helper was caused by a large motor truck crushing the helper between casting and the rear of the truck. Too many serious accidents have happened within the last several months and, according to the investigations made by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, many of these would have been prevented by the exercise of a little more care and caution.

By an amendment to Regulation 48, under the Moving Pictures Act of British Columbia, the license fee payable for a projectionist's license in the province has been reduced from \$10 to \$2.

OLD AGE PENSIONS REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS pursuant to the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) were made on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, by order of the Governor General on June 25, 1927, and amended by another order on September 26, 1927. A further amendment was made by an order on January 16, 1928, after consultation with the pension authority of British Columbia, in which province the Old Age Pensions Act is now in effect. (The provincial regulations under the Act were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1927, page 926). The new amendment eliminates a subsection which sanctioned the use of a certificate of service in any of His Majesty's forces as evidence in determining the age of an applicant. The full text of the existing regulations is as follows:—

THE OLD AGE PENSIONS REGULATIONS

Short Title

1. These regulations may be cited as The Old Age Pensions Regulations.

Interpretation

2. (a) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, "The Act" means The Old Age Pensions Act, 1927.

(b) The definition of expressions contained in The Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, shall apply to the said expressions whenever used in these Regulations.

(c) "to lodge" means to be present in person in circumstances consistent with an intention to reside.

Provision as to Notices

3. (a) Any notice or other document required or authorized to be sent or delivered for the purpose of these Regulations shall be in writing.

(b) Any notice or other document required or authorized to be sent or delivered to any person by the pension authority for the purpose of these Regulations shall be deemed to be duly sent or delivered at the time at which the notice or document is posted to that person at his ordinary address.

When Application May be Made

4. An application for a pension may be made at any time after the proposed pensioner has reached the age of sixty-nine years and nine months.

Method of Making Application

5. (a) Every person who desires to make application for pension under the Act shall complete the form of application prescribed by the pension authority; this application shall contain, inter alia, the full name of the applicant, his address, occupation, sex, conjugal state, age, date of birth, place of birth, nation-

ality, date of naturalization, place of residence during the past twenty years, income (including income of spouse), other means of subsistence, description of any property transferred within the past five years with name of transferee.

(b) Every pension authority shall supply a form *gratis* to any person who desires to make an application and if so requested shall give all necessary information and assistance in completing the said form.

Investigation of Claims

6. As soon as may be after receiving any application the pension authority shall take all necessary steps to ascertain whether the applicant is entitled to a pension and if he is so entitled, what rate of pension should be paid.

Age

7. (1) For the purpose of determining the age of any person regard may be had to any of the following documents:

- (a) Certificate of birth;
- (b) Certificate of baptism;
- (c) Entries in a family Bible or other genealogical record or memorandum of the family of the pensioner;
- (d) The returns of any census taken more than 30 years before the date of application for such pension, provided:

(i) That any request for census information by a pension authority be made with the consent in writing of the person regarding whom the information is required.

(ii) That the specific locality (city, town, village, township or rural municipality) in which the applicant resided at the date of the census aforesaid be stated;

(iii) That any information supplied by the Bureau shall be confidential and shall not be used for any other purpose than that of the administration of The Old Age Pensions Act; and

(iv) That a request for census information be made only in the event of failure to obtain information under the immediately preceding subsections;

and when better evidence cannot be obtained

(e) A statutory declaration setting forth that none of the certificates above referred to in this Regulation are obtainable, and a further statutory declaration as to the age of the pensioner by any person who has knowledge of the fact.

(2) The pension authority, however, shall not be bound to accept evidence mentioned in this clause and may accept other evidence not herein mentioned.

Nationality

8. (1) For the purpose of determining the nationality of any person regard may be had to any of the following documents:—

- (a) Certificate of birth;
- (b) Certificate of baptism;
- (c) Certificate of service in any of His Majesty's forces;
- (d) Certificate of Naturalization; and

(c) When better evidence cannot be obtained a statutory declaration or evidence under oath by any person who has knowledge of the fact.

(2) The pension authority, however, shall not be bound to accept evidence mentioned in this clause and may accept other evidence not herein mentioned.

9. Every pension authority shall be entitled to obtain without charge from the Department of the Secretary of State or any other Department any information available in such Department as to the nationality of any pensioner.

Residence

10. An applicant shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption, be presumed to have been resident in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of the pension if he (a) has actually lodged within Canada on at least 4,384 days within the said twenty years, and (b) has not within the said twenty years been absent from Canada for more than 731 consecutive days, but in no case shall a pensioner be deemed a resident of Canada for twenty years unless he lodged within Canada some time at least twenty years prior to making application.

11. An applicant shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption, be presumed to have resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension if he is then residing in the province, and if he has lodged therein on at least 1,095 days in the said five years, but in no case shall a pensioner be presumed to be a resident of such province for five years unless he lodged within said province some time at least five years prior to making application.

12. For the purpose of determining the province in which an applicant has resided, and subject to Regulations 10 and 11, if an applicant had left Canada and subsequently returned to Canada he shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption, be presumed to have continued to reside in the province which he left until the date of his return.

13. If an applicant was employed and paid by the Dominion of Canada or any province for services performed without Canada, or if his travelling expenses out of Canada were paid by Canada or by any province or municipality, he shall when he was so employed or while his travelling expenses were paid, be presumed to have continued to lodge in that province of Canada in which he was resident immediately before entering such employment or proceeding on the journey in respect of which his travelling expenses were paid.

14. An applicant who has been employed on a ship registered at or sailing regularly from any Canadian port shall be presumed to have lodged in Canada during the whole time he was employed on such ship, and in such province where he last resided previous to such employment.

15. An applicant who was employed by any railway company having its head office in Canada, on trains running out of Canada, or the wife of such pensioner, shall be presumed to have lodged in the province in which was

situate the Canadian terminus to and from which such trains were operated during the whole time he was employed on such trains.

Income

16. In determining the income of a pensioner receivable in the form of periodic payments in the nature of an annuity to which he is entitled, his income shall (a) if he has a right to assign or charge the same, be taken as equal to 5 per cent of the present value of his right thereto, or (b) if he has no right to assign or charge the same, the full amount thereof.

17. The income of a pensioner derivable from real property shall be taken as equal to 5 per cent of the assessed value in excess of the encumbrances thereof, and the income of a pensioner derivable from personal property shall be taken as equal to 5 per cent of the cash value thereof.

18. Where a pensioner lives with his or her wife or husband, his or her income shall be taken to be equal to one-half of the sum of the incomes, calculated as in the Act and these Regulations provided, receivable by each of them separately.

Transfer of Property

19. A transfer of property made more than five years before the date of an application for pension shall be deemed not to have been made for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

When Pension Shall Commence

20. Every pension granted shall commence on the day after the application is received by the pension authority, or on the day when the pensioner first becomes entitled, whichever is the later.

Manner Pension Payable

21. Pensions shall be payable monthly in such manner as may be provided by provincial regulation.

Suspension of Pension

22. The payment of a pension shall be suspended during the lawful imprisonment of the pensioner for an offence.

Increase or Reduction of Pension

23. Every pensioner shall forthwith report to the pension authority any increase in his real or personal property of a total value of \$100 or more, occurring by devolution, bequest or gift or any other change in his financial condition.

24. Any pensioner who desires to make a claim for an increase of pension to which he may be entitled under the Act shall complete the form of claim provided, and deliver the form when completed to the proper pension authority, who shall investigate the claim as provided herein.

Management of Pensioner's Property

25. Any pension authority may, if so authorized by the law of the province, and with the consent of the pensioner, assume the management of any property belonging to the pensioner.

26. Every pension authority shall be entitled to recover from a pensioner any sum improperly

paid by way of pension whether as the result of the non-disclosure of facts innocent or false representations or any other cause.

Accounting

27. Any sums due by Canada to any province in settlement of Canada's half share of the net amount expended by any province in the payment of pensions shall be ascertained as of the last day of March, June, September and December, and shall be paid as soon thereafter as possible.

28. In calculating the amount due by Canada to any province no account shall be taken of any sums which, under the provisions of the Act, such province is liable to reimburse another province or to be reimbursed by another province in respect of a pension granted therein or in such other province, nor shall any account be taken of the cost of administering or paying pensions.

29. In calculating the amount in which any province is liable to be reimbursed by another province under the provisions of Section 10 of the Act, regard shall be had only to the net amount of the pension paid by the province to

be reimbursed after deducting therefrom the amount payable by Canada on account of such pension.

30. Balances due by one province to another province under the provisions of the Act shall be settled quarterly as of the same dates as the sums due by Canada are payable from time to time.

31. The Minister charged with the administration of the Act may at any time require the province to furnish information, detailed or otherwise, in connection with statements of account rendered by the province.

Interprovincial Board

32. An Interprovincial Board is authorized to be established with powers to interpret and recommend alterations in the Regulations, such Board to be appointed by the Governor in Council.

The Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, is pleased to order that the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, and regulations made thereunder, be, and it is hereby vested in the Minister of Labour.

POLITICAL FUNDS OF BRITISH TRADE UNIONS

THE Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act passed in Great Britain in 1927, (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1927, page 944), among its other provisions, amended the law as it previously existed with regard to the political funds of trade unions. Since the passing of the Act, the British trade unions have taken steps to comply with the new requirements. The following communication received by the International Labour Office from a reliable source may be of interest as showing the procedure adopted in a typical case for this purpose.

The above named Act has placed upon the unions which desire to carry on "political" work for their members the obligations to bring the rules of the union into conformity with the requirements of the Act and thereby legalise both the collection of any moneys from the members for the carrying on of political work, and also the use of the funds so collected for the political side of the union's work.

It should be stated for the purpose of a clear understanding of the important alteration insisted upon by the Act, that under the old Act of Parliament the unions, once they had secured the proper authority for their political rules and therefore for carrying on political activities, in most instances had in their rules a statement as to what portion of the contributions was allocated to this part of the union's work. If a member objected to any portion of his contribution being spent upon political work, he had to obtain a form from the branch secretary, called a form of exemption notice, on which he stated that he so objected. This form the member then handed back to the branch officer and thus

secured exemption from payment of any sum to the political fund of the union.

Under the new Act the process is reversed, that is the union must secure from the member a signed document stating that he is willing and agrees to contribute to the political fund of the union.

This document is then kept in the custody of the union and is the authority of the union for putting into its political fund any portion of the member's contribution.

To enable a union to carry out political work in the future, it is required that the rules of the union must be in accordance with the requirements of the Act and must secure the authority and sanction of the Registrar of Friendly Societies. Thus it has become necessary for all those unions which desire to continue their political work to secure the authority of the membership for the necessary alterations to the rules of the union, whether registered unions or not. A draft of the new rules is then sent to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for registration and his signature showing that the requirements of the law have been fulfilled. If they are not found to be in conformity with the law, the Registrar sends them back pointing out where alterations are necessary before he can sign them and thus give them the force of law. The alterations named by the Registrar being dealt with by the union, they are again submitted, and if found to be in order by the Registrar, he signs them and certifies them as being in agreement with the law, and therefore they become operative as and from January, 1928.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA

THE annual report of the Department of Labour of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, was issued during the current month. The principal activities of the Department are described under fifteen heads as follows:— (1) Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; (2) Conciliation Work; (3) Fair Wages; (4) Statistics; (5) LABOUR GAZETTE; (6) Labour Organizations in Canada; (7) Organization in industry, commerce and the professions in Canada; (8) Labour legislation in Canada; (9) the Departmental library; (10) Combines Investigation Act; (11) Government Annuities Act; (12) Old Age Pensions Act; (13) Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; (14) Technical Education Act; (15) International Labour Organization.

The report mentions two important services that were carried out by the Department during the parliamentary session of 1927, the first being in connection with the Old Age Pensions Act, which involved a large amount of additional work in the Department, and the second in preparing the amendment to the Trade Mark and Design Act, whereby trade union labels may be registered for the purpose of preventing their unauthorized use and preventing fraudulent imitations (Both these measures have been fully described in the LABOUR GAZETTE (April, 1927, pages 374 and 380 etc.).

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The position of this Act in view of its amendment in 1925 and the subsequent legislation in the several provinces was stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1927, page 33. There was no change during the year under review in the jurisdiction of the department in relation to the settlement of industrial disputes.

Nineteen applications under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were dealt with, resulting in the establishment of eleven Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. Nine boards reported during the fiscal year; in each case the strike which had been feared was averted and work continued steadily. In four cases the dispute concerned was amicably adjusted by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and the agreement formed a part of the board's unanimous report. The report of a fifth board was also unanimous, and no strike occurred in this case. The four other boards presented majority and minority reports, and in two instances the recommendations contained in the majority report were accepted by the parties concerned as an adjustment of the differences. The two remaining disputes proved

more difficult, the majority findings of the board being rejected by the employees in one case and by the company in the other. The disputes in question involved, respectively, 15,000 conductors, trainmen and yardmen in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways, and 6,300 clerks, freight handlers, station agents, etc., employed on eastern and western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The employees in each case, by a large majority, voted in favour of a strike unless a settlement satisfactory to their representatives was otherwise secured. The Hon. Mr. Heenan, Minister of Labour, assisted in one instance by the Minister of Railways and Canals, intervened personally in the two controversies and on each occasion secured a resumption of negotiations during which a compromise was effected, thus avoiding interruption in the transportation service of the two major Canadian railways.

The report contains a full account of the circumstances leading to the framing of the Act. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the intent of which is more fully set forth in its complete title, "An Act to aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts in Mines and Industries connected with Public Utilities," became law on March 22, 1907. The incident leading immediately to the conception of the statute was a prolonged strike in the coal mines at Lethbridge, Alberta, which had threatened to cause a fuel famine in the Prairie Provinces during the previous winter. Negotiations resulting in a settlement of the strike were conducted by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, then Deputy Minister of Labour and now Prime Minister of Canada, who, in his report on the subject, dealt at length with the danger and loss to the country ensuing from such stoppages and recommended that consideration be given by Parliament to industrial disputes legislation which would have as its dominant motive the prevention of strikes seriously menacing the public safety. The outcome of this suggestion was the enactment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which is popularly known as "the Lemieux Act", being named after the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who, in his capacity as Minister of Labour, presented the Bill to Parliament. The essence of the legislation is the provision that in disputes arising in mines and public utility industries no strike or lockout may be lawfully declared until after the subject of the dispute in question has been investigated by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and every reasonable effort has been made to bring the parties concerned to

an agreement. The Act does not forbid strikes or lockouts failing an ultimate agreement, but forbids them only pending inquiry before a board. The award of a board is not binding unless the parties agree to make it so. At least thirty days' notice is required to be given by employers and employees regarding an intended or desired change affecting wages or working conditions, and the Act prescribes further that, in the case of a dispute arising, any such contemplated change may not take place until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a board.

Penalties are named in the statute for employers causing a lockout or change in wages or hours, and for employees engaging in a strike, prior to board proceedings; also for persons who incite, encourage or aid those taking part in such strikes or lockouts.

The report outlines the controversies which have arisen on the question of the constitutionality of the Act, with particular reference to the litigation which resulted in the amendment of 1925; and describes fully the machinery used in its administration.

The total number of applications under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act received during the twenty years which have elapsed since the enactment of the statute in March, 1907, is 661; Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established in 461 disputes, leaving 200 cases in which the dispute was settled by other agencies than those of a Conciliation Board, or it was found that the dispute did not come within the provisions of the statute. Of the 461 disputes so referred and as to each of which it had been declared on oath that a strike or lockout was believed to be impending, a cessation of work was averted or ended in all save 37 cases.

Conciliation Work

Apart from the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the services of the officers of the Department of Labour were utilized during the year in the adjustment of a number of labour disputes through conciliation. In certain cases in which application had been made for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it was found that the Act did not apply, but the department lent the assistance of its officers in promoting an amicable settlement. In many of the disputes where a settlement was secured by conciliation, no strike took place and it was deemed desirable to give the matter as little publicity as possible. Some of the best work of the department achieved in this way often is known, therefore, to the disputants alone.

The Minister of Labour took an active part personally in proceedings in certain cases. In several instances the disputes in question had previously been referred to boards established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In other instances the good offices of the Department of Labour in the settlement of labour disputes were exerted through the Fair Wages Officers, who are stationed at different industrial centres.

Fair Wages on Government Contracts

The fair wages policy of the Government of Canada is based on a resolution of the House of Commons which was adopted at the session of 1900 in the terms following:—

"That it is resolved that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

"It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

The policy outlined in this resolution was accepted at once by the Government and has been adhered to during the years which have since passed. Since the inception of the Fair Wages Policy in 1900, fair wages officers have been employed by the Department of Labour to prepare fair wages schedules as required and to assist in the adjustment of complaints and disputes arising from time to time as to the proper rates observable under the terms of Government contracts.

During the year 1926-27 the Department of Labour prepared fair wages conditions in connection with the execution of sixty-nine contracts. These were divided among the different departments of the Government as follows: Railways and Canals, 6; Marine and Fisheries, 2; National Defence, 1; Indian Affairs, 4; and Public Works, 56.

Statistics

Statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and published by the Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900 as required by statute (Conciliation and Labour Act, chapter 96, Re-

vised Statutes, 1906, section 12). In accordance with the "Statistics Act, 1918," and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, statistics are collected and published in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

An important feature of this arrangement is the use by the department of the classification of industries and occupations drawn up in the bureau and followed by various departments of the Federal Government Service in the compilation and publication of records and statistics.

This section of the report contains information as to strikes and lockouts, wages and hours; prices and cost of living, and as to fatal industrial accidents.

Labour Gazette

The monthly publication of the LABOUR GAZETTE was one of the original functions of the Department of Labour as prescribed by section 10 of the Conciliation Act of 1900 (section 12 of the Conciliation and Labour Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 96), under which the department was established.

The LABOUR GAZETTE was published monthly in English and French during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, which was the twenty-sixth year of its existence, the average number distributed each month being 9,143 of the English, and 1,504 of the French editions. The average monthly paid circulation was 6,436, or 5,567 of the English edition and 869 of the French.

Labour Organization

The department has continued the publication of the annual reports on labour organization in Canada, that for 1926 being the sixteenth. These reports, which are prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch, give much information as to the nature of the labour unions with which the Canadian organized workers are identified, and contain complete statistics of organized labour in the Dominion, as well as setting forth some of the more important activities of trade unionists.

Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada

In addition to the report discussed in the last section, the work of the Labour Intelligence Branch includes the preparation of the Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada. This report was originated in 1921 with a view to meeting the demand for information showing

the extent to which organization prevails in the Dominion among persons engaged in industrial, commercial and professional pursuits. The marked approval given the first report prompted the issuance of a second volume on the same subject, and since 1923 the report has appeared annually, that for 1926 being counted as the fifth.

Labour Legislation in Canada

The annual report on Labour Legislation in Canada for 1926 is the twelfth report on this subject to be issued by the department and the sixth supplement to the volume showing labour legislation in Canada as existing on December 31, 1920. The first report of the series was issued in 1915 and contained the text of the labour laws which had been enacted by the Parliament of Canada and by the provincial legislatures up to December 31, 1915. This volume was followed by annual supplements in the years 1916-19. The report for 1920 was again a consolidation covering legislation to the end of that year, and supplements thereto have been issued annually. The introduction to each report contains a summary of the principal laws which have been passed during the year. Since 1922 the reports have been published in French as well as in English. The English edition of each supplement contains a cumulative index covering the contents of the basic volume and supplements.

Library

The library of the Department of Labour was organized in 1900 when the department was created, and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other Governments carrying on work along similar lines, the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world. In addition to the official publications thus received, there is a valuable collection of publications of labour organizations and periodicals and newspapers published in the interests of organized labour. Subject to the requirements of the departmental officers, the material in the library is at the disposal of the general public. Volumes are loaned to students and others in different parts of the country, and bibliographies are prepared and special information compiled when required.

Combines Investigation Act

The most important investigation conducted under the Combines Investigation Act during the fiscal year concerned the operations of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, an or-

ganzation of wholesale and retail druggists and manufacturers, established to fix the resale prices of proprietary medicines and toilet articles. The results of the operations of the association in certain respects and the means adopted to enforce the maintenance of prices were reported by the registrar to be against the public interest and therefore in contravention of the Combines Investigation Act. A more extensive investigation was thereupon urged by the association, and was authorized by the minister. The subsequent history of this case has been followed in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (November, 1927, page 1165, etc.).

An inquiry into an illegal combine in the distribution of fruits and vegetables produced in Ontario was completed during the year by the commissioner. Mr. Lewis Duncan, who reported that in his opinion there had been no contravention of the Combines Investigation Act, but that the inquiry had disclosed certain marketing conditions and practices prejudicial to the interests of growers and consumers. The report was brought to the attention of the proper authorities, and as a result legislation was enacted by the Ontario Legislature providing for the regulation of the sale of fruit and vegetables on consignment by requiring that records should be kept and shippers notified regarding sales of their products. Other inquiries during the fiscal year related to the basic industries as well as to manufacturing and the distributive trades. The points involved in these cases included the principle of resale price maintenance, price-fixing by manufacturers and by distributors, exclusive dealing arrangements, withholding of supplies for various reasons, and other methods alleged to be in undue restraint of trade.

Dominion Government Annuities

As an incentive to thrift there has been on the federal statute books since 1908 a Government Annuities Act, under which individuals may, with absolute security and at an exceptionally low cost, make provision for their old age by the purchase of annuities. During recent years there has been an increasing evidence of the desire of Canadian citizens of moderate incomes to take advantage of the facilities offered by the annuities system. On March 31, 1927, there were 7,713 annuity contracts in force, purchase money received to that date totalling \$13,588,105.88, over 60 per cent of this money having been received during the past five years. Five hundred and three annuities were purchased during the fiscal year 1926-27, the total value of the contracts being \$195,360.28, an average of about \$388 for each annuitant.

Old Age Pensions Act

The report contains a full account of the movement which culminated in the enactment of this measure in 1927. The legislation provides for a Dominion-Provincial system, under which the administration and payment of pensions is entrusted to the provinces, the Dominion Government to reimburse each province coming into the scheme one-half of the net sum disbursed by the province in pensions. The system is not effective in a province until the province has passed legislation authorizing payment of pensions and agreeing to bear one-half of the cost. The continuance of the federal grant is designated as dependent upon an agreement between the Dominion and each of the provinces desiring to come into the scheme, the agreement to be terminable only upon the repeal of the provincial legislation authorizing payment of pensions or upon ten years' notice by the Dominion.

It is not anticipated that the cost of administering old age pensions will bear heavily on the provinces, as administrative machinery for dealing with workmen's compensation, mothers' allowances, etc., is already available in practically every province and could be utilized in the administration of old age pensions.

In view of the desirability of having the scheme uniform in all the provinces, the Act specifies the classes of persons who shall be entitled to pension. A pension shall be granted to every person who is a British subject (or, being a widow, who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage) of seventy years of age and upwards who has been resident in Canada for at least twenty years immediately preceding the date of commencement of a pension and who has lived in the province in which the application is made for at least five years immediately preceding the granting of a pension. A person will be disqualified from receiving a pension who is an Indian as defined by the Indian Act, or who has made any voluntary transfer of property in order to qualify for a pension. The maximum pension payable is fixed at \$240 yearly, and from this will be deducted the amount of any private income received by the pensioner in excess of \$125 a year, the total of any pensioner's income, including pension, being, therefore, \$365 a year or \$1 a day.

Employment Offices Co-ordination Act

The report contains the ninth annual report of the Employment Service of Canada, and describes the functions and organization of this service, special mention being made of the work carried on on behalf of handicapped ex-service men. The employment offices whose

co-ordination and uniformity of methods are sought are the employment offices of the various provincial governments. The desired co-operation of the provinces, one with the other and all with the Department of Labour, is obtained by the device of federal subventions for employment service work provided for in the Act. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity are commonly considered as a single organization known as "The Employment Service of Canada."

Emanating from the administration of the Act is the supplementary function recited in (c) Section 2—that of collecting, compiling and publishing information which sheds light on the currently prevailing trend of the volume of employment. To fulfil this mission two classes of statistics are regularly prepared: (1) administrative statistics—those showing the volume of work performed by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada; and (2) trade union statistics—those compiled on the basis of monthly returns forwarded voluntarily by over 1,500 local trade unions, showing the percentages of their memberships unemployed. These statistics are all published monthly in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Technical Education Act

Disbursements during the fiscal year to the provinces under the provisions of the Technical Education Act amounted to \$1,047,535.80, distributed as follows: British Columbia, \$56,627.03; Alberta, \$85,789.16; Saskatchewan, \$18,021.83; Manitoba, \$20,056.34; Ontario, \$347,636.30; Quebec, \$403,944.35; New Brunswick, \$76,208.59; Nova Scotia, \$31,494.87; Prince Edward Island, \$7,757.33. These grants are made with a view to assisting the provinces in promoting and developing technical or voca-

tional education for industrial workers. Summaries of the work accomplished in the respective provinces are given in the chapter discussing the operations of the Act. During the year the Technical Education Branch convened the Second National Conference on Technical Education, at which representatives from every province met and discussed problems of mutual interest.

Under the Technical Education Act as at present enacted the federal grants expire on March 31, 1929. A resolution was adopted by the conference urging the continuance of the grants for a further period of ten years. The conference also recommended the inclusion of agricultural instruction under the provisions of the Technical Education Act in such provinces as are not earning their full annual appropriations.

International Labour Organization (League of Nations)

Under this heading the report gives a full account of the Organization which was formed under the authority of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. The Department of Labour is entrusted with the duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Office, but also with other departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies were also prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires which were circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office. The performance of these duties has necessarily entailed a close study on the part of officers of the department of the various technical questions which have figured on the various conference agenda and meetings of the Governing Body and of questionnaires received from the International Labour Office.

Clothing Workers' Housing Scheme in New York

The Amalgamated Housing Corporation, a private limited dividend company organized in New York by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which expects to afford housing relief for 303 families by the middle of February, received official approval from the State Board of Housing in January. When the operation is completed, there will be six apartment houses, containing in all 1,185 rooms, which will rent at the rate of \$11 a room. The total cost of the operation will be \$1,825,000, of which \$1,200,000 has been lent by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,

in accordance with its announced policy of providing mortgage for low-cost housing approved by the State Board. The balance represents investments of co-operators, many of whom will be tenants later. The buildings are all five-storey brick "walk-ups" of two, three, four and five-room apartments, providing maximum light and ventilation. Every room will receive direct sunlight. A central heating plant has been installed, and each apartment is furnished with electricity, hot and cold water, tub and shower, ice boxes and gas ranges.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT OF QUEBEC

THE annual report of the Department of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1927, has been issued recently. The functions of this Department include the supervision of all proceedings under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act; inspection of industrial establishments from the standpoint of the health and safety of the workers; the carrying out of the policy of the Provincial Government in requiring the payment of fair wages on government contracts; superintending licensed registry offices for domestic servants; administering the Boiler Inspection Act, and the act respecting the prevention of fires and supervision of the inspection of foundries. Another important duty of the Department is in connection with the issue of educational certificates to children under sixteen years of age, such certificates being required under amendments of 1919 to the Industrial Establishments Act before these children may be employed for wages. The work of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission also is under the supervision of the Department.

Factories.—In regard to the inspection of industrial establishments, public buildings, boilers, etc., performed by the Department's inspectors, there was a considerable increase in the number of inspections over 1925-1926. During the year ending June 30, 1927, 3,115 industrial establishments, 1,005 public buildings and 2,358 boilers were inspected, the provincial inspections of boilers totalling 1,578. In addition, 138 mills, 75 creameries and 122 churches were inspected. It was pointed out that the inspection of church heating systems formerly cost five dollars, but that the Department now does this work free, as well as the inspection of the electric wiring and fixtures in churches. In view of the numerous visits of its boiler inspectors and the inspections of its inspector-electricians, the Department was in constant touch, through interviews or correspondence, with all patrons, owners or directors of public buildings throughout the year.

Electrical Inspection.—The annual report of the Electricians' Branch showed a considerable increase in the number of inspections in the recruiting of electricians, and in the number of examinations, renewals and inscription of plans. This report noted that the conference of the representatives of the different provinces and insurance companies, held at Winnipeg, made possible the adoption of a uniform electric code throughout the Dominion.

Commenting on the inspection of public buildings, Mr. Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labour, made the following observation on the catastrophe of the Laurier theatre fire in Montreal in January, 1927:—

"The awful catastrophe of January last to the Laurier Palace caused widespread sorrow throughout the province, and the Government Inspection Branch and that of the City of Montreal joined hands to search for the cause of the disaster.

"The fire was barely out when our inspector-electricians examined the electric wires and operators' apartment which were found intact.

"Much was said at the time about the insufficiency of the municipal regulations. This is an error; the city by-laws regarding fire prevention, while not perfect, would be amply sufficient if a staff of six or eight inspectors, under the direction of a competent chief, had the exclusive duty of supervising theatres and public halls in the city. As a result of the unfortunate fire, the department's inspectors had to immediately set to work and visit all theatres and halls in the small towns of the province."

Employment of Children.—Dealing with the registration of children, the report emphasizes that the official certificate upon the child's education and his baptism certificate are the indispensable requirements to enter a factory. It is stated that "no factory owner or company now thinks of evading this obligation," and that "the story of children ten to twelve years old in factories is dead." Encouraging reports were received regarding the attendance at night schools of young factory employees whose education was deficient at the time of the examination. In Montreal, 2,191 children were registered during the year. The total number of children registered in Montreal division since the enforcement of the law is 26,715. The Quebec inspectors issued 545 certificates during the year for admission to factories while the Eastern Townships inspectors issued 349, making a total of 3,085 registrations.

Sunday Observance.—It was reported that over fifteen investigations were made in various centers in the Province regarding Sunday work. Many of the complaints were found to be exaggerated, and in other cases the work was urgent and indispensable to factory operation. Commenting on this matter, the Deputy Minister expressed himself as follows: "No matter what we do, it will always be difficult to stop, for twelve or fifteen hours,

plants requiring continuous firing which are being constantly installed in the new districts in the north of the Province. Indispensable repairs, inherent requirements of the kind of factory, climatic conditions and a thousand other reasons militate against the strict observance of Sunday and create a burdensome situation for the department's officers, who are obliged to make night inspections in answer to complaints sent in to the Government."

Fair Wages.—Other complaints received had to do with fair wages for work under government contracts. These were as follows:

1. Painters employed in painting the Bordeaux Gaol complained that they were not receiving current wages. After inquiry this was settled to the satisfaction of both parties.
2. Carpenters of a tramways company complained as to wages, and this matter was also settled to the satisfaction of both parties.
3. The complaint of the joiners employed by the Lavigueur company was declared to be unfounded and dismissed.

Employment Bureaus.—The report of the general superintendent of employment bureaus indicated an active and successful year, 26,056 persons having been placed by the bureaus. This total exceeded by 3,000 the placements of the previous year. The summary of the total operations of the five bureaus for the year was as follows: Registrations, 48,664; vacancies notified by employers, 30,609; situations offered by bureaus, 29,679; persons placed, 26,056. The industries supplied included: agriculture, cutting of pulpwood and lumber, building, railways, hotels, restaurants, etc. It was pointed out that a factor of great importance was the development of water powers, which attracted foreign capital and gave employment to thousands of workmen. Under a new regulation, the municipal authorities have assumed the task of licensing and supervising servant registry offices, re-establishing, for such purpose, the annual tax. Owing to the many complaints sent to the Department it was considered advisable that a closer supervision should be exercised by the city's licence department with the co-operation of the police in each ward.

Trade Disputes Act.—The report of the Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration under the Quebec Trade Disputes Act stated that the spirit of conciliation which has prevailed for some years in the relations between employers and workmen, "was still more effective than formerly," only one re-

quest to intervene in a dispute having been received. This dispute centered about a demand for increased wages and better sanitary conditions on behalf of the employees of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated in the gas plant at town of Lasalle. One hundred and sixty-eight workmen—all members of the Gas Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 16571, of Montreal—were involved. After three weeks of negotiation, conducted by the Registrar, the company and its employees agreed to sign a contract for a period of one year. The Registrar also used his good offices in two other strikes—one of clothing employees at St. Hyacinthe and the other of cement workers in Montreal. In both cases the difficulties were settled by the parties themselves. A complaint was received from the female telephone operators in Quebec that the company obliged them to work on Sunday without a day of rest during the week. This case was investigated, the manager admitting that the complaint was founded, but that there had been an involuntary mistake. Instructions were immediately given that no operator should hereafter work for more than six consecutive days.

The industrial accidents during the year totalled to 1,616. Of this number, 1,516 were classed as slight; 73 as serious, while 27 were fatal.

The article on page 148 deals with the section of the report which related to Women's Minimum Wages.

The enactment by the United States Congress of a law providing accident compensation for harbour workers in the United States was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 397. The act took effect on July 1, 1927. From that date to January more than 5,800 accidents to longshoremen and other employees on harbour craft and docks were reported to the federal commissioner, and a settlement was effected in more than 4,000 cases. Most of the injured workers are stevedores and their injuries extend from injured fingers to mortal wounds. The law covers all men engaged in dock and marine work except the masters and crews of vessels. Accidents occurring in the loading or unloading of vessels, by falls into the holds of ships, contacts with machinery and in other ways. More than 2,000 companies are affected by the law, including trucking and shipping companies and concerns engaged in work at the piers.

FIRST REPORT OF WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION OF QUEBEC

THE first annual report of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission of the Province of Quebec forms part of the General Report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour. The report details the activities of this body during the year ending June 30, 1927. The Commission is composed of Messrs. Gus Francq, chairman; E. Richard, C. J. Griffin, O. Brunet and A. Crowe, secretary.

Cost of Living.—After its own organization, the Commission prepared an estimate of a workwoman's living expenses. A questionnaire was drawn up for this purpose, and sent to the workwomen's organizations, leagues, female professional associations as well as to individual workwomen in various industries. A number of replies were received, indicating a minimum weekly living cost of \$10.85 and a maximum of \$19.81. Although there was this marked difference existing in the estimates submitted, it was considered to be more apparent than real, for the estimated cost of board, cost of clothing and maintenance were found to be nearly the same, the divergencies in views being principally in fictitious costs and incidentals. This factor enabled the Commission to realize that the workwoman's cost of living is generally higher in large industrial centres than in small ones. It also helped to establish a standard estimate after a public conference with the representatives of the organizations, which had replied to the questionnaire, assisted by experts in the subject, at which the various estimates were minutely scrutinized and discussed.

The standard estimate applies to a workwoman living in the City of Montreal, this standard being accepted as a reasonable basis for the minimum wage rates. It amounts to \$12.20 per week, or \$634.40 a year, and is distributed as follows: Room and board \$7 a week, or \$364 a year; clothing \$138 a year; sundries \$132.40 a year.

Division of the Province into Zones.—When the estimate had been established, it was thought that the Province should be divided into groups of inhabitants, so that the minima of wages fixed, and the conditions and cost of living as well as the needs of the industry might accord. Three large divisions were established. The first comprising Montreal and its immediate suburbs, being the Island of Montreal with a 10-mile boundary around it; the second including the cities of Quebec and Levis and any other town of 25,000 in-

habitants or over, outside of the first group; the third composed of the rest of the Province. It was however decided that for certain industries or particular cases, the third group could be subdivided or combined with the second.

Division of Industries by Groups.—As wages and working conditions vary not only by locality, but also from one industry to another—by reason of a longer apprenticeship, harder or more exhausting work, etc.—the Commission thought it wise to subdivide the industries into various groups as follows:

1. Laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning establishments
2. Food: comprising confectionery, chocolate, biscuit and canning factories (except those in which the work is only for a season) in all their branches.
3. Bookmaking industry: including printing in all its branches.
4. Paper making: including manufactures of cardboard boxes, paper bags, stationery and other establishments making paper or paper products.
5. Textile factories in all their branches and operations.
6. Needle trade: including tailoring, clothing, linen, millinery, fur, tents, flags, etc., workshops, in all their branches.
7. Shoe factories and other leather trades as well as rubber factories, in all their branches.
8. Tobacco, cigar and cigarette factories, in all their branches.
9. Manufactures of pharmaceutical and chemical products, drugs, toilet articles, cereals, in all their branches.
10. Any other workshop, plant, factory or industrial establishment not included nor covered by the foregoing groups.

These groups are subject to modification, according to circumstances. They may be combined or subdivided according to industrial needs.*

*Order No. 1 (laundries, etc., in Montreal), was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1926, page 1195; order No. 2 (laundries, etc., in rest of Province), March, 1927, page 271; order No. 3 (printing, bookbinding, etc., in Montreal), November, 1927, page 1174; order No. 4 (printing, etc., in rest of Province), January, 1928, page 39.

The Commission expressed its opinion regarding the question of a uniform wage for the Province as follows:—

"We have been repeatedly asked why the Commission did not establish a uniform wage for the whole province, or several uniform wages for the various geographical districts of the Province, the cost of living not varying sufficiently from one place to another, or from one industry to another, to prevent such a decision.

"Experience has shown that if this method be the easiest and simplest to apply, it was neither the most just nor the most equitable. Moreover, it has not been a success in the provinces or countries where tried because it did not obtain the sympathy nor the co-operation of the parties interested, which have to be obtained by an amicable and free discussion of the conditions of an industry by means of conferences between employers and workwomen. Further, there would be no need for the Commission if it had only to fix minima for uniform wages; a clause in the Industrial Establishments' Act would effect this. In addition to establishing minimum wages, the Commission has to consider unskilled workwomen, apprentices, aged and infirm or handicapped workwomen, as well as the number and proportion of these in each establishment, the resources and particular needs of each industry. We must also remember that one industry is in a position to pay better wages than another, being more prosperous or employing more skilled workwomen, all of which creates varying conditions from one trade to another and necessitates special consideration in each instance.

Orders Issued.—Upon this basis, the Commission investigated the situation in the first group, consisting of laundries, dye works and dry cleaning establishments in the City of Montreal.

As a result, the first conference was held in the Montreal Court House, on November 10, and the decision of the representatives of patrons, workwomen and the public was approved by the Commission. On November 11 the first order under the Act was issued; but in order to give employers in this industry every latitude to adapt contracts and working conditions, the date of its coming into force was fixed for the 1st of March, 1927.

A second conference was held at Quebec, on December 21, 1926. It embraced the same

group of industries, but extended to the whole Province, except the Island of Montreal (covered by Order No. 1). The decisions adopted were ratified by the Commission and constitute Order No. 2, which came into force on the 16th April, 1927.

Inquiry was later made for the printing industry in all its branches; another likewise into the food industry, comprising confectionery, chocolate, biscuit and canning and food product factories of all kinds.

Conclusion.—In closing the Commission expresses its great appreciation and gratitude to employers, workwomen and others who helped them in their task. "We are pleased to say that employers' associations were eager to place all desired information at our disposal and their experience in particular matters inherent to every industry. It was not always easy to get into touch with the workwomen, as they are not generally organized; the choosing of their representatives was fairly difficult and sometimes a delicate matter, but once chosen their co-operation was very useful. In all our inquiries and the carrying into execution of the orders, it was most agreeable to us to have had the sincere and effective co-operation of the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. Louis Guyon, and that of the factory inspectors, who all contributed greatly to make our task easier."

In all cities in the United States with a population of 25,000 to 100,000, less than one-fourth (23 per cent) of the women at work are married. But in Binghamton, N.Y., nearly one-half (48.2 per cent) of the working women are married. In a study made recently, the Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York Department of Labour found the facts regarding the employment of married women in Binghamton Industries almost startling—so large a part did they play in the industrial life of the community. In manufacturing industries 51 per cent of the women employed are married, with the manufacturing of cigars heading the list with 62 per cent of its women employees married; metal and machinery comes next with 58 per cent; wood products and shoes next with 52 and 51 per cent respectively.

NOVA SCOTIA FISHING AND LUMBERING INDUSTRIES AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Report and Recommendations of Provincial Royal Commission

THE Royal Commission appointed in July, 1927, by the Government of Nova Scotia, to investigate the ratings of the Lunenburg fishing fleet and the lumber industry, as applied by the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province, issued its report in January. The appointment of Mr. Carl D. Dennis, of Amherst, as Commissioner, was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (August, 1927, page 829). He was instructed to inquire whether the rates and assessments levied by the Board adversely affected the fishing and lumbering industries; to investigate the Board's method in determining and levying rates upon the owners of fishing vessels in the County of Lunenburg, and to ascertain whether the present rates could be increased without detriment to the industry. If the present rate was found insufficient to provide compensation for the losses sustained, the commission was to suggest what other system of insurance might be practicable; he was also to inquire into the rate levied by the Board in the lumbering industry, and to suggest remedies if it should be found to be inequitable.

Representatives of the fishing and lumbering industries had intimated that any further increase in their assessments would threaten their continued existence, while the Workmen's Compensation Board, on the other hand, pointed out that the existing rates were not sufficient to meet the actual risks during the period that the Act had been in force. It was to reconcile these opposing claims that the Commission was appointed.

The Commissioner prefaces his report by the following statement as to the benefits of Workmen's Compensation:

"In seeking a remedy, the Commission has maintained as a fixed principle that The Workmen's Compensation Act is a direct benefit, the worth of which has been proved, and borne out in nearly every province of the Dominion, in Great Britain and in the United States, and this Commission would be loathe to take away any benefit which has been conferred upon the employees, unless such benefit could only be at the unreasonable expense of the employer, or where such benefits would ultimately result in the strangling of the very industry which gives employment to the employees.

"This Commission has based its investigation on the seven years' experience from 1920 to 1926, supplemented by the facts and estimated figures furnished by the Workmen's

Compensation Board necessary to take care of the accident costs to the close of the fiscal year 1927.

"Every channel of inquiry has been utilized and the fullest opportunity has been given to all interested to put before this Commission any evidence which they might have to offer to throw light on the present conditions, and also to submit any computations or statements of facts tending towards some solution with a view to the re-adjustment of the rates, the main question always being: how can the beneficial operation of The Workmen's Compensation Act be carried on in the manner the least burdensome to those who have to bear the expense?"

The Fishing Industry

The case for the fishing industry was set forth in a petition of ship owners and masters of the Lunenburg fishing fleet, which is given in the report in full. The petition calls attention to the exceptional severity of the losses sustained by the fleet in 1927. No such disasters, it is stated, had been experienced in the past 40 years, or would probably happen again, and it was suggested the loss of life in 1927 called for special assistance from the Government for relieving the already heavy burden of assessments.

The Commissioner calls attention to the important amendment in 1920, when "sharesmen" on a fishing vessel were brought within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, on their application to be included in its provisions. The Lunenburg fleet generally accepted this protection. This industry is conducted on a co-operative basis, under a system of shares. On board a fishing schooner there are a few paid employees—the cook, the header, the throater, and sometimes an extra man, the rest of the men fishing on shares. When the fish are sold and the money is received for the cargo, the schooner settles with her crew on the following basis: From the total gross is deducted: Wages of header; wages of throater; commission 2½ per cent for captain; all bills for bait; towing and curing of fish. The remainder is divided equally between the owners and crew. After the cook's wages are deducted from the crew's share, the remainder is divided among the captain and crew, share and share alike. From the owner's portion is deducted another 2½ per cent commission for the captain, and all bills of expense connected with the running of the vessel.

Summary of evidence.—The Commissioner gives the following summary of the evidence taken at the various hearings:

"1. In the year 1926 the owners, not allowing for depreciation, made an average of 6.3 per cent gross profit. This result was obtained after making an audit of the operation accounts of 90 per cent of the fleet. This margin of 6.3 was not sufficient to take care of depreciation charges. 1926 was considered to be a bad year. In the case of 1925, which on the other hand was considered to be a good year, the profits were somewhat greater, but striking an average between 1925 and 1926, we find that the gross profit amounted to 13 per cent but on deducting municipal taxes and depreciation, this was reduced to 3.54. No income tax has been deducted.

"2. The owners submit that they are not able to bear a rate greater than that which presently obtains, namely 5 per cent, and there is no evidence before the Commission to show that the sharesmen would be satisfied to assume any portion of a rate, although the average earnings of sharesmen covering the fishing seasons for 1925 and 1926 proved to be \$97.40 per month without board, and \$115.40 with board.

"3. In order to take care of the past eight years' experience including the deficit, the Board would be obliged to assess at rate of 20 per cent approximately against the industry. Even if the fishing industry was relieved of its present deficit, it would still be necessary to strike a rate of 11.29 on the present mode of assessment based on an arbitrarily fixed earning of \$65 per month per sharesman. If this arbitrary figure of \$65 per month was increased to \$100 per month a rate of \$13.60 would be required to take care of the experience and the present deficit. Eliminating the deficit the rate would be \$8.58.

"If a remedy were sought within the scope of the present Act (amending the Act, however, to permit sharesmen to contribute towards the assessment) it would seem that a solution could be found by raising the arbitrary monthly earning of the sharesmen from \$65 to \$100 and fixing an assessment of 8.58, such assessment to be borne equally by the owner and the sharesmen. Thus the industry could not only be made to take care of its experience for the future, but disability compensation would be increased from \$35.75 per month to \$55 per month and at a cost of only \$4.21 per man per month for five months.

"From enquiries and private investigation made by this Commission it has been placed beyond question that any such low rate or even a rate approximating the above could be

obtained from any insurance company. It has, however, been indicated to this Commission that the sharesmen would not be willing to contribute in the above manner set forth and it must be admitted that such contribution is not in keeping with the spirit of the Workmen's Compensation Act as it presently obtains.

"On the other hand, this procedure cannot be lightly turned aside, owing to the fact that the fishermen are more than employees in as far that they are sharing in the profits of the vessel, and necessarily should have some interest in the preservation of the industry."

Findings.—The findings of the Commissioner are as follows:—

"It being shown that the statement of the experience of the last eight years discloses a very serious situation in the fishing industry, it being established:

(a) That the industry cannot take care of the enormous deficit which has accrued.

(b) That it cannot assume a rate much greater than the present assessment.

(c) That even if the arbitrary monthly wage was raised from \$65 to \$100 a month and the new rate based on this figure was divided equally between the sharesmen and the owners, even such divided rate could not be paid by the owners and still leave a margin of profit, and there is no evidence before this Commission which would tend to show that the sharesmen would be willing to assume this proportion; and in any event this proposed method of deriving a part of the assessment either directly or indirectly from the sharesmen is opposed to the present structure of the Workmen's Compensation Act which would require a radical amendment, to make it possible; and it is difficult to say, if such amendment were made, why it would not be used as a dangerous precedent for bringing about the same system in all other branches of the industry, which is repugnant to the present spirit of the Act.

(d) It is further shown that if the fishing industry was released from the operation of the Act, and undertook to privately insure its own hazards, that it can obtain from Underwriters a rate 7.15 per cent, if the covering is placed on 90 per cent of the fleet, and covering a liability not greater than \$60,000 for any one vessel. This rate is determined on a cost of \$550 per vessel, whether the vessel makes one trip or four.

"From the above conclusions, it is obvious that there is no apparent solution within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Consequently we are forced back upon some solution outside of the Act.

"A survey of similar legislation in all countries brings out this striking fact—that the fishing industry is by reason of its peculiar system of operation excluded from the operation of the various Workmen's Compensation Acts. It is doubtless the fact that all maritime countries have considered the inclusion of the fishing industry, but nowhere except in Nova Scotia has this been done. The experience of the last eight years shows conclusively that it has not been workable in Nova Scotia, and that since it is unsound economically to so burden the owner that he will no longer find his business a profitable one, and consequently cease, and in ceasing throw the fishermen out of employment, the obvious way out is to release the fishing industry absolutely from the Act.

"It has been indicated to this Commission that the various owners and sharesmen would be satisfied to carry their own risk in the form of a mutual benefit association. It is undoubtedly a fact that the rank and file of the fishing industry with their long experience of the hazards of their calling have been obliged to give very weighty consideration to their problems of taking care of accident and death losses, and if the majority of the members of the industry have reached a conclusion that it is in their best interest to be allowed to withdraw from the operation of the Act and carry their risks in the manner above mentioned, this Commission would strongly recommend that they be permitted to do so.

"Being mindful of the many perils that the fisherman in his arduous task of wrestling a mere existence from the sea experiences, and fully realizing the terrible toll of human life, fathers, brothers and sons, which is yearly exacted as part payment for this mere existence, the Commission feels that every consideration should be shown to the members of the industry in their effort to find a solution of their problems, and has at all times felt the greatest sympathy for them, but stern economic factors force the foregoing solution upon us all. There seems to be no other way out.

"Taking into consideration that the Fishing Industry is a class so diversified from land industries, both in its operations and its hazards, this Commission feels that it is justified in taking up a solution beyond the scope of the Act.

"Therefore, the only solutions that seem feasible are that—

(a) The industry be relieved of deficit to the end of fiscal year 1927, and that owners in industry be permitted to withdraw from operation of Part 1 of the Act, and insure their own risk, such insurance to cover the shares-

men and others, and give the same benefits and protection as the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(b) Release the industry from the Act absolutely.

The Lumber Industry

The lumber operators of the Province gave several reasons for the low condition of the industry in recent years, several of their number having been forced out of business. These reasons included foreign competition, made possible by cheap labour, and no-stumpage charges. A contributing cause was stated to be the rate of assessment levied by the Workmen's Compensation Board, amounting in 1926 to \$4 on every \$100 of payroll. As a deficit of over \$50,000 existed it was apprehended that this rate would be further raised.

Findings.—The Commissioner having considered the evidence submitted by the Board and by representatives of the industry, found as follows:—

"1. That there is no immediate necessity for increasing the present rates and assessments levied upon the lumbering industry.

"This Commission further finds that the present rate compares very favourably with these rates which obtain in other provinces.

"2. That a more equitable system of assessment can be levied upon this industry (in which for the purpose of convenience this Commission includes pulp operations) by re-grouping of payrolls in conformity with the respective phases of the operation, giving to each less hazardous phase the benefit of appropriate rating. This refers to the larger operations wherein the respective phases of labour comprise substantial proportions of the combined payroll.

"3. That there should be no change made in the minimum number of employees on one payroll (namely 5) entitled to come under the operation of the Act.

"4. That payrolls having an assessment of less than \$20 are an unfair drain on the Accident Fund, and the minimum assessment should be fixed at \$20.

"5. That the experience of this class discloses all likelihood of disasters resulting in heavy withdrawals from the Disaster Fund, and whereas this class has to its credit in this fund, an amount in excess of \$40,000; that these monies be credited back to the class.

"6. It has been shown that there are cases where employers either fail to report their operations or falsify such reports, and in other manners are guilty of non-compliance with those sections of the Act requiring the furnishing of various statements. In these cases full

penalties should be exacted, and an amendment made to the Act making the offenders liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500.

"7. The present system of allowing an injured employee to file his claim within 12 months has proven unsatisfactory. This period should be considerably reduced, and the injured employee should be obliged to inform his employer of the accident as soon as may be after the occurrence, in order that the accident may properly be investigated.

"8. Closer co-operation between the Industry and the Board will result if effect is given to the proposed substitution for the present section 83 of the Act, enabling an authorized committee representing the employers to obtain and be given full information in respect

to the administration and operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

"9. That some of the larger operations have payrolls comprising different phases of labour with different degrees of hazard. Such payrolls should be re-grouped so that groups bearing a substantial proportion of that payroll should be assessed its appropriate rate.

"10. In view of the fact that at least one large operator has shown a remarkably low loss record, and where operators have gone to considerable expense in furnishing medical aid equipment and carrying on of Safety First campaigns, such operators should receive special consideration from the Board in the matter of determining their assessments."

RATES OF ASSESSMENT FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOR 1928

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick, as provided for under the Act, has recently prepared its estimate of assessments necessary to provide sufficient funds in each of the industrial classes to meet all claims for compensation payable during the ensuing year. The rates of assessment for 1928, per \$100 of payroll, show a few changes from the rates for 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1927, page 163). These changes indicate to some extent the nature of the accident record in each group on which assessment is based. In several of the larger industrial groups the assessments remained unchanged from last year, and among these were the following: coal mining continuing at \$5; steel and iron (manufacture of bolts, nuts, nails, etc.) continuing at \$2; steel shipbuilding and repairing continuing at \$2.50; erection of steel buildings continuing at \$7; bricklaying, mason work and general construction continuing at \$3; construction of dry docks, piers, wharves or other harbour improvements continuing at \$2.

The new schedule of rates is featured particularly by increases in the lumbering industry, these being as follows: Logging, cutting of timber, etc., increased from \$4.25 to \$5; sawmills, shingle mills, lath mills, etc. increased from \$4.50 to \$5; planing and moulding mills, sash and door factories, etc., increased from \$2.25 to \$2.50; pulp and paper mills increased from \$1.70 to \$2; furniture manufacturing, upholstering, cabinet work, boat building, etc., from \$1 to \$2.

In other industrial classifications the principal changes in the rates for 1928 as compared with 1927 are as follows:—

Mining, other than coal, increased from \$3 to \$4.

Stone dressing increased from 70 cents to \$1.

Drilling oil or gas wells increased from \$3 to \$4.

Car building, iron and steel foundries, etc., increased from \$1.50 to \$2.

Cutting and storing of ice, coal and wood merchants, etc., increased from \$2 to \$3.

Compression of hay, unconnected with farming operations, increased from \$1 to \$3.

Manufacture of cotton rugs, textiles, hosiery, blankets, underwear, yarn, etc., increased from 50 cents to 70 cents.

Manufacture of tar paper, distilling coal tar, etc., increased from 80 cents to \$1.20.

Manufacture of beverages of all kinds increased from \$2 to \$2.50.

Manufacture of tobacco, cigars, spices, increased from 30 cents to 40 cents.

Handling of grain decreased from \$1 to 80 cents.

Wholesale and retail stores decreased from 60 cents to 50 cents.

Junk business (shop only) increased from \$1.75 to \$2.

Golf links, janitors, caretakers, decreased from \$1 to 80 cents.

Bridge construction (wood) increased from \$5 to \$6.

Construction power lines, electric railways, gas works, etc., increased from \$1 to \$1.50.

Telegraph and telephone companies (operation and maintenance) decreased from \$3 to \$2.50.

Operation and maintenance of railways increased from \$1.50 to \$2.

Fish traps increased from \$2.20 to \$3.

Tunnelling of rock or blasting increased from \$5.50 to \$6.

Dam construction (concrete or wood) increased from \$3 to \$4.

Workmen's Compensation Legislation in the United States in 1927

The *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, summarizes as follows the numerous amendments made during the past year to the various State workmen's compensation laws:

In the 43 states and 3 territories having workmen's compensation laws, 2 legislatures did not meet in 1927, and 11 did not change the law. A liberal tendency was noticeable in the legislation of the 34 jurisdictions which did pass amendments or supplemental acts. At the beginning of the year 5 states did not have workmen's compensation laws and 4 great classes of workers subject to federal jurisdiction had not been covered (employees in the District of Columbia, those engaged in interstate commerce, seamen, and longshoremen). The longshoremen's and harbour workers' compensation act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 397, etc.) was the outstanding piece of legislation of the year and brought to a large number of persons the benefits of compensation law. Two jurisdictions re-enacted their laws with many improvements.

Liberalization of benefits received attention in 21 states. This was done by increasing all benefits for certain special classes, by

raising the minimum or maximum weekly payments, by more liberal allowances in the case of medical assistance or burial, and by other less direct methods.

Increase in coverage comes next in importance. In California and in Nebraska action was taken to place more farmers under the act. Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Oregon, and Wisconsin dealt with the subject of illegally employed minors. Several States extended the act to cover more public employees. Particular activity and continued hesitancy were noticeable in covering volunteer firemen, employed convicts, and national guardsmen.

Interesting changes were made showing a tendency to cut down benefits payable to alien non-resident dependants, remarried widows, and children who marry or reach a certain age. Several important words and phrases have been redefined, particularly "hernia." Idaho created a second-injury indemnity fund. The waiting period was dealt with in Maine, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Connecticut and Massachusetts gave attention to the waiving of rights under the act. The Alaska lien section and the transfer of administration from the courts in Kansas should receive special notice.

NEW UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT IN GREAT BRITAIN

REFERENCE was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1927, to the introduction in the British Parliament of an Unemployment Insurance Bill, based to some extent on the recommendations contained in the "Blanesburgh Report" (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1927, page 284).

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, received the Royal Assent on December 22. It will come into force, with certain exceptions, on April 19, 1928. The Act makes all unemployment benefit payable as of right, where the requisite conditions are satisfied. The distinction between "standard" and "extended" benefit, and with it the discretionary power of the Minister of Labour to place restrictions on the grant of benefit, will come to an end.

New rates of contribution are fixed for young men and young women between the ages of 18 and 21, as from July 2, 1928. The rates of contribution are 6d. a week for young men and 5d. for young women, from the employed person; 7d. and 6d., respectively, from the employer; and 5½d. and 3¾d., respectively, from the Exchequer. In the case of exempt persons, the Exchequer rates are 2¼d. and 2d., respectively.

It is required that at least as frequently as once every five years there shall be an investigation into the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund.

A revised scale of benefits is provided. The weekly rate of benefit for men with no adult dependants is reduced from 18s. to 17s.; while the rate of benefit in respect of an

adult dependant is increased from 5s. to 7s. Thus a man with an adult dependant will receive 24s., that is, an increase of 1s. on the present rate; while a man without an adult dependant will receive 17s., that is, a decrease of 1s. on the present rate. Two shillings will be paid as at present in respect of each dependent child.

The revised scale of benefits for boys and girls, and for young men and young women, between the ages of 16 and 21, is as follows:

		Boys	Girls
Ages 16-18 years		6s.	5s.
		Young Men	Young Women
“ 18-19 “		10s.	8s.
“ 19-20 “		12s.	10s.
“ 20-21 “		14s.	12s.

It is, however, provided that the adult rate of benefit (17s. and 15s., respectively) will be paid to young men and young women between the ages of 18 and 21 up to July 5, 1928; and thereafter to young men and young women of those ages who are in receipt of additional benefit in respect of dependants.

After a transitional period, it will be a condition for the receipt of benefit that at least 30 contributions have been paid in the two years preceding the date of claim. Fulfilment of this condition will be verified at quarterly intervals.

The 30 contributions condition is, however, modified in favour of the insured person in two cases:—(i) where the inability to satisfy the condition is due to incapacity owing to sickness, the period of two years during which the 30 contributions are to be paid is extended by the period of incapacity up to a maximum of four years; (ii) in the case of ex-service men who have during the last two years been in receipt of a disability pension and whose inability to satisfy the condition is due to their disability, the number of contributions required to satisfy the condition is reduced to 10.

Modifications are introduced in the trade dispute disqualification. At present persons who are not themselves participating in or financing, or directly interested in, a trade dispute which causes a stoppage of work at the premises where they were employed, may nevertheless be disqualified from benefit if other members of the grade or class to which they belong are participating in or financing, or are directly interested in, the trade dispute. Such disqualification may be imposed although the other members in question may not have been employed at the same premises or even in the same district as the persons disqualified. The effect of the first

part of the section is to secure that in such circumstances the disqualification will not apply to persons who are not themselves participating in, or financing, or directly interested in, the trade dispute, unless there are other members of their grade or class at the same premises as themselves who are so participating or financing or directly interested. The present relief from disqualification in certain cases where the employer has contravened an agreement is withdrawn.

The Act gives the Minister of Labour, with the consent of the Treasury, power to authorize payments out of the Unemployment Fund towards the cost of approved courses of instruction for boys and girls aged 16 to 18 who are insured persons under the scheme or are normally employed, or likely to be employed, in an insured occupation. Grants are not to exceed 50 per cent of any amount which may be paid in respect of the attendances of boys and girls at such courses out of the moneys provided by Parliament.

Number of Insured Persons at Ages 60 and 65

The Minister of Labour, in answer to questions in the House of Commons on December 21, gave a table showing, for all insured industries and for certain specified industries, the estimated numbers of persons of various ages insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain at July, 1927. The figures include unemployed insured persons as well as those in employment.

The estimated number of insured persons aged 60 and over in all insured industries at that date were 669,000 males and 53,000 females; those aged 65 and over numbered 319,000 males and 23,000 females. These figures exclude persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries, as to which particulars for age groups are not available.

The estimated numbers of insured males in the coal mining, shipbuilding, and iron and steel industries were as shown below:—

	Aged 60 and over	Aged 65 and over
Coal mining	78,400	34,200
Shipbuilding	18,200	7,100
Pig iron (blast furnaces)	3,600	1,500
Steel-melting and iron-puddling furnaces iron and steel rolling mills and forges	15,700	6,400

Figures for females are not available, but the numbers of females employed in these industries are very small.

CANADIAN ENGINEERING STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

Publication of Canadian Electrical Code

THE Canadian Engineering Standards Association recently published Part I of a Canadian Electrical Code, stating the essential requirements and minimum standards for electrical installation in, on, or over buildings using potentials of 0-5000 volts. This is perhaps the most important project that has engaged the attention of the Association since its incorporation in 1919. Its preparation was suggested in 1920, and a conference of provincial and other representatives called by the Department of Trade and Commerce to meet at Ottawa in 1923, resulting in the forming in the following year of a Code Committee which included representatives of the provincial governments. The code was considered at successive meetings of this committee, and was finally approved at a meeting held at Winnipeg last June.

The code is based on the National Electrical Code, the National Electrical Safety Code, Rules and Regulations of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and other provincial or municipal regulations. Its prime object is to promote the adoption of uniform electrical regulations throughout Canada, a condition much to be desired. A somewhat unique feature is the provision for both fire and personal safety hazard and the inclusion of rules for resuscitation from electric shock. For the proper operation of the code in the meantime it will be necessary for the different provinces to pass enabling legislation in order to give the necessary authority to their respective inspection departments. It is hoped eventually to secure Dominion legislation. It is expected that a laboratory for testing and approving electrical apparatus will be established in connection with the research laboratories which the Dominion Government is now proposing.

The code has been adopted by the city of Saskatoon and the Department of Telephones in Saskatchewan, approved by the Department of Telephones in Manitoba and formally approved by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, its adoption by the Commission being approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. It is now being considered for adoption by the provincial governments of British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Quebec, and parts of the code are being incorporated in the rules of the Electrical Commission of Montreal. Requests for copies have also been received from two of the largest technical correspondence schools in the United States.

The Canadian Engineering Standards Association was organized during the latter part of the war, at the suggestion of the British

Board of Trade and the British Engineering Standards Association. This latter organization was the first central body to be established for the work of engineering standardization, having been founded in 1901. The main object of the Association is to promote the establishment of industrial standards by providing an organization to receive requests for standardization, investigate their desirability and arrange for the formation of committees comprising representatives of both manufacturers and users to determine standards that will be acceptable to all interests concerned. The Association itself is not concerned, nor does it take any active part, in the preparation of the specifications, but it reviews the findings of committees to satisfy itself that the standards have been properly prepared, and finally it arranges for their publication and issue.

The Association operated until 1925 with funds provided by grants from the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion Government, and by subscriptions received from various industrial firms and technical organizations. In 1925, however, on account of the imperative necessity for economy, the grant from the Department of Trade and Commerce was withdrawn, but the National Research Council of Canada, realizing the importance of the work being carried on by the Association, made arrangements to guarantee the budget, with the understanding that special efforts be made to obtain financial support from Canadian industry. The Main Committee of the Association has, therefore, for financial purposes, been constituted an Associate Committee on Engineering Standards of the Research Council. The Association, however, continues to carry on its operations independently on the lines followed since incorporation. An annual report is made to the Research Council.

The Association is organized on lines similar to those adopted by the British Engineering Standards Association. The members of the Association serve on its various committees gratuitously, giving it the benefit of their technical or business experience in the preparation of the various standards.

The Association has published also standard specifications for steel railway bridges; for wire rope for mining, dredging and steam shovels; for Portland cement; for commercial bar steels; for reinforcing materials for concrete; for Tungsten lamps; for steel structures for buildings, and for many other branches of engineering work. The central office of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association is at 178 Queen street, Ottawa.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION IN NOVA SCOTIA COAL MINES

THE Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association has prepared a "coal miners' circular" addressed to every underground employee in the coal mines of Nova Scotia, in the hope that it will serve to create a greater interest among the miners in the matter of Safety First. It is practically a reprint of two miners' circulars published by the United States Bureau of Mines—to which due acknowledgement is made—changed and adapted for local application.

Part I entitled "Accidents From Falls of Roof and Coal" was written by Dr. George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, whose work in Nova Scotia and Alberta in promoting safer conditions of operation in coal mines was referred to in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1925, page 161, and in the issue for February, 1927, page 281. Part II is taken from a compilation entitled "Accidents From Mine Cars and Locomotives," written by the late Mr. L. M. Jones, a mining engineer who lost his life while doing recovery work after a mine explosion.

The accompanying tables show the causes of accidents to workmen, and also the record of individual companies engaged in coal mining operations in Nova Scotia during 1926:

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1926

Falls—Roof.....	395
Rib.....	43
Face.....	171
Total falls.....	609
Bumps.....	21
Infection (bruises, etc.).....	60
Flying pieces coal, wood, steel, etc.....	102
Strains, lifting or pushing tubs.....	91
Strains, handling other material.....	71
Haulage gear, ropes, pulleys, grabs.....	128
Spragging and coupling tubs.....	53
Mining machines and accessories.....	52
Caught, squeezed, run over by tubs.....	501
Struck by pick.....	38
Struck by axe or hammer.....	65
Struck by falling timber.....	99
Kicked by horse, etc.....	41
Gear about tubs or shafts.....	30
Falling tripping, slipping.....	249
Dropping articles being lifted or carried.....	186
Miscellaneous.....	80
Total.....	2,476

This table shows that the two chief causes of accidents in the Nova Scotia coal mines during 1926 came under the categories of "Falls" and "Caught, Squeezed, or Run Over By Tubs," the former accounting for a total of 609 accidents, and the latter for 501. The Association points out that in the first eight months of the year 1927 there were 20 fatal accidents in the Nova Scotia coal mines, thirteen of these being caused by "falls," while seven were in connection with coal transportation underground.

Discussing the causes of such accidents as those from "falls" "transportation" the Association in its introduction states that "little is to be gained by declaring that the miners or the companies are mostly to blame. As a matter of fact, neither the companies nor the miners, acting alone, can entirely prevent such accidents. Each has a part to do. Each is responsible for doing that part well, and if the miners will co-operate with the companies and the companies co-operate with the miners in an earnest effort to prevent these accidents, many lives will be saved."

Accidents from Falls of Roof and Coal

Dr. Rice states that accidents from falls of roof are less frequent in roadways, headings or passageways than at the working face because the roof is constantly inspected by examiners and other officials. He points out that while the burden of preventing falls in entries and passageways rests largely upon the officials, yet whenever a miner or anyone passing along the roadway discovers a loose or dangerous place it should be his duty to mark the place and report it to the nearest official.

Experience in the coal mines in the United States shows that slightly over 90 per cent of the deaths from falls of roof, "slate" and coal happened at the face and in pillar workings. Sixty-seven per cent, or two-thirds of the whole, happened at the face of rooms or chambers, and 23 per cent, or about one-fourth, happened in pillar workings.

Regarding the causes of such accidents, Dr. Rice makes the following observations:—

"It is the belief of many engineers and experienced miners that most falls of roof, coal and slate are not necessary. The principal

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS AND TIME LOSS OF COAL MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1926

	Number of accidents	Man-days worked year, 1926	Accidents per 10,000 man-days worked
A. Dominion Coal Co.....	1,102	1,563,469	7-05
B. Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.....	279	309,625	9-01
C. Acadia Coal Co.....	291	288,915	10-07
D. Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.....	415	281,271	14-79
E. Intercolonial Coal Mining Co.....	103	146,357	7-04
F. Inverness Railway and Coal Co.....	118	124,187	9-50
G. Maritime Coal Ry. and Power Co.....	77	59,652	12-74
H. Bras D'or Coal Co.....	21	33,190	6-33
I. Victoria Coal Co.....	20	24,194	8-27
J. Greenwood Coal Co.....	14	21,970	6-37
K. All other companies.....	36	51,582	6-97
Grand totals.....	2,476	2,904,412	8-52

causes of accidents from falls are the following:

"(1) Failure to use sufficient props or timbers or improper setting of them.

"(2) Going back to pick, shovel, or prepare other shots at the face without testing the roof after shot firing.

"(3) Undermining the inner edge of a block that seems to be safe, because too heavy to vibrate when struck, but actually is loose.

"(4) The sudden loosening of a concealed 'pot,' 'kettle-bottom,' 'bell' or a fossil stump.

"The first two causes, which result in the largest number of accidents, are generally avoidable; the second two may generally be avoided by setting the props or timbers close enough together, but some accidents from these two causes may be considered unavoidable."

The writer emphasizes the necessity of caution as the primary factor in the prevention of accidents of this type "Be careful at all times" is his injunction to the miner.

"The Law requires the operator to furnish the necessary props or timber at or near the working place. Sometimes through delays in haulage, or more rarely through the carelessness of some person the timber is not received at the-time you need it. If the timber does not arrive, you should not take a great risk in going without it and work under an unsafe roof. Important as it is to you, the delay of one or two hours, or even a whole shift, is as nothing compared with being killed, or becoming a cripple for life, by having a piece of roof fall on you. Remember your family and those dependent on you, and wait for props."

The circular cautions against certain practices, such as entering a working place on shift without first examining the roof and testing all doubtful spots with a pick or a bar and timbering the same; and finishing a cut or loading a box before putting up a prop.

Dealing with falls of "slate," Dr. Rice says:

"One of the things that causes a large number of accidents is the 'draw slate' in the upper part of the coal bed or just above the coal. In some districts this is called merely 'slate' but it is a 'slate' (really a clay shale) that in many places is hard when first exposed to the air, but rapidly softens and falls. Props will not keep it up; that is, it will 'cut' around the head of the prop or cap piece. Therefore, the best thing to do is to take it down immediately and stow it in gob. When similar 'draw slate' is found in the mines in other districts no time should be lost in pulling it down.

"In coal mines in France, which generally have a weak shale roof, the rules require that the props shall be placed not over 1 meter (3½ feet) apart each way and that there must be hitches cut in the coal face and booms or bars put in, supported by the props behind, before the miner is permitted to undercut the face. The good result of this law is shown by the records of accidents in the French mines. In spite of the poor roof, the number of accidents from roof falls in proportion to the number of underground employees is lower than in any other country."

The work of drawing or pulling pillars is considered as requiring such skill that only an experienced miner should be set at this task, and then only after a line of "breaker props" have been placed in position.

As to the effect of explosives, Dr. Rice states that great damage is done to a roof by the use of too much explosive for a shot, and by not placing shots properly. After firing a shot, it is particularly necessary that the roof should be thoroughly tested, and that the miner should not return under any condition while the smoke is thick.

Responsibility for preventing accidents from falls of coal is placed "almost wholly in the hands of the miner," it being considered that most of these accidents occur through failure to block or sprag the coal while undercutting it, or in a thick seam, while slabbing it off.

Under the heading "Suggestions For Overmen and Examiners," the following instructions are directed to officials:—

"In keeping rooms and working places safe you share responsibility with the miner, except that it is your duty to see that timber supplies and tools are promptly furnished at the request of the miner, or as your own inspection has shown to be necessary. Systematic records should be kept of the supplies furnished each miner, and it should be a matter of suspicion that requires inspection if the miner is not using at least the average supply of timber furnished other miners. Dealing with a large body of men, you will always find a certain number of miners careless of their own safety. These men should be closely watched, and any miner who persists in not using the necessary amount of timber should be given other less dangerous work to do, or should be placed as the partner or 'buddy' of a more experienced and careful man.

"It is sometimes thought because the roof is strong that little or no timber is required. Such mines or places are often the most dangerous, because when a loose block of roof is undermined there is no protection. Where the roof is good there is a tendency for offi-

cial and miners to become careless. You should bear in mind that you must always be prepared for the unusual condition. The loss of one life or the crippling of one man will pay for a vast amount of timbering, not only from a humanitarian standpoint, but in dollars and cents."

Accidents From Mine Boxes and Locomotives

This part of the circular details specific precautions to be taken (1) in going to a work-

ing place; (2) travelling a haulage road; (3) travelling a rope haulage road; (4) travelling an electric haulage road; (5) shifting boxes or tubs (6) shifting boxes in "dip" rooms; (7) placing props near the track; (8) spragging boxes and applying brakes; (9) handling horses, etc. In addition special instructions are given to motormen, brakemen and trip riders, to the hooker-on, to the topman, to roadmakers, examiners and overmen.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Industrial Medical Study in Universities in Quebec

An organization composed of representatives of McGill University, the University of Montreal, and Laval University, Quebec, was formed in accordance with a resolution passed at a provisional meeting held in the Medical School at McGill University on January 17. Provisional officers were elected, with Dr. A. R. Pennoyer as president, and a temporary executive committee of doctors was appointed. It was stated at the meeting that a course in industrial medicine is being offered by McGill to members of the profession, beginning about March 1. The course will consist of lectures and demonstrations on various phases of industrial medicine, from the scientific standpoint and from the standpoint of sociological relations, periodical health examinations, laws governing health in industry and the rehabilitation of employees. Field work in the industry and work at the industrial clinic of the Montreal General Hospital will be carried on.

Ontario Safety League

The year 1927 completed the fourteenth year of the League's campaign in safety work. During the year, over one million pieces of literature, etc., were distributed to school children, motorists, street car men, manufacturers and others, dealing with prevention of accidents and fires and asking their assistance and co-operation in the reduction of fatalities and lesser accidents from these hazards. The bulletins were distributed in over six hundred cities, towns and villages in Ontario, and posted conspicuously in railway stations, street cars, garages and public places. Posters and signs dealing with the traffic hazard were erected in cities, towns and rural districts.

The safety essay competition and the drawing contest were carried on as in former years, throughout the schools of Ontario, with largely increased entries in both contests. Safety calendars were distributed and posted prominently all over Ontario. These calendars emphasized the necessity for safety in industry, care in the prevention of fire, and dealt with the hazards of street and highway traffic, railroad crossings, aquatic and electrocution. They also showed illustrations on first aid and resuscitation. The literature distributed included industrial bulletins, traffic bulletins, cards to motorists, special bulletins, school bulletins, illustrated school book covers, letters to parents, special cards and reports, safety buttons, safety calendars, and sundry circulars.

Safety lectures and safety moving pictures were given in 335 schools; \$600 was distributed in cash prizes in the drawing competition; safety films were shown in moving picture theatres, and safety talks were broadcast by radio, as opportunity offered, during the year.

Life-saving Plan for Mine Explosions

Mr. T. A. Southern, a former inspector of mines, of Cardiff, in a paper read to the Institution of Mining Engineers in London in January, pointed out that in nearly all the most fatal colliery explosions a large proportion of the victims were entirely uninjured either by burning or by violence, but were killed by the after-damp. He suggested that a life-saving door should be erected in the main intake of each district of working faces. It should normally be kept always open, and should only be shut in the event of smoke or after-damp coming in. In the recent Cwm colliery disaster, he claimed that the provision of such a door would have saved the lives of

twenty of the victims. "These men would have shut the life-saving door to protect them from the influx of after-damp. It would have effectually protected them, enabled them to escape unscathed via the main return, and the death roll of this explosion would have been reduced by twenty."

Specifications for Camps in Alberta

The Provincial Board of Health for Alberta recently published regulations dealing with specifications for camps. Regulation 141 is amended by the requirement that 400 cubic feet of air space (instead of 300 cubic feet as formerly) are to be allowed for every occupant of every house, tent or other building occupied or used by the employees of any camp or mine, and these premises are to be properly constructed, lighted and heated. The specifications provide as follows:

Material and construction.—The building may be constructed of logs or of lumber—if the former, the logs to be flushed up with mortar or clean soil.

Roofs and floors.—All roofs and floors shall be constructed of tight lumber (poles of any kind will not be permitted).

Window lighting.—There shall be window lighting of an amount equal to one-tenth of the total floor area in each building. Provided, however, if the windows are placed in the roof, one-twentieth of the total floor area will be sufficient.

Ventilation and heating.—There shall be windows as hereinbefore provided. At least one-half of the windows shall be so installed as to allow of their being opened to the external air.

In every building heated by direct heat from a heater, there shall be properly installed and operated, a system of ventilation consisting of a shield entirely surrounding the heater at a distance of not less than six inches from the radiating surface of the heater, this shield having its lower edge so constructed or so placed as to admit of the re-circulation of cold air from the floor, and extending in height to a distance of six inches above the top of the heater and having in connection with the shield a fresh air intake admitting air from the outside of the building to the inside of the shield near the floor level. The fresh air inlet shall have a sectional area of not less than 36 square inches for every 10,000 cubic feet of capacity heated by the heater. A vitiated air conduit or chimney shall be provided for the purpose of removing the vitiated air. The vitiated air conduit or chimney shall have a

sectional area of one-third greater than that of the fresh air inlet and shall have its inlet near the floor level.

If, however, it is the intention to operate a camp for a period of one logging season only, any or all of these regulations may be declared by the Provincial Board to be temporarily suspended in any particular case upon the recommendation of an executive officer of the Provincial Board, and on application for such suspension being made in writing by the manager of the camp. Application shall contain information as to why the suspension is requested and the period of time it is intended to operate the camp before it is finally abandoned.

Sleeping accommodation.—The bunks or bedsteads shall be single (or individual) and of the single deck (or single tier) class. Bunks or bedsteads may be constructed of metal or wood, or a combination of both metal and wood, but shall be arranged in position so as to be at right angles to the sidewalls. A passage-way between bunks or bedsteads of at least 15 inches shall be provided for. Provided, however, that in the case of camps in existence at the time of the passing of these regulations, this regulation shall not apply for one year from the date of the passing of these regulations, excepting that portion of this regulation which deals with single deck or single tier class of bunks.

Cook's quarters.—Sleeping accommodation in direct connection with the dining room is not permitted. The cook's quarters may be so constructed as to be part of the building wherein the kitchen and dining room are located, but all such quarters shall be tightly partitioned off from the kitchen and dining room.

Food stores.—A room or separate building shall be provided for the storage of perishable or unwrapped foods, which room or building shall be properly lighted and ventilated.

White-washing interiors.—All camp buildings shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately before being occupied, and as often thereafter as may be necessary to maintain the interior of buildings clean and sanitary at all times during occupation.

Ablution and bathrooms.—There shall be provided a wash-room of sufficient size and capacity together with all the necessary furnishings for the ordinary use of employees.

There shall be provided a sufficient number of tubs for bathing purposes to allow of each occupier of the camp availing himself of them at least once in each week.

Laundry and drying room.—Unless provision is otherwise made by the operators for the laundering of clothes, a laundry and drying room shall be provided for the use of all persons employed in connection with the camp. All washing of linen or clothing shall be done in this building or the open air. Drying of clothing shall not be permitted in bunk houses or dining rooms or kitchens.

Drainage.—All waste water from sinks, tubs, wash-houses, etc., shall be conveyed by drain or received into water-tight containers and thereafter removed to a distance that no nuisance will be occasioned thereby.

Refuse disposal.—All refuse shall be removed daily and disposed of by burning or burying, or it may be hauled away for use as hog feed.

Night urinal buckets shall not be kept in the living quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. Night urinal buckets may be provided in the lobbies adjoining bunk-houses during the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Toilets and closets.—Sufficient toilet or closet accommodation shall be provided and maintained in clean condition at all times. When out-door privies are used, they shall be located at least one hundred feet from bunk-houses, dining rooms, kitchens, and all other inhabited buildings.

The Work of an Industrial Nurse

A recent issue of *Labour and Industry*, the monthly publication of the Department of Labour and Industry of Pennsylvania contained the papers read at a conference on industrial nursing, held last summer at Harrisburg. The department has compiled a directory of establishments in the Commonwealth which are known to employ industrial nurses.

One of the nurses described her duties as follows: "The industrial nurse usually has an entrance to industry through the first aid department, but her value to industry is shown by applying her services to every phase of health work among the employees. Her daily routine consists of first aid work, assisting with physical examinations, taking care of employees sent to the rest room, calling on employees for re-examination, visiting absentees, making outside visits when requested to do so by the foreman or the employee himself, giving health instructions in the home, health talks in the plant, and arranging for hospital or clinical care. The industrial nurse can do valuable work in promoting pleasant industrial relations, in reducing time lost through accident and illnesses, in minimizing results of accidents by first aid and follow-up care, in shortening illness by co-operation with the physician, in

searching out causes for accidents and illnesses, and by co-operation with employers and outside agencies, so making possible healthy, thrifty home life, and increasing the efficiency of the worker."

Another nurse declared "that the outstanding lack in our plants at the present time is one which the industrial nurse by training and by temperament is best able to supply—that of common sense housekeeping, of making the plant a more pleasant place in which to work, cleaner, lighter, more comfortable."

President Maurer, of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labour, stated that "the work of the industrial nurse cannot receive too high praise from the workers, to whom she is fundamentally reponsible, even if not technically so. Usually the first to aid a sick or injured worker, her power for good is a tremendous one, and I believe I can safely say, one that is seldom misused. The service she can render as she visits the sick or disabled workers in their homes is equally great. Her visits are much more intimate than those of the doctor, and she can accordingly render a much fuller service than he. She can do more to help the family find adjustment to the calamity that has befallen them, thus reducing the severity and the length of their misfortune. . . . Workers in America, as a rule, resent paternalism, even when it accompanies fair wages. Health and safety work within the plant need not fall into this category, however. The industrial nurse should see that it does not. She would do well, I think, to insist upon workers' committees on safety and sanitation, democratically chosen, to assist in policy-making for her department, and to hear grievances that may arise in connection with it."

Physique of Women in Industry

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board of the British Medical Research Council recently published the results of research undertaken to determine the maximum load to be carried by women. It was found that the highest degree of efficiency in the carrying of loads by women would seem to be obtained when the weight of the load is equal to 35 per cent of the weight of the body, although the method of carrying loads is of great importance. In practice a weight of 40 per cent of that of the body may be carried continuously and of 50 per cent intermittently. For a woman of average weight the maximum load would appear to be 40 pounds for continuous carrying and 50 pounds for intermittent, although it is possible to increase

this weight when the burden is compact and easily handled and does not interfere with walking or affect the normal position of the body.

The report states that by calculating the proportion between the strength exerted in certain muscular tests and the total weight of the body, a co-efficient of aptitude is obtained; when this co-efficient falls below a certain limit, the subject is not fitted for strenuous work. Experiments have shown that in undertakings where the weight of the load is left to the convenience of the workers, women rarely exceed their strength, while adolescents and men have a tendency to over-work, especially in rapid carrying.

Regulation of Lead Paints in Australia

The Department of Health of the Commonwealth of Australia recently issued the report of the third Commonwealth and Inter-State Conference on Industrial Hygiene held in May, 1927, on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Health.

A committee appointed by the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association advanced some interesting proposals in relation to precautions to be taken in the manufacture and use of lead paints; it suggested that lead substances should not be used except when previously prepared in the form of paste or paint; that lead paint should not be used in spray form for interior painting; that surfaces painted with lead paint should not be rubbed down or scraped by a dry process; that application of lead paint by the bare hand should be forbidden; that suitable overalls and head coverings should be worn during working hours and kept clean where lead paints are handled; and that where dust in dangerous amounts is present, respirators should be provided. Wet rubbing down and wet removal of paint was recommended, but it was realized that its execution was not always practical. Provision of washing facilities and of good drinking water and thorough investigation into all cases of lead poisoning were demanded; similar recommendations with slight modification were made for exterior painting. A special set of rules was drawn up in regard to the painting of articles for sale. For ship painting, burning off and chipping were regarded as inevitable under certain conditions. For spray painting the recommendations made were to the effect that lead should not be used for interiors and that non-lead paints should be given preference under all circumstances; indications were given as regards the form, ventilation, size, and maintenance of booths. The use of

benzol as a solvent was deprecated and shellac dissolved in wood alcohol or wood alcohol in some other form prescribed. Labelling of containers with a note of attendant risks and the issue of special common-sense instructions to workers were demanded.

Painters Desire Supervision of Spraying Machines

The National Union of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Canada, Jubilee Local Union No. 1, Toronto, in a recent resolution, expressed the opinion that the competent authority should carry out rigid inspections of all buildings where paint-spraying machines are used, and where various paints that are highly injurious to the health of those who use, work in or near the same, are applied by spray or brush. It was pointed out that many of the preparations now in use contain dangerous liquids, the fumes from which are inhaled by the workers. The letter proposed that an official analysis should be made of the formulas used in the manufacture of all quick drying paints; that information should be published as to their ill-effects on human beings who breathe for hours in vitiated atmosphere; and that regulations should be made requiring that spraying machine operators should be supplied with masks.

It will be recalled that the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) at its third session in 1921, at which the Government of Canada was represented, adopted a draft convention the purpose of which was to prohibit, with certain exceptions, the use of white lead and sulphite of lead and of all products containing these pigments in the internal painting of buildings. The draft convention provides, among other features, for measures to be taken in order to prevent danger arising from the application of paint in the form of spray. The Law Officers of the Crown in Canada have advised that such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to the proposals of this draft convention is within the competence of the several provincial legislatures.

Safety Museum at London

The last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained a reference on page 46 to the new Safety Museum recently established in Westminster by the British Home Office, as a permanent exhibition for promoting the safety, health and welfare of industrial workers. It is hoped that the museum will serve as a means both of contributing to the well-being of the workers and the efficiency of industry

and also of bringing to notice improvements from time to time devised in this or in other countries, and thus act as a stimulus to further invention and improvement. The principle has been followed of not exhibiting a device until it has been tested and found serviceable in actual use in industry.

In the *Safety* sections of the museum the exhibits are mostly actual machines and appliances, as they would be installed in a factory; and power is provided so that the machines can be seen in motion. There are a few models; but it has been found that models do not make the same appeal as actual machines. A great variety of machinery guards are shown. The exhibits of actual machinery are supplemented by an extensive collection of photographs; in some cases, for example, in the shipbuilding industry, or in the case of the loading and unloading of ships at docks and wharves, photographs are, from the nature of the case, the only means of illustrating dangerous practices, and the proper way of avoiding them.

In the *Health* sections of the museum, the exhibits include photographs showing the methods for the prevention of lead poisoning, silicosis, dermatitis, etc., in various industries;

Two sections are devoted to illustrating the principles of efficient ventilation and lighting. The ventilation section includes complete installations (connected with the grinding and woodworking machinery exhibits) for the removal of dust; demonstration installations of well-designed and badly-designed air ducts, and other ventilation arrangements; and

photographs of actual installations from various industries. Arrangements for the protection of the worker against dust and fumes are also installed in the pottery, textile, and aerographing exhibits.

The *Welfare* section of the museum includes rooms fitted up as an ambulance room, rest room, canteen and welfare supervisor's room; canteen equipment, types of work-seats designed to prevent fatigue and facilitate efficient work; types of first-aid boxes for factory use; many kinds of protective clothing; and photographs of welfare arrangements obtained from various works.

The museum shows not only what is best, but, by contrast by way of warning, dangerous plant and appliances which have been found in actual use; e.g., in the electrical section, apparatus which have been the cause of fatal accidents; in the lifting gear section, ropes, chains, etc., dangerously worn; in the boiler section, parts from boilers which have exploded, showing the conditions which caused the accident.

It is believed that the museum will be of interest to employers and workers, and to their respective organizations; to designers of factories, designers and makers of machinery and power plant, makers of guards for machinery and other protective appliances, and designers and makers of ventilation plant; to medical practitioners, welfare and other social workers; to factory inspectors; and to the staffs and students of technical schools and of the engineering departments of universities.

Old Age Pension Inquiry and Fair Wages in Nova Scotia

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia on February 14, announced that a "fair wage clause" is to be included in all contracts affecting the provincial government undertakings. The Speech contained the following paragraph in regard to old age pensions: "At the Dominion-Provincial conference my ministers—in co-operation with ministers representing other provinces, being in full sympathy in principle—urged upon the federal government the necessity of making complete financial provision for old age pensions. The Duncan Royal Commission found that our present revenue is insufficient to meet the demands of the essential services of government, moreover, the aged are distributed most unequally throughout Canada, the number of aged in

the Maritimes being greatly in excess of those in provinces where development is more recent. My government is taking the necessary steps to obtain full information relative to old age pensions as appertaining to this province.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly of New York State to amend the State Workmen's Compensation law so as to provide compensation for all kinds of occupational diseases instead of the limited number mentioned in the existing schedule, and to make the law applicable to workers who are exposed to injury through the use of any harmful material.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Alberta Federation of Labour

With approximately one hundred delegates in attendance, the twelfth annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held in the city of Calgary commencing January 12, 1928. The officers in submitting their report reviewed the various activities participated in by the Federation since the previous convention and also outlined social legislation enacted and amendments secured to existing statutes during the last session of the provincial legislature. The memorandum recently submitted by the executive of the Federation to the special committee appointed by the provincial government to investigate the Workmen's Compensation Act and its administration was presented to the delegates in detail. (The text of this memorandum was given in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 23.)

According to the financial statement covering the period from November 15, 1926, to December 31, 1927, as presented by the secretary-treasurer, the receipts, together with bank balance brought forward, amounted to \$2,003.61, while expenditures totalled \$1,764.90, leaving a balance to the credit of the Federation of \$238.71.

A report was made by a special committee appointed at the last convention to study the principles of consumers' co-operation and what it has to offer trade unionists and members of the labour movement. This committee submitted the following suggestions:

1. Each local union set up a small committee with a view to bringing to the attention of its membership the value of consumers' co-operation. Some very useful pamphlets can be secured to assist in this work, one notable example being "Why Trade Unionists Should be Co-operators," by Fred Bramley.

2. The Co-operative Union of Canada takes in honorary members for a fee of two dollars, which includes subscription to the *Canadian Co-operator*, a magazine in the interests of the movement. By taking advantage of this opportunity the ground can be prepared for the future organizing of successful consumers' societies.

3. Then for those who wish to delve deeper into the subject there are correspondence schools organized by the Co-operative Alliance of America, under the direction of the leaders of the movement in the U.S.A. From the prospectus to hand it would seem that a thorough training in all branches of consumers' co-operation can be secured at very little cost by this method.

The convention approved of a resolution urging the provincial legislature to pass an enabling act making the Federal Industrial

Disputes Investigation Act operative in Alberta.*

Other resolutions adopted were as follows:

- (1) Calling for the upward revision of the schedule of rates of pay now in force under the orders of the Minimum Wage Board.

- (2) Instructing the incoming executive officers to impress upon the provincial government the necessity that provisions should be made whereby foremen discharging temporary employees pay wages due at the time of their being laid off.

- (3) Asking the provincial government to submit to the Alberta Federation of Labour any changes or amendments to The Mechanics' Lien Act before their adoption.

- (4) Recommending that municipal areas and improvement boards through the public works office of the provincial government issue building permits so that workmen employed by them may be eligible for the benefits of the Compensation Act, and that such undertakings be assessed by the compensation board as provided by legislation.

- (5) Favouring the organization of agricultural workers as a part of the labour movement and asking the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to take steps to bring about an organization of the agricultural workers of Canada;

- (6) Petitioning the provincial government to so amend the Minimum Wage Act that all places of business deriving any profit or revenue whatever from an apprentice be termed a place of business and not a school.

- (7) Instructing the executive to petition the provincial government to make provision for deserted wives and families and prisoners' wives and families by bringing them under the Mothers' Allowance Act.

- (8) Seeking legislation making it compulsory for expectant mothers to cease their employment in factories, shops, etc., for two months before and three months after childbirth, and where such person is depending on her own wages, a sufficient sum be given her by the government to take care of all additional necessary expenses.

- (9) Requesting the Federation to promote legislation extending the provisions made for industrial diseases in the Workmen's Compen-

*The provisions of the Labour Disputes Act, enacted by the legislature of Alberta in 1926 were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1926, page 447.

sation Act and raising the rates of compensation payable under the Act from 62½ per cent to 75 per cent of average earnings.

(10) Pressing for legislation which will make possible the appointment of an inspector, from among qualified tradesmen recommended by the Building Trades Council, of all building equipment within the province, and that all safety inspection laws be co-ordinated under the Bureau of Labour;

(11) Advocating the free distribution of a copy of the Alberta Coal Mines Regulation Act to all men when signing on for work at the mines and that all workers coming within the scope of the Compensation Act in any industry receive a copy of the Act.

(12) Favouring the eight-hour day and forty-four hour week for all workers.

(13) Condemning all company or dual unions and advocating intelligent propaganda and action to show workers within these unions the necessity for again lining up with the international unions as exemplified by the Alberta Federation of Labour, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the American Federation of Labour.

(14) Demanding that the chief inspector of mines rigidly enforce the eight-hour day.

(15) Demanding the abolition of the Gar-nishee Act.

(16) Demanding that sixty feet apart be the limit between crosscuts in mines and that an immediate investigation and examination be made of all non-gaseous mines so that this evil may be totally eradicated and the Mines Act fully complied with.

(17) Urging the Federal Government to take action for transporting Alberta coal to the eastern market.

(18) Seeking an amendment to the Mines Act enabling each mining district in Alberta to elect, by popular vote of the miners, an inspector who shall be subject to the recall of the miners if found unsatisfactory.

(19) Recommending that the miners' representative on the board of examiners be a miner who has worked at the coal face not less than ten years.

(20) Asking an amendment to the Franchise Act so that only three months' residence in the province will be required for a British subject or a naturalized subject before being entitled to vote.

(21) Urging the provincial government to bring in legislation on health insurance on similar lines to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(22) Requesting the provincial government to institute an immediate and exhaustive inquiry into the possibility of ensuring medical attention in sickness to all workers.

(23) Instructing the incoming executive officers to press for amendments to the Health Act and sanitary laws so as to prohibit the sale of food where drugs and chemicals are sold, and that this Act be more rigidly enforced.

(24) Pressing for legislation to prohibit the employment of white girls by orientals.

(25) Seeking regulations under the Health Act to compel hotels, restaurants and other eating establishments to use only proper utensils for the cooking and maintaining of food.

The two following resolutions were referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation: (1) Recommending that the Workmen's Compensation Act be amended to provide that all wage earners be included within its scope; (2) Seeking an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act whereby the amount of compensation shall be increased to one hundred per cent of average earnings; also that the allowance for widows be increased to seventy dollars per month, and for the first child twenty dollars, and fifteen dollars for each additional child.

To the Committee on officers reports were referred the following resolutions: (1) Recommending that the proposed Contributory Negligence Act should be so worded that it will clearly state that no part of any liability incurred by workmen being injured can be had against any fellow employee or employees; (2) Urging the Federation to do all in its power for the enactment of the Old Age Pensions Legislation in Alberta, implementing the Federal Act of March 31, 1927, and that a higher rate of pensions than that specified in the Federal Act be provided in the province; (3) Calling upon the Alberta Government to co-operate with the Dominion Government so that Old Age Pensions may be put into effect in Alberta without delay.

A resolution calling upon the Federation to urge the Federal Government to amend the Criminal Code covering vagrancy so that workers shall not be liable for conviction simply for turning down jobs with low wages, was referred to the incoming executive.

The chief officers elected were: President, F. J. White, M.L.A., Calgary; Secretary-Treasurer, Elmer E. Roper, Edmonton. The Vice-presidents are elected from the different Trades and Labour Councils in the province, together with one chosen from District 18, United Mine Workers of America. E. E. Roper

was elected as delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress which meets in Toronto this year, while J. E. Worsley, Calgary, was elected

fraternal delegate to the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta. Lethbridge was chosen as the convention city for 1929.

Legislative Proposals of Organized Labour in Province of Quebec

A delegation composed of Alphetus Mathieu, Omer Fleury, Jas. Broderick and Lionel Thibault, members of the Quebec provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, accompanied by J. T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and a number of trade union representatives, waited on Premier Taschereau, members of the cabinet and officers of the government and presented the following suggestions for legislative measures affecting the social and economic conditions of the workers of the province, these being grouped under the following heads. (Details of these requests were given in the report of the proceedings of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1927.)

- (1) Workmen's compensation.
- (2) Safety Measures in Industry.
 - (a) Scaffolding Inspection.
 - (b) Elevator Regulation.
 - (c) Motion Picture Operators' Examination.
 - (d) Engineers' Licenses.
- (3) Health and Hygiene;
 - (a) Paint Sprayers.
 - (b) Sweat Shops.
- (4) Social Measures;
 - (a) Mothers' Allowance.
 - (b) Old Age Pensions.
 - (c) Minimum Wage.
- (5) Education;
 - Seeking further improvements in the educational system of the province. *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1927, page 975.)
- (6) Employment regulations;
 - (a) Fair wage regulations.
 - (b) One day rest in seven.
 - (c) Abolition of private fee charging employment bureaux.
- (7) Legislation embodying the decision of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations;
 - (a) Establishment of the eight-hour day.
 - (b) Protection of women and children in industry and commerce.
 - (c) Co-operation with other Provinces to obtain ratification by Canada of all these conventions and recommendations.
 - (d) That the Province should be officially represented at the annual conferences of the International Labour Organization at Geneva.

In addition to the above requests the following resolutions were presented: (1) By the Joint Council, Boot and Shoe Workers of Montreal, protesting against the manufacture of boots and shoes by the Reform School of Montreal;

(2) By the Federated Trades and Labour Council of Quebec and Levis demanding that the sanitary regulations in taverns be better observed; (3) By the Moulders' Union, requesting that an inspector be appointed for foundries.

Legislative Program of Organized Labour of Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, composed of Alex. M. Eddy (chairman), Saskatoon; C. J. Greene, Moose Jaw; H. D. Davis, Prince Albert; and Ralph Heseltine, and H. Perry, Regina, accompanied by a number of trade union representatives, waited upon Premier Gardiner and members of his Cabinet on December 20, 1927, for the purpose of discussing a number of legislative matters desired by the workers of the province, as follows: (1) Seeking legislation for an eight-hour day; (2) Requesting the enactment of provincial legislation implementing the federal Old Age Pensions Act; (3) Recom-

mending the extension of the scope of the Minimum Wage Act so as to take in boys, and that the fine for infractions of this law be increased; (4) Urging legislation to require the wrapping of bread; (5) Advocating better control and regulation of trade schools; (6) Seeking one day's rest in seven for hotel and cafe employees; (7) Advocating compulsory liability insurance for auto owners; (8) Urging amendments to the Election Act to compel the printing of the name of the publisher or printer on all election literature; (9) Recommending a new Workmen's Compensation Act similar to those in force in other provinces.

Legislative Program of Organized Labour in Manitoba

The Manitoba provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the executive of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council composed a delegation which waited on Premier Bracken and members of the provincial Cabinet and presented the following memorandum on proposed labour legislation:

A Child's Welfare Act which would provide for (a) Mothers with one child; (b) Mothers whose husbands are confined to Public Institutions, or physically unable to support the family; (c) Mothers who have been deserted for a period of five years; (d) That a substantial increase in the appropriations for the carrying out of this Act to allow for more liberal treatment for those coming under this Act; (e) To prohibit the employment of women for a period of two months before and two months after childbirth, maintenance to be paid out of fund provided by the Government; (f) That a clause similar to that of the Ontario Act be placed in the legislation so that mothers moving from other provinces to Manitoba or from Manitoba to other provinces may share the benefits of the legislation but such provinces must have passed legislation enabling reciprocal action.

An eight hour day and forty-four hour week for all industries.

An act to establish the one day's rest in seven.

An amendment to the Minimum Wage Act so as to make it apply to boys under 18 years of age.

A liberal appropriation for the enforcement of the Building Trades Protection Act.

Amendments to the Amusement Act so that licenses for moving picture machine operators shall be granted to men only.

An act to provide for Compulsory Public Liability Insurance for automobile owners.

Larger exemptions under the Income Tax Act for both householders and non-householders and with an additional exemption of \$400 for each child.

The placing of additional taxation on all motor vehicles using the highways, and that drivers of such motor vehicles be required to pass a qualifying examination.

Greater precautionary measures for crossings at railway grades and the ultimate elimination of such crossings.

Liberal appropriation to the Bureau of Labour for general safety-first inspection work.

That only licensed engineers be permitted to operate engines which are separated from the boiler.

Amendments to the Mines Act to provide adequate safety measures against silicosis poisoning, or miners' phthisis and accident prevention.

The creation of a Labour Department with a minister and deputy to administer same.

The appointment of a commission to bring in recommendations with a view to establishing regulations dealing with accident prevention.

Congratulating the government on its intention of introducing an Old Age Pensions Act during the present session of the legislature.

Organized Labour of Nova Scotia Presents Legislative Program to Government

A delegation composed of P. J. Healey, M. D. Coolen, and W. A. MacDonald, members of the Nova Scotia provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, accompanied by a number of trade union representatives, waited on Premier Rhodes and members of his Cabinet on February 3, and laid before them labour's legislative program. The government was urged to introduce at the 1928 session of the Legislature an enabling Act to bring into effect in Nova Scotia the Federal

Old Age Pensions Act of 1927. Other requests were as follows: (1) That effect should be given to the Minimum Wage for Women Act of 1920; (2) A system of government control of liquor; (3) Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act; (4) The appointment of a boiler inspector; (5) That a fair wage clause be inserted in all provincial government contracts; (6) That a Provincial Department of Labour be established; (7) An eight-hour day clause in all provincial government contracts.

Legislative Proposals of Railway Brotherhoods in Canada

THE Canadian Legislative Board of the Railway Brotherhoods, composed of Messrs. L. L. Peltier of the Order of Railway Conductors; T. J. Coughlin, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Byron Baker, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and William L. Best, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, held a conference at Ottawa on January 23, with the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and members of his cabinet, and submitted a memorandum of proposed legislation as follows:

1. Amendment of the Immigration Act by the repeal of Section 41, as enacted by Chapter 26 of the Statutes of 1919 (1st session). Section 41 provides for the deportation of persons advocating revolutionary methods, etc.

2. Repeal of sections 97a and 97b of the Criminal Code, as enacted by Chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1919 (1st session), relating to unlawful associations and to the printing and distribution of seditious literature. The memorandum expressed appreciation of the government's action in introducing in Parliament at the last session measures on the lines now proposed (LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1927, page 506), and deplored the senate's action in rejecting these bills.

3. Amendment of the British North America Act so as to restrict the powers of the senate to reject any measure passed by the House of Commons more than twice. It was claimed that the action of the senate at the last session, in rejecting bills on the lines proposed in paragraphs 1 and 2, furnished sufficient reasons for granting this request.

4. Amendments to the Dominion Elections Act so as to extend the hours for advanced polls for railway employees, sailors and commercial travellers.

5. Protection at highway crossings of railways at rail level. To this end the memorandum stated:—

(1) that there is only one sure remedy for the level crossing hazard, namely, separate the grade crossing by placing the highway over or under the railway. This may involve considerable expenditure and it is not expected that the work of grade separation on over 30,000 level crossings in Canada can be accomplished in one or two years. Definite action should be taken, however, if the conservation of human life is to have first consideration.

(2) That pending complete separation or elimination of highway crossings with the railway, protection should be provided, (a) by watchman (b) by gates, (c) by bell signals, preferably of the wig-wag type, or (d) by some form of signals or other means which will require drivers of all vehicles to stop, or at least

slow down before passing over level crossings, unless absolutely sure of no danger thereat.

(3) That every Highway Department adopt and make effective a policy of restricting the improvement of any highway nearer than 700 feet on either side of the railway, where such is a level crossing. This would result in slowing down traffic before crossing the railway and in stimulating public thought, especially of drivers of motors and other vehicles to the dangers and unsafe practice of maintaining level crossings, the desirability for their elimination, and the importance of slowing down before crossing the railway.

(4) That any further financial aid from the Federal government for the construction and improvement of highways shall be subject to the provincial government receiving it, giving an undertaking to eliminate any level crossing, where practicable, on highways where such Federal aid is used, by making use of the Railway Grade Crossing Fund provided for in section 262 of the Railway Act. (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 170).

(5) That with a view to a broader application of the provisions of the Railway Act in the matter of grade separation or level crossing protection, section 262 be amended as follows:

(a) In subsection (1) strike out the limitations now existing with respect to highway crossings of the railway at rail level constructed since April 1, 1909. (This subsection provides that sums set apart for safety construction work at crossings at the date mentioned are to be placed in the Railway Grade Crossing Fund).

(b) Amend subsection (5) to provide for a grant of \$500,000 (instead of \$200,000) each year for ten consecutive years from the first day of April, 1928, to be expended for the purposes mentioned in the Act.

6. Amendment of Section 311 of the Railway Act by extending from five to ten minutes the time beyond which a train must not obstruct a highway crossing. The chief reasons for this request and the desirability of some change are, the long trains handled by the modern locomotive, with the impracticability of all operations being made without obstructing highways longer than five minutes, and the convictions taken against and fines imposed upon railway employees by reason of being unable to comply with the provisions of the Railway Act, as at present.

7. Amendment to the Railway Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a Division of Locomotive Inspection of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, to be under the direction and supervision of a competent Chief Inspector, preferably appointed from the ranks of locomotive engineers, and the appointment of a sufficient number of division inspectors to adequately supervise and inspect the condition of locomotives and tenders, boilers and appurtenances on all lines of railway under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

8. Amendment of the Railway Act by requiring that all reports on accidents shall be made accessible to the accredited representatives of the employees concerned.

9. Amendment of the Railway Act to ensure a more strict observance of orders and regulations of the Board respecting safety equipment, the operation and maintenance of railways, and to give broader powers to inspectors to enforce said orders and regulations.

10. That an appropriation be made to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada,

sufficient to defray expenses for consolidating and printing orders, rulings and regulations of the Board relating to operating matters on the railways, at least every five years.

11. Amendment of the Technical Education Act to ensure the continuance of the annual appropriation therein provided for promoting and assisting technical education in Canada, for another ten years.

12. Repeal of the Sales Tax and continuance of the Income War Tax Act.

District 18, United Mine Workers of America

THE convention of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, was held in Calgary, January 11-12, 1928, with delegates present from the various coal mining centres of Alberta and Northeastern British Columbia, representing, it was stated, about 2,000 members of the union. After briefly addressing the delegates assembled, president Robert Livett, appointed the various committees. The provisional officers submitted a joint report on conditions existing in the mining territory known as district 18, in which it was pointed out that "as the time is fast approaching when our present working agreements will expire, your committees will be formed for the purpose of placing your demands before the operators for their consideration and action." The report further stated that "the men who broke

away from the United Mine Workers of America have not maintained the working conditions or wages secured for them by the United Mine Workers of America, and have retrograded in their experiment with a so-called Canadian union. It is obvious that such actions acted as a detriment to the interests of the miners as a whole."

The wage scale committee which was appointed at the opening session, brought in their report, which, after a thorough discussion in which it was taken up clause by clause, was adopted as a whole. A resolution asking the International office to grant that the International assessment now in effect be turned over to the district to help in negotiations and future organization, was adopted.

Proposed Amendment of Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act

A deputation representing labour organizations in Ontario held a conference at Toronto on February 1 with the Attorney General of the province, suggesting various amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. The principal changes proposed were in line with the recommendation contained in the report of a special committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was unanimously adopted at the annual convention of the Congress held at Edmonton in August, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1927, page 973). Similar requests have been placed before the legislature of Alberta (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1928, page 23). The deputation included W. L. Best, of Ottawa, chairman; John W. Bruce, Toronto; Thomas Coughlin, Ottawa; Humphrey Mitchel, Hamilton, chairman of the Ontario executive, Trades and Labour Congress; John Munro, Toronto; Tom Maguire, Toronto, and William Crawford, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Sar-

nia. Vice-President Halford and other members of the Workmen's Compensation Board attended the conference.

International Federation of Trade Unions

The official report of proceedings at the fourth ordinary congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which was held at Paris in August, 1927, was recently published at Amsterdam by the I.F.T.U. It contains not only the proceedings of the International Trade Union Congress, the conference of the International Trade Secretaries, and the International Conference of Trade Union Women, but also the full text of the addresses submitted to the Congresses on the various items of its agenda, and of the resolutions passed. Of these, mention may be made of the following:

At the International Trade Union Congress: The fight against war and militarism, the International campaign for the eight hours

day, the commercial, clerical and technical employees and the professional workers in the trade union movement, the organizational structure of the International Federation of Trade Unions, international assistance in strikes and lockouts.

At the International Conference of Trade Union Women. The protection of women

workers, the economic significance of women's work for wages, and homework.

This publication is valuable and interesting not merely to labour organizations, but also to politicians and economists of all shades of opinion. Canadian orders should be sent to the Publication Department of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 172 McLaren street, Ottawa, Ontario, price \$1.25.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Foreman Training Courses in the United States

A GREAT increase in the number of foreman training courses in practically all lines of industry throughout the country is shown in a survey report just issued by the Department of manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The number of foremanship courses, the bulletin states, has grown from 105 in 1925 to 933 in 1927. These figures, the Chamber's Department of Manufacture points out, indicate that foreman training is looked upon as an agency for greater efficiency in manufacturing.

Most of the increases in foremanship courses last year were in the larger industrial states. The outstanding increases for the year were recorded in Connecticut, Michigan and West Virginia. The first state increased from 3 to 46; the second from 5 to 73; and the last from 4 to 43.

Virtually every line of industry is represented in the foreman training movement. The machinery group, not including transportation equipment, has the largest number of courses. On the basis of the number of workers employed, however, the rubber products and chemicals and allied products groups are far in the lead.

The phenomenal growth of foreman training courses, the bulletin says, offers encouragement to those who appreciate the great value of human efficiency in American industry and are giving these efforts sympathy and support. No attempt has been made to evaluate types of courses or to suggest standards. Those who have them in charge have used initiative to get results, with due regard to the conditions to be met.

The great increase in courses within the short period from 1925 to 1927 bears eloquent testimony to the fact that to-day industry regards the trained foreman as a most important factor in management. The greater use of intricate and expensive machinery re-

quires not only better trained attendants but better selected and equipped foremen to lead the personnel for more effective production. Foreman training courses are being carried on by individual manufacturers, state universities, industrial vocational agencies, chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations. Such work can be profitably conducted in any community having industrial plants.

Courses of Instruction for Fishermen at Halifax, Nova Scotia

The first course of instruction for *bona fide* fishermen ever conducted in Canada is now well under way at the Fisheries Experimental Station at the King's Wharf, Halifax, where twenty fishermen students from different parts of the Maritime Provinces are daily attending the lectures of the course and practising fish curing methods. The course, which is of six weeks' duration, opened January 18. All the lectures, except those on boat engines, are given at the station, those on boat engines being given at another building for the purpose of demonstrations. The students are all between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five years, and the staff of the station, including Dr. Huntsman, the Director, Dr. H. R. Chipman, Dr. A. H. Lein, E. Hess, E. W. Mitchell and Robert Gray are all participating in the instruction and demonstrations for the benefit of the young fishermen seeking knowledge. Lectures are also being given by Professor Longley, of the Agricultural College, who speaks on co-operation and marketing, by Professor Gowanlock, a member of the Biological Board, by Captain O'Hara, of the Nova Scotia Technical College, who lectures on navigation, by Professor Walker, of King's College, who lectures on Economics; and by Mr. Anderson, of Yarmouth County, who demonstrates and instructs on the subject of dry and boneless fish.

The students have complete demonstrations in fish curing from the moment the fresh

fish come from the water to the time when the cured product is ready for the market. Fish are brought to the station freshly caught and are put through the curing processes by the student fishermen under expert direction, so that before the completion of the course the young fishermen will have practical illustrations of the success of the methods of curing which they had been taught. Instructions are given on fish salting, drying, pickling, and boneless preparation, etc. Lectures are given in elementary science, applicable to the fisheries, life history of fish, navigation as necessary for prosecution of the fisheries, co-operation, marketing, geography, history, etc., and the course is apparently giving as much satisfaction to the staff engaged in imparting it as to the students who are devoting the most striking attention to the lectures, instructions and demonstrations.

Fruit Culture Short Course in British Columbia

A two-weeks' course on fruit and vegetable growing, ornamental gardening, insect and disease control has recently been started at the University of British Columbia, under the auspices of the faculty of agriculture. There will be four one-hour lectures each day, commencing at 9 a.m.

The subjects of the program are extremely varied and include such topics as the opportunities for fruit and vegetable growing in British Columbia, hot beds and cold frames, the culture of berries of all kinds, propagation, training and pruning of small fruits, selecting and handling of nursery stock, selection of fruit varieties, fertilizers, field practice in pruning, farm storage and spring flowering bulbs, making and applying spray mixtures, etc.

Agricultural-Vocational School at Ridgetown, Ontario

In 1921 the Ontario government purchased a farm of 186 acres, part of which was within the corporation of Ridgetown. Plans for a community hall in connection with the farm ripened into one for an agricultural school containing such a hall. The department of agriculture agreed to pay the cost of such a building as an experiment in agricultural education, and the department of education agreed to pay grants for equipment and teaching under the Technical Schools Act.

The building was ready for occupancy in September, 1926. It contains an assembly hall with capacity for from 350 to 400 persons, two standard classrooms equipped with six large tables and each seating 24 students,

a chemistry laboratory and a household science room.

The new school and the high school—only 100 feet away—are operated under one principal and one staff. Students of 14 years or over are allowed to enroll without passing the high school entrance, but this is not encouraged and most of the students have full entrance standing. Ages range from 12 to 16 on entering, and enrolment is not confined to rural pupils only. This year, out of a total of 65 enrolled, 25 are from town, 12 of whom are girls taking the household science course.

As to curriculum, it is intended to cover in four years a course equivalent to junior matriculation in English, history, mathematics and science. The boys will receive instruction in agricultural subjects, such as horticulture, field crops, animal husbandry, bee-keeping, botany, entomology, poultry, farm mechanics, economics, farm management and farm book-keeping and bacteriology. The girls receive instruction in household science, cooking and sewing. They also have work in bacteriology, dairying and horticulture. All the students are given training in English, history, junior mathematics, chemistry and physics.

In addition to the regular course, a winter course has been instituted in which last year 22 young men enrolled. The course continued for three months with an average attendance of 17. This course will be held again this year.

Wide Registration in Central Technical School, Toronto

The Advisory Vocational Committee of the Board of Education, Toronto, recently received a report on the number of non-residents at the Central Technical School, which showed that pupils in this school came not only from all over Ontario, but that one was from Jamaica, another from Moose Jaw, a third from Portage la Prairie, and the home of another was Dorchester, Nova Scotia.

Technical Education in South Australia

South Australia has a well-developed system of technical training of apprentices. The Printers' Trade School is now housed in a commodious modern building in Adelaide. There are ten high-grade technical schools in the metropolitan area and the country, and seven junior institutions in the industrial centres. These give pre-vocational instruction, and there are also specialized trade schools, in addition to technical classes at the School of Mines and the School of Arts and Crafts. The range of teaching covers practically every

trade. During 1926, the number of students enrolled was 3,564, and there were also 500 younger apprentices and probationers. The education department has fourteen woodworking centres where special courses of training are given, and 209 small country schools where the pupils are taught handicrafts.

The largest technical school is close to the city and is a direct link between the primary school and the university. For those unable to go to the university, it is the link between the primary school and apprenticeship, and any boy who has passed the qualifying certificate examination is eligible to enter. The course extends over four years and includes instruction in English, French, civics, industries, economics, arithmetic, mensuration, algebra, trigonometry, physics, chemistry, free drawing, geometrical, mechanical and building drawing, modelling wood work, sheet-metal work, blacksmithing and fitting and turning.

One of the chief factors which led to the establishment of the technical schools was the shortage of skilled craftsmen in almost every

branch of industry and the difficulty of properly training apprentices under modern workshop conditions. To further the project, the government intends to introduce fresh legislation during the present session of parliament. In the large central technical schools, only boys who are already apprenticed to trades are taken. They usually begin there between the ages of fifteen and a half and sixteen years. They are required to attend the school for one evening a week in their leisure time, and the employer is required to allow the apprentice one half day a week, with pay, during working hours for school instruction.

The education department provides the cost of teachers, equipment and schooling. All the instructors in the various schools are skilled tradesmen. They meet the boys on their own ground, and their teaching is imbued with a strong note of common interest. Employers generally are loud in their praise of the scheme, knowing that in the end they will materially benefit from the work of the skilled tradesmen.

EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT SCHEMES IN CANADA

Pension Fund of British Empire Steel Corporation

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1926, pages 237-9 provisions of the Pension Fund established by the British Empire Steel Corporation were given in detail. The fourth annual report of the operations of this Pension Fund for the period ending December 31, 1927, indicate that during that year pensions were granted to 77 new cases, making a total of 350 cases since the adoption of the scheme on October 1, 1923. A total of \$251,163.78 has been paid out to pensioners of the various companies since the inauguration of the Fund, the average monthly pension granted since the commencement being \$29.05. Pension disbursements during 1927 totalled \$96,775.17, with an average monthly pension for the year of \$31.60.

Since the adoption of the Fund, pension was discontinued in one case because the pensioner had returned to active service; 44 had been removed by death (4 during 1924, 12 during 1925, 13 during 1926 and 15 during 1927),

leaving 305 names on pension payroll at December 31, 1927.

There were 22 employees (28.5 per cent) retired after fifty or more years of service, and 8 of these with from 55 to 60 years of service.

Of the eight employees with over 55 years of service two had been in service for 60 years, two for 57 years and two for 56 years. The remaining two had served for 55 years and 59 years, respectively.

In two cases the maximum pension of \$75 per month was granted; in two cases pensions of \$70.75 and \$63.75 per month were granted; in five cases the pension exceeded \$50 per month; in nine cases the pensions granted were from \$40 to \$50 per month; in twenty cases the pensions granted were from \$30 to \$40 per month, and in thirty-nine cases the pensions granted were less than \$30 per month.

The Pension Committee were compelled to refuse some applications for pensions that were plainly outside of the requirements of the pension rules.

For the 77 cases granted during 1927, the averages were as follows:—

	Cases	Age	Service	Pension
Dominion Coal Company, Limited.....	41	69.5	43.7	\$ 34 40
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., (Sydney Mines).....	6	68.8	38.9	25 85
Acadia Coal Company, Limited.....	1	63.0	37.0	75 00
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., Ltd. (Springhill).....	14	67.3	37.8	29.00
Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.....	11	70.5	26.0	26 45
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd. (New Glasgow).....	3	70.5	31.5	25 50
Halifax Shipyards Limited.....	1	65.0	40.0	20 00
	77	69.0	39.2	\$ 31 60

Service Record of Pensioners is shown in the following table:—

	Service			
	25 to 35 yrs.	36 to 45 yrs.	46 to 50 yrs.	Over 50 yrs.
Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.....	13	7	3	18
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd. (Sydney Mines).....	3			3
Acadia Coal Company, Ltd.....		1		
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., Ltd. (Springhill).....	5	8		1
Dominion Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.....	11			
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd. (New Glasgow).....	2	1		
Halifax Shipyards Ltd.....		1		
	34	18	3	22

International Nickel Company's Employees' Benefit Scheme

In order to provide a uniform method of granting pensions to employees of the International Nickel Company, Limited, who, after long periods of faithful and conscientious service, are no longer able to perform their duties by reason of old age or physical incapacity, the board of directors have voted to establish a retirement system. This company employs over 2,000 workers in Canada, besides those employed by the subsidiary companies referred to below.

A pension system already existed, but this did not include all the employees, and was not considered to be on a sound actuarial basis. Under the new plan no contributions are required from any employee, and the entire cost of the plan is met from company funds. The company does not guarantee to continue the grant benefits in accordance with the provisions of the retirement system, or obligate itself to set aside any special funds to take care of future pensions, but it has created the new pensions system with the intention of continuing it indefinitely, and has had an actuarial valuation made to determine what the probable cost to the company will be of the future benefits provided by the retirement system.

All regular employees of the International Nickel Company are eligible for membership, and all employees of certain subsidiary or affiliated companies provided the board of administration and the board of directors of the company by which the employees are directly employed approve.

The system provides for: (1) a service retirement benefit; (2) disability retirement

benefit to any member with over ten years of service who becomes totally and permanently disabled from any cause; (3) Death benefit payable on the death of a pensioner.

Service Benefit.—The minimum age for retirement on a service pension is 65 for men and 60 for women, with the further provision that a member who asks to retire must have completed 20 years of service. All employees will be retired at age 70 unless they request to be retained in the service and the request is approved by the company.

Upon service retirement a member receives a pension equal to 1½ per cent of his average annual pay for his last five years of service multiplied by the number of his years of creditable service (meaning service before and after the establishment of the system which may be credited under the rules) plus a flat pension equal to \$6, multiplied by the number of his years of creditable service. For example, to calculate the pension of a member who has had 30 years of service and whose average pay for the five years preceding retirement is \$2,000, take 1½ per cent of \$2,000, which is \$30. Add to the \$30 the flat pension of \$6 for each year of service, making a total of \$36, and then multiply by the years of service, or 30 years, which gives a total pension of \$1,080 per year.

Disability Benefit.—If a member, having completed ten years of creditable service and before becoming eligible for retirement on a service pension, becomes permanently and totally disabled, he may be retired upon a disability pension. Upon disability retirement a member receives a pension based on his

compensation equal to 1½ per cent of his average annual pay for the last five years of service multiplied by the number of his years of creditable service, plus a flat pension equal to \$6 multiplied by the number of his years of creditable service. Employees who are disabled before completing 15 years of service receive as a minimum the pension which would be payable after fifteen years of service. The minimum does not apply to employees who did not enter the service of the company until after reaching age 50.

Death Benefit.—Upon the death of a member in active service, after one year of service, a death benefit of \$500 will be paid to his beneficiary, or if the designated beneficiary is not living, to such persons as the board of administration shall determine. If the member leaves dependents an additional death benefit is provided. The amount of this benefit is equal to a lump sum payment of 10 per cent of the average annual pay of the member for the last five years of service preceding death, multiplied by the number of his years of creditable service not in excess of five years.

Pensioner's Death Benefit.—Upon the death of a pensioner a death benefit of \$500 is payable. In addition, any pensioner may at the time of his retirement elect to receive instead of his full pension, which would stop at his death, a somewhat smaller pension and to have part of this smaller pension continue after his death to his widow or other nominated beneficiary.

Pensions now being paid to former employees will be continued under this retirement system at the same rate as is now being paid. At the death of a pensioner retired prior to January 1, 1928, a \$500 death benefit will be paid which is the benefit allowable to beneficiaries of deceased pensioners under the new retirement system.

Pensions for Civic Employees in British Columbia

In the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for November, 1927, pages 1175 and 1176, reference was made to the subject of employees' superannuation in Canada, and to the provision of the British Columbia Superannuation Act, which were outlined also in the issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February 1924, page 127. Recently three new municipalities—Nelson, North Cowichan and Chilliwack—have decided to adopt the provincial superannuation scheme for municipal employees. Altogether twelve municipalities have adopted the provincial scheme for the benefit of their employees. It is estimated that at the beginning of 1928 over 1,300 municipal employees were under the operation of the Superannuation Act. When all civic employees accept the arrangement, approximately 3,000 municipal workers will benefit under the act.

The British Columbia Teachers' Federation is now aiming to secure similar privileges for its members. The organizations of school teachers in Alberta and Saskatchewan have recently asked for pension legislation from the Legislatures of their respective provinces.

Canadian Construction Association

The tenth annual convention of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries (henceforth to be known as the Canadian Construction Association) was held at Winnipeg from January 31 to February 3, 1928. A considerable number of important subjects were discussed, among these being the question of winter construction. Prefacing this discussion, there was a paper by Mr. A. J. Bonnett entitled, "Taking the Sting Out Of Winter Construction." Following it considerable discussion ensued as to winter building practice in all parts of Canada. A British Columbia delegate pointed out that conditions on the Coast and on the prairies are entirely different, and that wetness is the difficult feature that has to be contended with in the Pacific province. Another delegate cited an instance of chimney construction in severe weather and contended that brick work could be as satisfactorily carried out in winter as in summer. He also argued that more winter work is needed and that supply houses ought to give a discount in order to encourage it.

Considerable discussion developed as to the extra cost of cold weather building, opinions varying from 3 to 10 per cent. One delegate declared that while winter construction might cost more, 75 per cent of the unemployment could be eliminated. Another delegate pointed out that a greater volume of building in the cold weather months would help the brick manufacturer by enabling him to dispense with piling of his brick. It was also suggested that contractors handling winter concrete work would be well advised to purchase enough canvas sheets to cover the whole slab and thus prevent snow and water getting in the forms and on the reinforcing.

Technical training formed a topic of discussion at one of the sessions. This subject will be dealt with in detail in a future issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

It was decided to change the name of the organization to the Canadian Construction Association and authority was given to take the necessary procedure to have the charter altered.

Mr. S. E. Dinsmore, of Windsor, Ontario, was elected president for 1928.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

THE first day of the New Year was marked by the bringing into operation of two measures of considerable interest to members of the International Labour Organization—one affecting hours of work in Germany, and the other affecting slavery in Sierra Leone.

In Germany, by the coming into force of an Order issued last July, the eight-hour day has been extended to further classes of workers employed in the iron and steel industry. The Government agreed last month to limited postponements in the case of certain works which cannot be adapted to the three shift system without costly reconstruction; but the Government declined to yield to appeals for a general prolongation of the respite.

In Sierra Leone, by an ordinance passed by the Legislature last September, the legal status of slavery was abolished throughout the Protectorate, and upwards of 200,000 domestic slaves were at liberty, as from January 1, to leave their former masters if they so desired. It will be remembered that this matter received some attention at the Eight Assembly of the League of Nations, and that the representative of the British Government explained to the Assembly that urgent measures were being taken to eliminate from the law the recognition of domestic servitude revealed by an unexpected legal decision.

Ratification of Conventions

Up to the end of 1927 the total number of ratifications registered, including conditional ratifications, was 248. The States which ratified the largest number of Conventions during the year were the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom (twelve) and Belgium (five).

Belgium, the Netherlands and Great Britain are the first to register ratification of Conventions adopted in 1926 and considerable progress has been made towards ratification of these Conventions by other States.

In Germany the ratification of the Conventions concerning sickness insurance adopted by the Tenth Session of the Conference in 1927 has already been authorized by Parliament.

In the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, a Bill has been submitted to the competent national authorities proposing the ratification of all the twenty-five Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference.

The Washington Hours Convention has been conditionally ratified by France, and two Conventions adopted in 1925, concerning workmen's compensation for accidents and work-

men's compensation for occupational diseases, have come into force in virtue of the registration of the requisite number of ratifications.

The Scientific Work of the International Labour Office

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, gives a brief survey of the scientific work of the Office in its issue of January 2. It is pointed out that the work of the Office in promoting social legislation, of which the continued progress of ratifications is a tangible sign, is supplemented by scientific enquiry and research work which it is more difficult for those outside the Office to keep track of even approximately.

Legislation.—In this field, the Office compiles yearly in the *Legislative Series* a record of the legislation in force in each country, and in its *International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law*, records decisions which are likely to establish precedents. It also compiles collective agreements between workers' and employers' organizations determining conditions of Labour.

Freedom of Association.—The first volume of an extensive study on "Freedom of Association" containing a comparative analysis of the legal status of trade unions in different countries, has already appeared. Four other volumes are to follow in the near future containing detailed monographs on the legal position of associations in each country. The Office has also prepared several monographs on the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration in various countries and published in its "International Labour Review" an introductory essay on the subject in general.

Conditions of Labour.—Much information has been compiled as to wages and hours of work in the mines of the principal coal-producing countries, and the "enquiry into conditions of work in mines" is nearly finished. The Office carries on periodical enquiries in an increasing number of capitals into the "Level of real wages," i.e., the relative value of wages resulting from comparison of nominal wages with prices. The compilation of information on "methods of fixing minimum wages" is being continued in preparation for the 1928 Session of the Conference. Other studies deal with legislation relating to the employment of women before and after childbirth, and the employment of children in

cinematograph studios, and with the questions of hours of work of salaried employees, paid holidays, and other related matters. The problems of vocational guidance and the training or vocational re-education of cripples and backward and abnormal individuals, are also being investigated.

Economic Problems.—Studies were prepared for the International Economic Conference on the standard of living of workers in various countries, on the efficiency of workers in the coal mining industry and in the building trade, on the comparison between the retail prices in private trade and those of distributive co-operative societies, and on the part played by co-operative organizations in the international trade in wheat, dairy produce and some other agricultural products, on the principal forms of co-operative relations between producers and consumers of agricultural products, and on the relation of labour cost to total costs of production in agriculture.

Social Insurance.—In addition to the reports already published on sickness insurance two substantial volumes will be published very shortly dealing respectively with compulsory and voluntary sickness insurance. Studies have been made also on the relation between the development of unemployment and the general movement of prices, statistics of migration, the history of migration movements from their beginning, regulation of migration, legislation relating to the migration of the yellow race, the covering of vocational and social risks of persons employed in aviation, the rights of salaried inventors, statistics of industrial accidents, accident prevention, etc., etc.

Maritime Questions.—In preparation for the Maritime Session of the Conference in 1929, research has been undertaken in the regulation of hours of work on board ship and the improvement of living conditions of seamen in ports. The Office is also carrying on a general investigation into the conditions of work in the fishing industry. A survey of legislation relating to maritime labour has been published and a study has been begun of systems of protection of seamen in case of disease or accident. At the request of the League of Nations an investigation into the conditions of work in inland navigation has been undertaken.

Projected Studies.—The International Labour Office is already called upon to assume further tasks. There will a study on labour contracts and a new report on the fluctuation of wages during recent years. There will also be a study on family allowances and an extensive report on the utilization of workers' spare

time. The question of standardization of industrial hygiene is to be attacked also, together with a great number of other questions.

Publications of the Office

In preparation for the Tenth (1927) Session of the International Labour Conference, at which Draft Conventions and a Recommendation relating to sickness insurance were adopted, the International Labour Office compiled a Report on the subject, which has been published under the title "Compulsory Sickness Insurance." Its original purpose was to provide delegates with accurate information as to the present state of legislation in different countries, so as to enable them to appreciate the effort required in each country in order to bring legislation into harmony with the Draft Conventions, to decide whether such an effort could be made and to adapt the text of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations to the possibilities of the great majority of countries.

The Report consists of six parts, dealing with the fundamental aspects of compulsory sickness insurance: scope; benefits, resources and financial administration; institutions and managing bodies; disputes, jurisdiction, infringements and penalties; and the position of foreign workers. The same method has been followed throughout. The problem is first analysed; then the various possible solutions are described and national legislation classified according to the solutions adopted; finally, an analysis of national legislation and its results is given.

The use of this method has made it possible to give both a general survey showing the place of the various systems in the movement of ideas and the development of institutions, and at the same time to describe the legislation of each country in sufficient detail to preserve its peculiarities. The work contains neither a complete body of social theory nor a complete reproduction of the legislation of each country, but a systematic summary of the ideas which have led to positive solutions and an analysis of the essential features of the system of each country.

In order to show the results of various systems, an effort has been made to compile statistics for a fairly long period; wherever possible, data have been given from a normal pre-war year, preferably 1913, to 1925 inclusive. The national statistics, which are compiled on the basis of legislation in force, differ widely in method from each other. While no attempt has been made to render them strictly comparable, they have been presented system-

atically by classification and comparison on points of the greatest international interest.

Each part of the volume is supplemented by a comparative international table of texts and statistics, showing the most important provisions of national legislation and giving

at a glance the essential features of its development. At the end of the volume is a list of 350 laws and regulations and 220 reports of various kinds, written in some 15 languages, which were used in the compilation of the report.

OCCUPATIONS OF INDIANS IN CANADA

THE annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1927, states that the Indian population of Canada is fairly stable at about 100,000. Among the less civilized groups, the high birth rate balances the high death rate, but in the civilized tribes, who have met and withstood the first shock of contact with civilization, there is an appreciable gain, not only in numbers, but in physical standards.

There were 77 residential schools and 250 day schools in operation during the past year—a total of 327 Indian schools. In addition, the department assisted in the maintenance of 16 combined white and Indian schools. The total enrolment for 1926-27 was 14,710 and the average attendance 10,541.

The chief occupations of the Indians in the various provinces are described as follows:—

The Indians in the western and central parts of Ontario engage largely in farming. During the summer months Indians find a profitable source of income as guides and canoe-men. Many are employed at various industries and trades, while railway and navigation companies employ a large number. As a rule they are excellent bushmen and many find employment in the various lumber camps. There is still an excellent market for snowshoes, canoes, and moccasins, and these are usually manufactured by the other members of the community. The women also have many sources of income; some are employed as domestics; others support themselves by making baskets and fancy work. In certain districts berry-picking is an important item and furnishes considerable income.

In the agricultural districts of Quebec the Indians are developing a keener interest in farming operations and are making a decided success. In the Gaspé peninsula Indians find employment in the lumber camps and mills, but on the north shore of the gulf, fishing, hunting and trapping are still the principal sources of income. In the northern part of the province lumbering is the chief pursuit. One of the principal industries of the Indians of Quebec is making baskets, and many of the Indians spend the summer months at the resorts in order to dispose of the baskets,

lacrosse sticks, racquets, moccasins, etc., to the tourists. Some of them, particularly in the Saguenay district, act as guides and canoe-men. In the more remote districts, where hunting and trapping are still the principal occupations, the Indians necessarily live in tents during the greater part of the year. Along the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, the Indians have been taking a marked interest in the fishing industry. Salmon and cod are the principal marketable fish, and are a source of considerable income to the Indians. The land is not suitable for extensive cultivation, but many of the Indians have very creditable gardens.

In the northeast division of New Brunswick the Indians are mostly engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping. Some farming is carried on, and the Indians have rather tended to increase their interest in this regard. The lumbering industry employs quite a large number and the Indians all through the eastern provinces have become very proficient in the lumber camps, on the river drives and in the mills. In the Northern division there is less farming carried on, and the Indians during the summer find employment generally as day labourers. In the Southern division they support themselves chiefly by the manufacture and sale of Indian wares.

In Nova Scotia the Indians follow various occupations, but as a rule, do not confine themselves to any particular one. Many of them cultivate the land with indifferent success, but as there are exceptions in almost every case, so it is with our Indians; a few of them are succeeding very well as farmers. The majority of those living near industrial centres usually work as day labourers. Hunting, trapping and acting as guides for sportsmen are favourite occupations, more especially with Indians of middle age. Basket-making and the manufacture of fancy moccasins, etc., are confined mostly to women. A profitable employment among Indians in a few sections of Nova Scotia is the manufacture of hockey sticks, and they appear to be experts at the business.

But few of the Indians of Prince Edward Island are farmers. The principal industries

are basket-making and fishing. The oyster fisheries, which had been a complete failure for some years, are again profitable and have added somewhat to the income of the Indians.

In Manitoba, in the northern agencies the occupations are mostly hunting and trapping, but fishing has been becoming a more and more important factor during the past four or five years, and considerable income has been derived therefrom. While fur has been scarce the price has been high and the market for fish has increased. All of the northern Indians are expert guides and canoe-men, and many find employment in this way or with the transport or fur companies. In the southern and more settled districts many of the younger people seek employment as day labourers, and owing to the high wages have been fairly prosperous. The Indian women make needle work, baskets, etc., for which there is a ready market.

The principal occupation of the Indians of Saskatchewan is mixed farming and stock-raising. The close supervision which the department has had over these Indians has tended to greatly improve their method of farming and consequently their crops and income derived from them have greatly increased. Most of the Indians are well provided with good quality of machinery. As a rule they have good stock and suitable houses. In the outlying districts, however, hunting and trapping are still the main sources of income and will so remain until civilization encroaches upon the hunting grounds.

The principal occupations of the Indians of Alberta are farming and stock-raising. Almost all the reserves in the settled districts of the province have large herds of horses and cattle. In the northern parts of the province hunting and trapping are still almost the sole sources of income; there is practically no farming carried on and the construction of steamers on the Peace and Athabasca rivers, and of the railways to Peace River Crossing and Fort McMurray, have greatly lessened the wages of the Indians with the trading companies and transports. However, the price of fur has been even higher than in past years.

The occupations of the Indians of British Columbia vary with their habitat. The Indians situated along the coast earn their livelihood principally by fishing. In many instances they own their own motor-launches, nets and gear, while others are supplied by the various canneries. Many of the women are also employed in the canneries or in the hop fields, and make a very steady income. The Indians of the Queen Charlotte islands own and operate their own small plant for rendering the oolachan or candle fish. In the inland parts of the province some farming operations are carried on and particularly

in the irrigated districts grain, fruits of all kinds, and vegetables have been raised with success. These Indians have been making marked progress in this regard and are now well equipped with modern machinery. The Kootenay, Kamloops, Okanagan and New Westminster Indians own large herds of horses and cattle. While the Indians in the northern and remote parts of the province still depend upon hunting and trapping for their livelihood, the agents report a marked improvement in their manner of living.

The Indians in the northern sections of the Northwest Territories depend entirely upon hunting and fishing. A few have been induced to raise small plots of potatoes. They own no horses or cattle, transportation being almost entirely by canoe along the great waterways, or by dogs in winter. They catch and preserve large quantities of whitefish for their own use and for consumption by their dog-trains in winter.

Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of the Yukon Indians, and they have been fairly successful during the past year. The women also derive some revenue from the sale of moccasins and curios of various kinds, while the men are expert at making toboggans and snowshoes. Practically no farming is carried on owing to climatic conditions, but some of the Indians cultivate patches of potatoes and other vegetables.

Regulation of Immigration in South America

Dr. Amadeo E. Grandi, director-general of the Argentine immigration department, has recently visited Brazil in connection with a proposal for the adoption of standardized and parallel measures for the supervision of immigration into Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. In published statements he claimed that there was no risk of competition between Argentina and Brazil as regards immigration, as the number of European workers, whether unemployed or not who are at present prepared to emigrate to these two countries, is far greater than the number which can be absorbed. Moreover, in Brazil and even in Argentina, there are a certain number of unemployed workers, estimated at over 300,000 for the latter country, which is to be attributed not to the shortage of work, but to the fact that the workers in question are not suited to the local conditions of employment. He considered it necessary for the immigration countries of South America to establish a systematic selection of the migrants who wish to enter these countries in order to eliminate various elements which cannot be assimilated or are undesirable for economic, political, or social reasons.

Number and Wages of Masters and Pilots in 1926-27

The annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1926-27 states that the Masters' and Seamen's branch issued during the year 18 masters', 34 mates' and 31 second mates' seagoing certificates of competency; 66 masters' and 98 mates' coasting certificates of competency; 28 masters' and 63 mates' inland waters certificates of competency; 27 masters' and 22 mates' minor inland waters certificates of competency; 2 masters' service coasting certificates and 36 masters' temporary certificates.

Thirty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine seamen were shipped and 27,413 seamen were discharged at seaports. The Director of Pilotage reported as follows:—

District of Montreal.—On the opening of navigation there were 51 pilots and 10 apprentice pilots in this district. Four pilots were ill the greater part of the season, leaving 47 pilots who worked throughout the year; 10 new apprentice pilots were appointed. This leaves 51 pilots and 20 apprentice pilots on March 31, 1927.

The gross earnings of all pilots were \$257,325.37, as compared with \$249,201.21 for 1925 and \$229,006.51 for 1924. The average earnings of the 47 pilots who worked all season were \$5,170.71, as compared with \$5,357.68 for 1925.

In this district 5 per cent of the gross earnings of the pilots is deducted for the Pension Fund (Montreal Decayed Pilots' Pension Fund), which fund is administered, without charge, for the Montreal pilots by the Department of Finance. On March 31, 1923, the fund amounted to \$30,305.77; on March 31, 1927, it amounted to \$97,923.56.

District of Quebec.—There were 49 pilots and 19 apprentice pilots in this district on the opening of navigation. Two pilots and one apprentice resigned during the season; three new apprentices were appointed. This leaves 47 pilots and 21 apprentice pilots on March 31, 1927.

Of the 49 pilots who were on the roll at various times during the season of navigation 47 worked the whole season. The total earnings of all pilots were \$247,393.30 as compared with \$237,337.71 in 1925, and \$229,051.39 in 1924. The average earnings of the 47 pilots who were employed all season were \$5,171.12, as compared with \$4,578.88 in 1925.

In this district 7 per cent of the gross earnings of the pilots is deducted for the Pension Fund. This fund is administered by the Quebec Pilots' Corporation, and amounted on December 31, 1926, to \$101,599.01; on December 31, 1923, the fund amounted to \$93,359.33. In addition to the pension received from the corporation certain retired

pilots, 37 in number, received an annual allowance from the government of \$300.

District of Halifax.—There were 20 first-class pilots and 4 apprentice pilots in this district on the opening of navigation. The gross revenue for 1926-7 was \$96,281.85. The total expenses, including repayment on loan for building of new pilot boat, the upkeep of the two pilot tenders, and the amount paid into the Superannuation Fund, amounted to \$28,451.55, leaving a balance to be divided amongst the pilots of \$67,830. The average net earnings of each pilot who worked the whole season was \$3,420.

In this district 5 per cent of the gross revenue is deducted for the Superannuation Fund. This fund is administered, without charge, for the Halifax pilots by the Department of Finance, and on March 31, 1927, amounted to \$68,645.83; on March 31, 1923, this fund amounted to \$52,863.84.

District of St. John.—At the beginning of the season there were 14 pilots and 2 apprentices in this district. One pilot was retired towards the close of the year at the age of 69 years.

The gross revenue for 1926-27 was \$64,231 and the total expenses including the upkeep of the pilot tender and auxiliary motor launch, the repayment on loan made for purchase of pilot boat, and the amount paid into the Superannuation Fund were \$18,638.24, leaving a balance to be divided amongst the pilots of \$45,592.76. The average net earnings of each pilot who worked all season was \$3,418.92.

In this district 12 per cent of the gross revenue is deducted for the Superannuation Fund. This fund is administered, without charge, for the St. John Pilots by the Department of Finance; on March 31, 1927, the fund amounted to \$39,496.25; as compared with \$25,953.91 on March 31, 1923.

District of Sydney.—There were 21 pilots in this district at the beginning of the season. The gross revenue of the district was \$72,972.25, and the total expenses including the amount paid into the Superannuation Fund, the upkeep of the pilot boat, and the repayment on loan for the building of the pilot boat were \$18,920.42, leaving a balance of \$54,051.83 to be divided amongst the pilots. The average net earnings of each pilot who worked all season were \$2,628.86.

In this district 15 per cent of the gross revenue of the district is deducted for the Superannuation Fund, which is administered for the Sydney Pilots, without charge, by the Department of Finance. On March 31, 1927, the fund amounted to \$28,309.57, while on March 31, 1923, it amounted to \$12,646.39.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION ON JANUARY 1, 1928, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE seasonal curtailment in employment registered at the beginning of January, 1928, involved a rather larger number of workers than on January 1 of most years of the record, although the percentage loss was only slightly higher than in 1926 or 1925, and was smaller than in earlier years of the record. Employment in recent months has been maintained at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took advantage of the oppor-

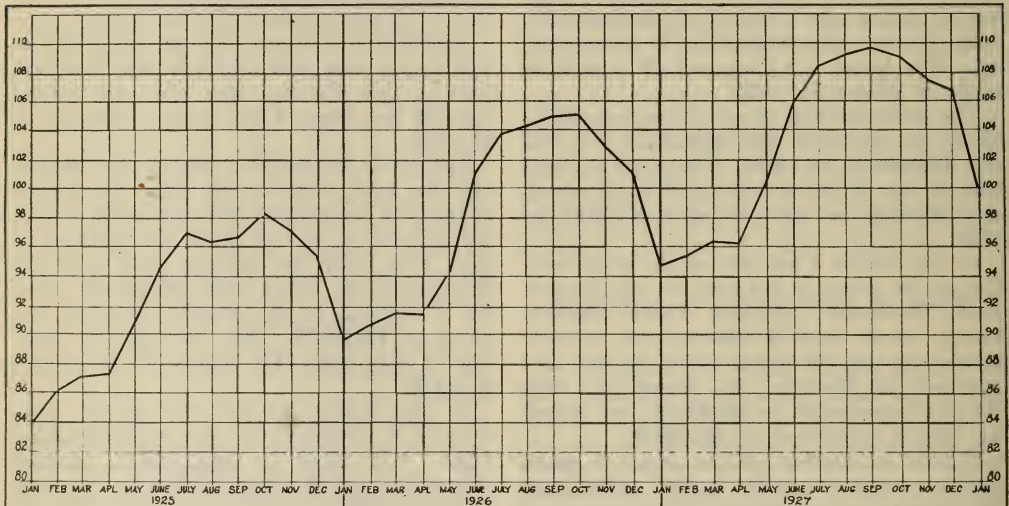
Manufacturing, construction, transportation and logging reported pronounced seasonal contractions, while coal mines registered improvement.

Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario, where manufactures are an especially important factor, being most extensive.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



tunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. The situation, however, continued to be better than on the corresponding date in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,177 firms, whose payrolls declined from 886,836 persons on December 1 to 826,736 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 60,100 persons, or 6.8 per cent. Reflecting this contraction, the index on January 1, 1928, stood at 99.5 as compared with 106.8 in the preceding month, and with 94.8, 89.6, 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 88.7 on the same date in 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a further and larger recession in employment in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, while mining and trade were also rather slacker. On the other hand, logging and transportation showed heightened activity. Statements were received from 512 firms employing 64,093 persons, compared with 65,445 at the beginning of December. Considerable improvement in the situation had been noted on January, 1927, when the index was higher.

Quebec.—The reductions in Quebec were on a greater scale than in previous years of the record, but the situation continued much more favourable than on January 1 in any other year since this series was instituted in 1920.

Manufacturing (notably of: iron and steel, food, lumber, pulp and paper and building materials), construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also unfavourable in logging, mining and communications. In many cases, operations were expected to be resumed early in the New Year. The labour forces of the 1,374 co-operating employers aggregated 233,838 workers, as against 258,510 on December 1, 1927.

Ontario.—Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario, but there were also decreases in trade, services and communications. Within the manufacturing division, textile, food, iron and steel and lumber reported the most extensive shrinkage. Logging, however, reported a small advance, and metallic ore mines were busier. A combined payroll of 344,637 persons was employed by the 2,870 firms whose returns were received and who had 368,433 on their staffs in the preceding month. Those contractions were rather larger than on the same date in 1926 or 1925, but were considerably less than in earlier years of the record, in all of which the index was lower.

Prairie Provinces.—Declines involving a smaller number of workers than at the beginning of January, 1927, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment continued more active than on the corresponding date of any other year of the record. Statistics were tabulated from 796 employers of 115,657 workers, or 3,178 less than on December 1. Construction, transportation and manufacturing reported the most noteworthy losses; within the last named, those in food and iron and steel plants were especially marked. On the other hand, mining, trade and logging registered improvement.

British Columbia.—The recessions in British Columbia were also less extensive than on January 1 last year, while the index was higher than on the same date in any of the last seven years. The 625 firms furnishing data reported 68,511 employees, as against 75,613 in the preceding month. Lumber and food factories, logging and construction recorded important curtailment, but additions to staffs were indicated in trade and a few other industries.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

Employment by Cities

There were contractions in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, those in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton being most marked.

Montreal.—The decrease in Montreal involved a larger number of workers than that registered on January 1, 1927; conditions then, however, were not so favourable as on the date under review. Statements were received from 741 firms with 111,431 employees, as compared with 122,847 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in construction and transportation and also in manufacturing, especially in iron and steel, food, building material and tobacco, distilled and malt liquor factories.

Quebec.—Manufactures were more active, but seasonal curtailment in construction and shipping caused, on the whole, a loss in employment in Quebec City, where 99 employers reduced their staffs from 11,137 persons on December 1 to 10,202 at the beginning of January. Although this decrease exceeded that indicated on the same date last year, the index continued to be considerably higher.

Toronto.—Employment in Toronto showed a larger seasonal drop than on January 1, 1927, when the general situation was not so favourable. There were contractions in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in textiles, food and iron and steel. Construction, trade, transportation and communications were also seasonally slacker. Returns were tabulated from 819 firms with 103,869 employees, compared with 109,195 in their last report.

Ottawa.—Manufactures registered seasonal curtailment, while little general change occurred in other industries. The working forces of the 135 reporting establishments aggregated 10,542 persons, or 277 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved a smaller number of employees than that recorded on the corresponding date last year, when employment was in less volume.

Hamilton.—Data were received from 200 firms in Hamilton employing 28,068 workers, as against 30,598 on Dec. 1. Manufactures, especially of textile and iron and steel products, showed reduced activity, and construction was also quiet. The declines noted on January 1, 1927, were not so marked and the index then was slightly higher.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—There was a smaller contraction in the Border cities than is usual at the commencement of January, resulting in a better general situation than on January 1, 1927 or 1926, the two years for which statistics are available. Manufactures, construction and trade were quiet, according to returns from 120 establishments with 9,409 persons in their employ, or 203 less than on December 1.

Winnipeg.—Manufacturing and construction registered the greatest declines in Winnipeg, while trade showed considerable improvement; the 285 co-operating firms reported 29,673 employees, compared with 30,173 in the preceding month. This reduction involved only a third of the number released on January 1, 1927, when employment was in much smaller volume.

Vancouver.—Employment in lumber mills and other manufactures, and in construction showed a falling off, while trade was brisk. Returns were compiled from 229 employers of 23,567 persons, or 1,135 less than on December 1. Decidedly more pronounced losses had been indicated on the corresponding date

last year, and the index then was slightly lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

The losses in employment registered in manufactures were somewhat smaller than on January 1, 1927, and the situation continued more favourable than at the beginning of any other year since 1920. The most extensive reductions were in the food, lumber, iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, building material and non-ferrous metal industries, but plants in all divisions recorded curtailment. As in previous years, these declines

Note.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Jan. 1.....	88.7	95.9	88.3	83.4	95.7	86.6	78.4
1922							
Jan. 1.....	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9	68.7
1923							
Jan. 1.....	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	78.1
1924							
Jan. 1.....	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
1925							
Jan. 1.....	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1.....	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1.....	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
April 1.....	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1.....	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1.....	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1.....	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1.....	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1.....	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1.....	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1.....	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1.....	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
1926							
Jan. 1.....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
April 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1.....	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
1927							
Jan. 1.....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1.....	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1.....	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
April 1.....	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1.....	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1.....	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1.....	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1.....	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Sept. 1.....	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	98.7
Oct. 1.....	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	98.3
Nov. 1.....	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	97.0
Dec. 1.....	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8	96.4
1928							
Jan. 1.....	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0	90.5
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.0	7.7	28.3	41.7	14.0	8.3	54.2

were chiefly due to shutdowns for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable recovery may be looked for in the next report. Statistics were compiled from 3,808 manufacturers, employing 448,096 operatives, compared with 477,065 on December 1.

Animal Products—Édible.—Continued and large reductions were reported in this division, in which all branches showed curtailment, those in meat and fish preparing and preserving plants being most extensive. Statements were received from 173 manufacturers with 15,993 employees, as compared with 17,216 at the beginning of December. This loss was rather smaller than that recorded on January 1, 1927, when the index number was some 10 points lower. All provinces reported reduced employment, but the heaviest contractions were in Ontario.

Leather Products.—Following six months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a decline in employment in leather-using factories at the beginning of January, particularly in boot and shoe works. The shrinkage involved about the same number on the corresponding date last year, and the indexes were similar. A combined working force of 17,175 persons was registered by the 189 firms making returns, as compared with 17,712 in the preceding month. The tendency was downward,

in all except the Maritime Provinces, the greatest losses occurring in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber Products.—Seasonal curtailment on a somewhat smaller scale than on January 1, 1927, was noted in lumber mills, 674 of which reduced their payrolls from 43,900 on December 1 to 38,413 workers at the beginning of January. Employment was in slightly greater volume than on the corresponding date last year. Sawmills registered the most pronounced contractions, but there were also decreases in furniture, container and other wood-using industries. There were especially marked losses in British Columbia and Ontario, although employment declined generally except in the Prairie Provinces.

Musical Instruments.—Thirty-nine manufacturers of musical instruments released 199 persons from their staffs, bringing them to 3,230 at the beginning of January. The bulk of the decrease was in Ontario. Although a rather larger recession had been noted on January 1 a year ago, the index number then was slightly higher.

Plant Products—Edible.—There were contractions in employment in all branches of the vegetable food group, the greatest being in sugar and syrup, canning, biscuit and confectionery factories. The working forces of

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Jan. 1.....	79.8	.....	84.7	94.4	81.5	.....	92.6	87.7
1924								
Jan. 1.....	86.3	.....	85.6	91.0	79.0	.....	85.3	91.1
1925								
Jan. 1.....	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	.....	81.4	98.3
1926								
Jan. 1.....	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1.....	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1.....	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1.....	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1.....	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1.....	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1.....	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1.....	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1.....	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1.....	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1.....	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1.....	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
1927								
Jan. 1.....	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1.....	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1.....	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1.....	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1.....	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1.....	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1.....	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1.....	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1.....	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1.....	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1.....	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1.....	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
1928								
Jan. 1.....	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1928....	13.5	1.2	12.6	1.3	3.4	1.1	3.6	2.9

the 309 co-operating employers totalled 23,792 persons as compared with 29,157 in their last report. The reductions in Ontario were especially pronounced, but the movement was generally unfavourable. The declines noted at the beginning of January last year were smaller, and the index number was higher than on the date under review. The fruit

and vegetable crop last summer was affected by the unfavourable weather, so that employment in canneries last season was not as active as in 1926.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1928, was less extensive than in 1927, and employment continued better than on the corresponding date

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	¹ Relative Weight	Jan. 1, 1928	Dec. 1, 1927	Jan. 1, 1927	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1924
Manufacturing	54.2	90.5	96.4	87.5	83.2	75.5	80.1
Animal products—edible.....	1.9	99.1	106.4	89.2	88.7	87.2	79.5
Fur and products.....	.1	79.9	87.7	82.3	82.6	80.3	98.8
Leather and products.....	2.1	80.4	82.8	80.7	73.3	71.0	74.9
Lumber and products.....	4.6	78.5	90.0	77.8	77.7	70.4	74.8
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.5	76.5	92.5	79.1	72.3	76.1	83.0
Furniture.....	1.0	88.9	96.2	80.1	74.4	63.9	65.9
Other lumber products.....	1.1	74.8	79.1	73.0	67.9	62.4	63.5
Musical instruments.....	.4	73.5	78.0	75.6	68.8	59.1	61.5
Plant products—edible.....	2.9	86.4	105.9	90.6	90.5	86.6	85.0
Pulp and paper products.....	7.1	113.2	116.5	107.0	100.8	95.6	98.4
Pulp and paper.....	3.5	122.2	127.0	114.2	104.6	95.3	102.1
Paper products.....	.8	96.6	103.6	90.5	87.8	83.3	84.3
Printing and publishing.....	2.8	108.6	108.7	104.0	100.5	98.8	98.9
Rubber products.....	1.7	101.6	106.2	89.3	93.2	70.7	57.8
Textile products.....	8.7	92.8	98.9	91.2	87.7	80.1	80.9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.5	116.5	121.1	108.1	105.9	94.6	96.1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.6	94.6	106.9	101.9	91.0	81.9	79.1
Garment and personal furnishings.....	2.5	69.3	73.2	68.8	66.9	62.7	67.0
Other textile products.....	1.1	101.1	108.3	97.4	98.5	92.3	88.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.5	107.7	110.5	90.9	86.4	75.5	88.6
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	116.4	129.8	111.3	102.7	138.8	105.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	.8	86.3	88.8	79.7	77.5	76.2	84.6
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	87.9	103.0	91.3	78.2	68.5	79.1
Electric current.....	1.5	135.8	140.4	123.0	122.5	128.6	117.9
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	135.6	139.8	134.1	115.8	120.0	106.9
Iron and steel products.....	14.8	78.2	81.3	76.0	70.0	60.0	72.6
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.6	64.1	68.3	59.1	58.0	38.4	57.6
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.3	83.3	84.7	76.0	69.5	62.6	71.5
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	78.0	77.3	87.3	70.3	40.4	53.2
Land vehicles.....	6.5	88.1	89.9	84.9	82.2	74.9	92.0
Steelshipbuilding and repairing.....	.3	21.2	31.3	31.3	32.3	20.1	23.2
Heating appliances.....	.6	86.0	96.8	81.2	78.1	67.2	76.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	.9	111.6	114.0	88.8	76.5	59.1	77.8
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.6	75.3	76.6	84.5	73.2	72.2	67.6
Other iron and steel products.....	2.0	78.5	82.9	77.1	69.5	62.1	66.8
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	105.0	111.7	98.0	86.1	73.3	77.7
Mineral products.....	1.2	106.4	108.5	100.9	98.4	95.8	93.5
Miscellaneous.....	.5	84.3	86.2	88.5	81.0	79.5	81.4
Logging.....	4.6	90.4	101.2	75.4	71.6	83.4	92.1
Mining.....	5.8	107.6	108.1	100.1	96.5	97.1	100.5
Coal.....	3.5	92.5	90.4	90.0	86.6	87.6	92.1
Metallic ores.....	1.6	177.0	179.4	150.6	140.3	145.7	137.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	.7	99.7	110.8	89.8	91.2	75.5	89.6
Communications.....	3.0	119.8	121.8	115.9	111.3	108.9	104.2
Telegraphs.....	.6	115.9	124.1	111.5	106.7	102.6	103.7
Telephones.....	2.4	120.8	121.2	117.0	112.5	110.6	104.3
Transportation.....	13.4	107.7	116.0	107.3	103.9	99.0	107.3
Street railways and cartage.....	2.5	117.9	120.1	110.1	109.6	108.2	118.3
Steam railways.....	9.7	102.2	104.5	101.0	98.6	93.8	102.4
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.2	145.1	232.4	170.9	149.6	135.1	135.4
Construction and Maintenance.....	8.3	128.1	162.2	119.2	103.3	93.3	98.8
Building.....	3.4	132.3	171.6	138.5	109.1	91.3	99.5
Highway.....	1.1	971.1	751.6	615.2	708.0	701.4	754.6
Railway.....	3.8	100.3	108.6	93.4	83.8	78.3	84.1
Services.....	1.9	126.1	127.9	115.8	107.8	107.1	106.6
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.0	122.1	124.0	114.7	108.0	109.9	112.7
Professional.....	.2	124.7	124.5	111.1	111.9	114.8	111.0
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.7	132.4	134.7	118.8	106.3	100.7	97.3
Trade.....	8.8	121.4	122.2	110.8	102.1	96.3	90.4
Retail.....	6.2	129.4	129.3	117.4	104.6	97.0	101.7
Wholesale.....	2.6	106.0	108.7	98.6	97.1	94.9	95.1
All Industries	100.0	99.5	106.8	94.8	89.6	83.9	88.7

¹The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920. Statistics were received from 475 firms, whose staffs aggregated 58,555 workers, or 1,662 less than in their last report. The most noteworthy losses were in Quebec and Ontario, although the trend was downward in all provinces. Pulp and paper mills reported a large proportion of the reductions, but there were also declines in plants producing paper goods.

Rubber Products.—Rubber factories showed a decrease exceeding that of January 1, 1927; 35 rubber factories had 14,522 employees on the date under review, as against 15,159 at the beginning of December. Ontario and Quebec reported considerable losses, despite which, the index number at 101.6, was higher than in any month in the years 1920-1926.

Textile Products.—The 514 firms furnishing data released a greater number of operatives than at the beginning of January, 1927, but the index number then was slightly lower than on the date under review. Their payrolls included 71,742 persons on January 1, against 76,422 in the last report. Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially marked in the hosiery and knitting, thread, yarn and cloth and garment divisions.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—The falling off in employment at the beginning of January involved a smaller number of employees than on January 1 last year, when employment was in considerably smaller volume. Statements were tabulated from 108 manufacturers in this group, employing 12,859 workers, or 271 less than on December 1. Practically all the loss took place in Quebec, while the tendency was favourable in Ontario and the Western Provinces.

Chemical Products.—Employment in chemical and allied product factories, chiefly in Ontario, showed a contraction on January 1, when 190 persons were released from the labour forces of the 112 reporting plants, who had 6,628 employees. Much larger declines had been noted on the corresponding date a year ago, and the index number then was several points lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further contractions in employment were made in building material works, 123 of which reported an aggregate staff of 8,883, as compared with 10,446 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in this curtailment, which, however, was most marked in Quebec and Ontario. Brick, glass and stone plants recorded important declines, which exceeded those of January 1, 1927, when the index number was a few points higher.

Electric Current.—There were continued decreases in the number employed in electric current plants, according to statistics from 85 producers, employing 12,579 workers, or 451 less than on December 1. Quebec reported a large share of this contraction, which involved practically the same number as that indicated on January 1, 1927. The index then, however, was nearly 13 points below.

Electrical Apparatus.—Reductions in personnel on much the same scale as on the corresponding date last year were registered by the 45 co-operating electrical apparatus factories, whose labour forces declined from 11,425 persons on December 1 to 11,051 on January 1. Firms in Quebec showed most of the decrease.

Iron and Steel Products.—Land vehicles, ship-building, crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance and boiler, engine and tank works reported decided curtailment; the payrolls of the 650 firms furnishing data in the iron and steel group totalled 121,955, as against 126,745 employees in the preceding month. This contraction, which was on a much smaller scale than on the corresponding date last year, when the index was lower, was most pronounced in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was downward in all provinces except British Columbia.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—The loss recorded in non-ferrous metal products, chiefly in the smelting and refining and lead, tin, zinc and copper divisions, involved a rather larger number than that indicated on the corresponding date in 1927; the index then was seven points lower than on January 1, 1928. Returns were compiled from 106 employers, with 15,765 workers, as compared with 16,827 at the commencement of December. The tendency in all provinces was unfavourable, but the most noteworthy reductions were in Ontario and British Columbia.

Mineral Products.—Further and somewhat greater declines were noted in this group, the shrinkage being practically the same as at the beginning of last year. A combined working force of 9,625 persons was employed by the 78 establishments whose returns were received and who had 9,888 employees on December 1. The situation was more favourable than on January 1, 1927.

Logging

Logging camps, partly owing to the unfavourable weather, showed a more pronounced falling-off than on the same date last year, but employment continued in considerably greater volume than at the beginning of Janu-

ary in most years of the record. A combined working force of 38,344 men was reported by the 254 co-operating firms, who had 42,741 in the preceding month. All provinces, except Ontario and the Maritimes, shared in the downward movement.

Mining

Coal.—There was a further increase in coal mines, 90 of which enlarged their payrolls from 28,157 persons on December 1 to 28,762 at the beginning of January. The expansion took place in the Prairie Provinces, while declines were registered in the Eastern coal fields. Contractions involving about the same number as were added to staffs on the date under review were indicated on January 1, 1927, when the index number was lower.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—The trend of employment in this division continued to be downward, but the losses were smaller than on January 1 a year ago, and the index then was some 10 points lower. Statements were received from 65 firms employing 6,094 workers, as compared with 6,756 in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario recorded the greatest shrinkage.

Communications

Further curtailment in personnel was reported on telephones and telegraphs, but the situation continued to compare favourably with that on the same date in other years of the record. The payrolls of the 187 companies and branches furnishing data declined from 25,370 on December 1 to 24,929 employees at the beginning of January.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Employment in local transportation showed a further seasonal decline, in which practically the same number was involved as on January 1, 1927, when the index number was nearly eight points lower. A combined working force of 20,508 persons was reported by the 120 co-operating firms, who had 20,938 in the preceding month. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the reduction.

Steam Railways.—Employment on steam railways showed a decrease which exceeded that indicated on the corresponding date a year ago; the index number then, however, was lower, as it was in most other years of the record. Improvement in the Maritime Provinces was offset by contractions elsewhere. The payrolls of the 100 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns aggre-

gated 79,855 employees as against 81,679 in their last report.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a large reduction in employment in water transportation, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, while an increase was noted in the Maritime Provinces. On the whole, a larger number of workers were let out than on January 1, 1927, when the index was higher. Returns were compiled from 59 employers of 10,035 men, compared with 16,139 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued curtailment of operations was shown generally in building construction; 487 contractors reduced their staffs from 35,812 at the beginning of December to 27,988 on January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec. Less extensive decreases were indicated on January 1 last year when the index was rather higher.

Highway.—Statements were received from 151 firms employing 8,983 workers, as compared with 16,364 in the preceding month. The largest losses were in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, but the movement was downward in all provinces. Somewhat smaller contractions were indicated at the beginning of January, 1927, but employment then was in less volume.

Railway.—A further, but decidedly less pronounced recession was reported in this division, in which 38 employers reported 31,454 persons on payroll as compared with 34,047 in the preceding month. The situation was much better than on the corresponding date a year ago, when the declines were considerably larger. All provinces recorded a seasonal falling off in employment, but that in Ontario was greatest.

Services

Another reduction was registered in the service group; 177 firms employed 15,834 persons, or 154 less than in the preceding month. The number released was the same as on January 1, 1927, when the index, as on the corresponding date in earlier years of the record, was lower.

Trade

Retail trade afforded considerably more employment than on December 1, although it was not so brisk as in Christmas week, but there were contractions in wholesale establishments, following an unusually active season. The 535 co-operating employers had 72,604 workers, practically the same as in

their last report. Employment continued at a much higher level than in the corresponding month in any previous year of the record.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, by leading cities and by industries, respectively. The

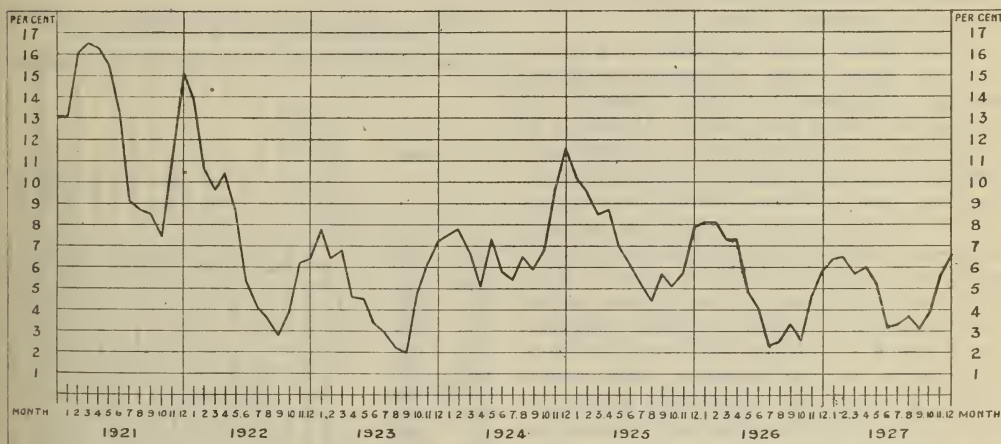
columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for January 1, 1928.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF DECEMBER, 1927

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the num-

ber of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership, upon which the percentage of unemployment is based it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



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The present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with the situation as existing at the close of December, 1927, and is based on the reports tabulated from 1,696 labour organizations, with a combined membership of 180,204 persons. For all occupations reporting 6.6 per cent of the members were unemployed at the end of December in contrast with percentages of 5.2 on November 30 and with 5.9 at the close of December, 1926. The increase in idleness reported at the end of December over the pre-

dency was in a slightly favourable direction, none of the changes, however, being particularly outstanding. When making a comparison with the returns for December, 1926, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions registered declines in employment of 3.5 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively, followed by lesser contractions in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and Manitoba. Of the gains, Alberta showed the most substantial, namely that of 3.5 per cent due to a great extent to the increase in work afforded coal miners in that province.

A separate tabulation is compiled monthly showing the conditions as affecting workers in the largest city of each province except Prince Edward Island. The most noticeable recessions occurred among Vancouver workmen,

10.7 per cent of whom were idle in November as compared with 14.3 per cent in December, a change of 3.6 per cent, followed by percentage increases in idleness of 2.9 in St. John, 2.7 in both Edmonton and Halifax, 2.4 in Toronto, 2.1 in Winnipeg, 1.7 in Regina, and 1.1 in Montreal. Toronto was the only city to record a slight increase in employment over December, 1926, while in all other cities an adverse situation prevailed.

The chart which accompanies this article indicates the unemployment trend by months from 1921 to date. During 1927 the course followed by the curve changed in direction several times, the March, May, June and September trend showing a higher level of employment from the month preceding, and the remaining months contractions in the amount of work afforded. The level of the curve at the end of the year was slightly above that traced at the close of 1926, indicating somewhat less favourable conditions, but the projection was lower than that attained for several years previous to 1926.

From unions in the manufacturing industries 464 reports were tabulated showing an aggregate membership of 51,051 persons, 9.3 per cent of whom were idle on December 31 as against a percentage of 7.2 in November. Variations were apparent within the group, the iron and steel, wood and leather trades registering reduction which involved the greatest number of workers, and the printing, garment and glass trades contractions on a smaller scale. Increases in the volume of employment offered were recorded by brewery workers, cigarmakers, hat and cap makers, and metal polishers. The decline over the December, 1926, returns when 7.3 per cent of idleness was reported in the manufacturing divisions, took place for the most part among wood, leather, garment, glass and hat and cap makers, metal polishers and papermakers. The situation for cigarmakers, textile and jewellery workers improved, while among iron and steel workers there was no appreciable change.

Conditions for coal miners were slightly better at the end of December, 1927, than in the previous month, as shown by reports received from 39 unions with 16,791 members. Of these 228, or a percentage of 1.4 were unemployed, as against 2.1 per cent in the preceding month and 1.0 per cent in December, 1926. The gains in employment over November were attributable to the greater volume of work afforded Alberta miners, which was partly offset by contractions for Nova Scotia miners. In British Columbia there was a fractional percentage of unemployment indicated as compared with a fully employed situation in November. In

comparing with the December, 1926, returns for coal miners the same conditions prevailed in both the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Alberta, as in the previous comparisons Alberta unions reporting improvement, and Nova Scotia a lower level of employment. In British Columbia there was a very slight change for the better. Inactivity for Nova Scotia quarry workers was considerably in advance of that reported during November but in the same volume as indicated during December, 1926.

The seasonal curtailment in building activities which has been in evidence for several months with increasing impetus caused the percentage of idleness among building and construction tradesmen to rise to a percentage of 19.1 in December from an unemployment percentage of 13.3 during November. Reports were received at the end of December from 19,241 of these workers, representing 184 different unions. All tradesmen shared

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Dec. 1919.....	1.5	2.0	3.2	1.9	5.0	6.0	2.8	18.6	4.3
Dec. 1920.....	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.8	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.1
Dec. 1921.....	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Dec. 1922.....	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
Dec. 1923.....	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2
Dec. 1924.....	4.7	6.9	22.4	8.1	8.9	4.2	5.0	10.2	11.6
Jan., 1925.....	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
Feb., 1925.....	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
March, 1925.....	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5
April, 1925.....	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
May, 1925.....	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	3.4	7.0
June, 1925.....	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
July, 1925.....	2.2	2.5	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2
Aug., 1925.....	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
Sept., 1925.....	6.6	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	8.2	2.6	5.2	5.7
Oct., 1925.....	3.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.7
Nov., 1925.....	4.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	6.1	7.9
Dec., 1925.....	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	8.4	4.9	2.6	4.1
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	6.5	3.0	4.0	2.3
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	5.1	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	4.1	8.4	8.5	6.2	2.6
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	9.6	6.7	10.0	4.7
Dec., 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
March, 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	6.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	5.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	2.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec. 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	6.6	3.7	10.5	6.6

in the extensive contractions, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stone cutters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers being especially slack, and followed by more moderate declines among carpenters and joiners, electrical workers and plumbers and steamfitters. The change in the situation for the building group as a whole over December, 1926, was but nominal, though the tendency was favourable. In this comparison conditions appeared to be better during December, 1927, for carpenters and joiners, steam shovel and dredgemen, granite and stonecutters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, while the remaining tradesmen suffered curtailment of work.

The unemployment percentage of 3.6 in the transportation industry at the close of December was slightly above that reported in November when 3.3 per cent of inactivity was registered. Returns for December included reports from 700 unions of transportation workers, combining a membership of 62,277 persons, of whom 2,231 were idle on December 31. The change recorded in the steam railway division, whose returns constitute about 83 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, and as a result is the greatest deciding factor for the group as a whole, was scarcely perceptible, the change being very small. Operations were somewhat restricted for navigation workers, while among street and electric railway employees the same volume of inactivity prevailed as in November, namely .2 per cent. Among teamsters and chauffeurs there was a small percentage of members without work as compared with no idleness during November. In making a comparison with the December, 1926, returns when the unemployment percentage stood at 3.0, steam and street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs all shared in the downward movement of employment, which the gains among navigation workers were not sufficient to offset.

A separate tabulation is made each month for longshore workers, reports having been received at the end of December from 13 organizations with an aggregate membership of 6,923 persons, 15.0 per cent of whom were idle, in comparison with 16.3 per cent in November and with 12.7 per cent in December, 1926.

The public service group of employees, with 134 unions having a combined membership of 12,773 persons, reported 1.0 per cent of their members idle on December 31 as against .7 per cent in November. Federal employees in both months under comparison were fully engaged while work for civic employees subsided slightly. In comparison with the returns for December, 1926, when 1.2 per cent of the members were unemployed, the situation for Federal workers remained stationary, no members being idle, while civic employees reported a nominal increase in the volume of work available.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades 111 reports were received at the end of December, with a membership of 4,934 persons, indicating a 6.7 per centage of unemployed members, the same as was reported at the end of November. Hotel and restaurant workers and barbers were afforded a slightly greater volume of employment, but the declines in work for theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen, office workers and bill posters and billers were sufficient to counterbalance these gains. Unemployment was more prevalent in the group as a whole than at the end of December, 1926, the percentage of inactivity at that time standing at 5.7. In this comparison the level of employment for hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, stationary engineers and firemen, and miscellaneous workers was slightly lower, while among theatre and stage employees there was minor improvement in conditions.

Fishermen were slacker at the end of December, 1927, than in the previous month with 26.7 per cent of the members out of work as compared with 19.9 per cent in November and with an unemployment percentage of 12.9 in December, 1926. Lumber workers and loggers were fully engaged both in November and in December, but at the close of December, 1926, the percentage of idleness stood at 14.0.

Table I on page 188 is a summary of the returns provincially for December of each year from 1919 to 1924 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1925, to date, and Table II on page 189 shows the percentage of unemployment registered in the various industrial groups for the same months.

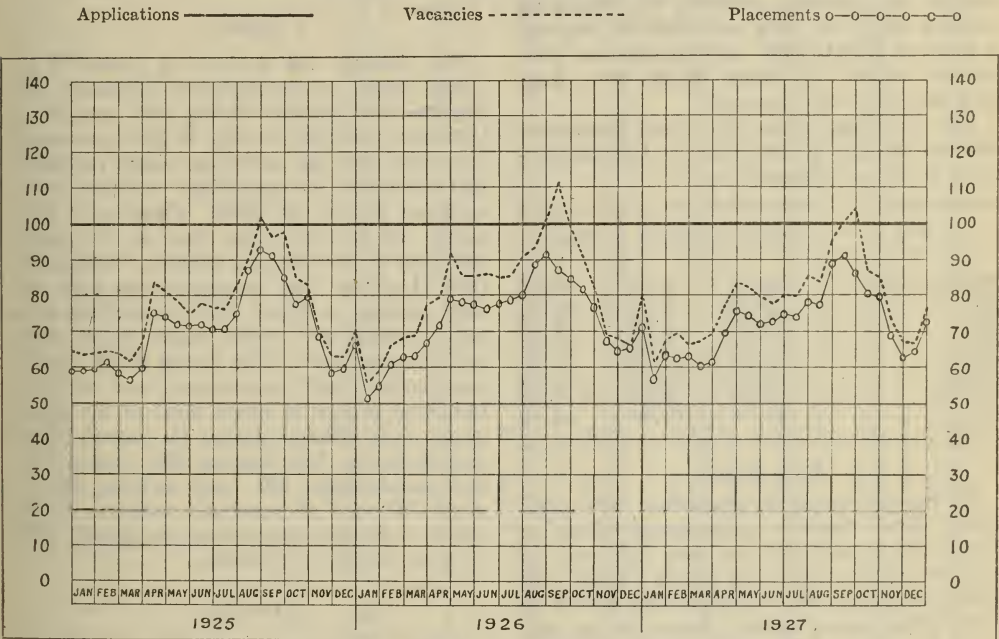
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR DECEMBER, 1927

THE records of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of December, 1927, when compared with those of November showed a decline of 23 per cent in the volume of business transacted, due chiefly to fewer placements in logging and farming. A decline of 5 per cent was also recorded when the records were compared with those of December, 1926, all industrial divisions except manufacturing and services showing declines under the latter comparison.

in contrast to the ratios of 66.5 and 80.2 during the same periods of 1926. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 64.4 and 73.7, as compared with 65.6 and 71.2 during the corresponding month of 1926.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,488 during the first half of December, as compared with 1,631 during the preceding month and with

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and also of placements in relation to applications showed a decidedly upward trend throughout the month, the latter at the close of the month being over 2 points higher than that attained at the end of December, 1926. The ratio of vacancies, however, was over three points lower than that shown a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 67.2 and 76.9 during the first and second half of December, 1927,

1,562 daily in the corresponding period of 1926. Applications for work during the latter half of the month numbered 1,140 daily in contrast with 1,227 during the latter half of December a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service daily was 999 during the first half and 877 during the latter half of the month under review as compared with a daily average of 1,039 and 984 vacancies during the month of December, 1926. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of November, 1927, averaged 1,099 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the first half of December, 1927, was 958 of which 577 were in regular employment and 381 in

work of one week's duration or less as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,021 daily and with 1,024 daily during the first half of December, 1926. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 841 daily (457 regular and 384 casual) as compared with an average of 874 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of December, 1927, the offices of the Service referred 24,451 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 23,374 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 13,424, of which 10,726 were for men and 2,698 for women, while the placements in casual work totalled 9,950. The number of vacancies reported by employers totalled 16,326 for men and 8,058 for women, a total of 24,384, while applications for work totalled 34,149, of which 25,161 were from men and 8,988 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of December, 1927, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were 12 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 18 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1926. Placements declined nearly 10 per cent in comparison with November and 15 per cent when compared with December, 1926. The latter reduction was caused by fewer placements in the manufacturing industries and construction and maintenance as there were minor changes only in all other industrial groups. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 36; logging, 72; transportation, 35; construction and maintenance, 35; trade, 43; and services, 351, of which 269 were of household workers. During December 107 men and 56 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decline of over 20 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during

December when compared with the preceding month, and of 25 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1926. Placements were over 5 per cent less than in November and 16 per cent below December, 1926. Mining, transportation and construction and maintenance showed the largest reductions in placements from December, 1926. There were, however, declines also under services and logging. Minor gains were recorded in the manufacturing industries and trade. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 23; logging, 90; trade, 41, and services, 487, of which 354 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 155 men and 89 women.

QUEBEC

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during the month of December declined nearly 50 per cent when compared with the preceding month and nearly 12 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1926. Placements were nearly 41 per cent less than in November and over 8 per cent in excess of December, 1926. Logging and transportation were the only groups in which less placements were made during the month under review than in December, 1926. The largest gains were in construction and maintenance and services. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 124; logging, 466; construction and maintenance, 480; and services, 380, of which 260 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,097 of men and 361 of women.

ONTARIO

During December employment offices in Ontario received orders for nearly 15 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and also in the corresponding month of 1926. There was a decline of nearly 10 per cent in placements when compared with November and over 13 per cent in comparison with December, 1926. Manufacturing was the only group to show any appreciable gain in placements over December, 1926, while large reductions were shown in transportation and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 1,072; logging, 2,066; farming, 354; transportation, 372; construction and maintenance, 2,157; trade, 327; and services, 3,298, of which 1,841 were of household workers. During the month 4,259 men and 878 women were placed in regular employment.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1927

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Regular Place- ments same period 1926	
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			Un- placed at end of period
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	609	33	622	602	163	424	436	242
Halifax.....	328	20	339	304	40	264	230	71
New Glasgow.....	119	10	115	137	94	23	82	85
Sydney.....	162	3	168	161	29	132	124	86
New Brunswick	674	18	705	706	244	450	362	298
Chatham.....	26	0	57	57	47	10	0	13
Moncton.....	300	6	282	301	126	175	76	117
St. John.....	348	12	366	348	71	265	286	168
Quebec	1,299	137	3,668	1,641	1,458	38	986	1,352
Hull.....	100	33	477	335	335	0	48	372
Montreal.....	741	68	2,262	727	714	9	770	527
Quebec.....	144	0	468	154	114	21	136	244
Sherbrooke.....	130	29	187	157	136	8	11	55
Three Rivers.....	184	7	274	268	159	0	21	154
Ontario	11,072	1,275	14,678	10,287	5,137	4,654	7,459	7,436
Belleville.....	206	1	213	201	154	47	69	84
Brantford.....	182	14	313	171	61	110	321	139
Chatham.....	210	6	184	207	107	100	141	87
Cobalt.....	319	124	248	214	195	1	52	212
Fort William.....	412	2	473	410	352	58	77	486
Guelph.....	93	10	190	104	40	5	108	32
Hamilton.....	553	18	1,112	539	162	377	1,391	154
Kingston.....	333	4	393	331	48	283	298	97
Kitchener.....	210	4	494	248	57	156	210	60
London.....	322	49	432	333	205	83	405	188
Niagara Falls.....	179	15	238	177	82	91	149	69
North Bay.....	268	130	316	315	283	32	1	590
Oshawa.....	251	16	288	238	138	100	6	47
Ottawa.....	574	160	731	518	308	102	739	392
Pembroke.....	255	161	265	240	218	22	10	178
Peterborough.....	143	23	175	141	81	44	232	79
Port Arthur.....	1,254	0	796	782	666	116	24	844
St. Catharines.....	152	21	287	136	54	82	485	57
St. Thomas.....	169	14	213	165	57	108	110	72
Sarnia.....	202	7	222	201	73	123	98	63
Sault Ste. Marie.....	190	21	381	185	96	39	115	85
Sudbury.....	274	0	355	300	277	23	0	194
Timmins.....	273	64	324	290	269	21	51	252
Toronto.....	3,561	390	5,539	3,373	1,002	2,163	1,978	2,794
Windsor.....	487	21	496	468	152	316	389	176
Manitoba	3,586	71	4,951	4,197	2,227	1,880	662	2,097
Brandon.....	172	15	182	149	133	16	43	168
Dauphin.....	182	27	123	92	61	31	24	78
Winnipeg.....	3,232	29	4,646	3,956	2,033	1,833	595	1,851
Saskatchewan	2,416	237	2,414	2,202	1,463	710	374	1,478
Estevan.....	46	2	54	28	25	3	8	36
Moose Jaw.....	379	57	384	388	182	177	186	264
North Battleford.....	175	21	112	112	77	35	2	51
Prince Albert.....	512	80	247	246	216	30	13	134
Regina.....	501	34	692	545	359	186	92	449
Saskatoon.....	444	36	626	585	449	136	70	400
Swift Current.....	93	3	93	91	48	43	3	50
Weyburn.....	87	1	72	73	43	30	0	47
Yorkton.....	179	3	134	134	64	70	0	47
Alberta	2,526	86	3,038	2,482	1,910	535	605	1,743
Calgary.....	487	17	839	559	399	160	101	410
Drumheller.....	224	3	308	184	138	46	54	140
Edmonton.....	1,262	52	1,270	1,172	959	176	302	959
Lethbridge.....	258	14	315	266	153	113	121	114
Medicine Hat.....	295	0	306	301	261	40	27	120
British Columbia	2,202	143	4,073	2,334	822	1,259	2,236	894
Cranbrook.....	128	8	179	122	118	5	45	114
Kamloops.....	93	59	245	96	32	25	82	17
Kelowna.....	40	0	89	33	20	8	36	—
Nanaimo.....	31	1	58	24	7	17	70	4
Nelson.....	77	0	74	78	72	6	27	100
New Westminster.....	80	0	175	81	17	64	147	27
Penticton.....	50	4	64	53	18	25	55	14
Prince George.....	100	20	86	86	86	0	0	80
Prince Rupert.....	52	0	76	54	18	36	47	15
Revelstoke.....	18	2	72	15	11	4	13	15
Vancouver.....	1,080	41	2,315	1,209	322	721	1,204	389
Vernon.....	34	0	94	36	18	32	0	118
Victoria.....	419	8	546	442	83	166	510	—
All Offices	24,334	2,000	34,149	24,451	13,424	9,950	13,120	15,540
Men.....	16,326	899	25,161	16,672	10,726	5,704	10,886	12,896
Women.....	8,058	1,101	8,988	7,779	2,698	4,246	2,234	2,644

MANITOBA

Orders listed at Manitoba offices during December called for over 2 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 14 per cent more than in the corresponding month of 1926. Placements were nearly 2 per cent higher than in November and 13 per cent above December, 1926. The largest gains in placements over December, 1926, were in logging and services, while farming showed the largest decline. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 88; logging, 1,131; farming, 475; construction and maintenance, 172; trade, 199; and services, 1,978, of which 1,643 were of household workers. There were 1,776 men and 451 women placed in regular employment during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Saskatchewan during December were nearly 32 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 10 per cent better than in the corresponding month of 1926. Placements were over 38 per cent less than in November, but nearly 2 per cent higher than in December, 1926. When comparing placements during the month under review with December, 1926, logging, services and transportation were the only groups to show gains and of the balance the largest reduction was in farming. Placements by industrial division included: manufacturing, 56; logging, 423; farming, 532; transportation, 116; construction and maintenance, 132; trade, 127; and services, 783, of which 534 were of household workers. During the month 1,104 men and 359 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

There was a decline of nearly 43 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during December when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of 9 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1926. Placements were over 44 per cent less than in November, but over 7 per cent higher than in December, 1926. Manufacturing, transportation and trade were the only groups in which less placements were made during the month under review than in December, 1926. Farming showed the most substantial gain. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 130; logging, 605; farming, 484; mining, 245; construction and maintenance, 236; trade, 64; and services, 636, of which 476 were of house-

hold workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,628 of men and 282 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in British Columbia during December were over 16 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 12 per cent fewer than in the corresponding month of 1926. There was a decline of over 17 per cent in placements when compared with November and 14 per cent in comparison with December, 1926. All industrial groups except farming participated in the reductions in placements from December, 1926, those in construction and maintenance and transportation being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 207; logging, 295; farming, 65; mining, 43; transportation, 156; construction and maintenance, 177; trade, 190; and services, 931, of which 454 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was procured for 600 men and 222 women.

Movement of Labour

During December, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 13,424 placements in regular employment, of which 8,561 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the office at which they were registered. Of the latter, 2,371 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,634 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 737 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment, for which no workers are available locally.

The Quebec offices issued 138 certificates of reduced transportation, to 31 persons for employment provincially and 107 for points outside the province. The provincial certificates were all for bushmen going to the Quebec and Montreal zones from their respective zone office. The transfers to outside points were also of bushmen, Hull sending 58 to North Bay and district, 25 to Cabalt and 24 to the Sudbury zone.

The certificates granted by Ontario offices totalled 637, of which 626 were provincial and 11 interprovincial. Provincially North Bay transferred 3 carpenters, 1 millwright, and 1 painter to Timmins, 2 cooks, 2 dairy workers and 1 electrical worker to Cobalt, and 13 con-

struction labourers within its own zone. From Sudbury 1 diamond drill setter went to Cobalt, from Windsor 1 male hotel cook to Sarnia, from Pembroke 2 millwrights to North Bay, and from Toronto 2 farm labourers and 1 chef to North Bay. The balance of the movement was entirely of bushmen, 596 of whom travelled on certificates mainly for points in the vicinity of Fort William, Port Arthur and Sudbury. Of those going to other provinces, the Hull zone received 2 miners from Sudbury and 4 electrical workers, 2 carpenters and 1 miner from North Bay, and the Winnipeg zone 1 blacksmith and 1 machine runner from Cobalt.

From the Manitoba offices 898 persons secured certificates of reduced transportation, 289 for provincial centres and 609 for stations outside the province. The former included transfers of 102 bushmen, 16 railroad construction labourers, 17 axemen, 25 labourers, 1 female hotel worker, 8 carpenters and 1 mission school matron for the Dauphin zone, 82 farm labourers, 17 bushmen, 11 farm domestics and 2 teamsters for the Winnipeg zone, and 1 hospital cook and 1 chambermaid for Brandon. All of these travelled from Winnipeg. In addition, Dauphin despatched 1 bushman and Brandon 4 bushmen to camps within the Dauphin zone. The interprovincial movement was for the most part from Winnipeg, 561 bushmen, 4 farm hands, 2 construction labourers, 1 general, 1 cook, 2 fishermen and 2 rock drillers going to Port Arthur and vicinity, 13 bushmen and 1 housekeeper to Yorkton, 1 female hotel worker to Swift Current, 1 tile setter and 1 plasterer to Calgary, and 15 farm hands and 2 farm domestics to various points in Saskatchewan. The two remaining certificates were granted by the Dauphin office to bushmen who travelled to employment in the Prince Albert zone.

Persons taking advantage of the reduced rate from Saskatchewan offices numbered 344. Of these 340 went to points within the province and 4 to other provinces. Included in the provincial transfers from Regina were 27 labourers going to Saskatoon, 1 hotel porter to Estevan, 2 female hotel workers to Moose Jaw, and 8 farm labourers and 4 farm domestics to Saskatchewan agricultural areas. From the Saskatoon office 1 female hotel worker was sent to Prince Albert and 9 farm labourers and 1 farm domestic to rural districts of the province; from Weyburn 1 chambermaid went to Swift Current, from Moose Jaw, 1 hotel cook to Estevan and 9 farm labourers

and 1 farm domestic to various Saskatchewan points, while from Prince Albert 1 edgerman travelled to Yorkton, and 1 timekeeper within the Prince Albert zone. The balance of the provincial movement was of 273 bushmen, namely for employment in the Prince Albert zone. Of the certificates issued to points outside the province, Saskatoon granted 2 to bushmen for the Dauphin zone and Regina 1 to a coal miner and 1 to a female companion for the Lethbridge and Vancouver zones respectively.

The business transacted by Alberta offices involved an issue of 278 reduced transportation vouchers, 275 of which were for provincial stations. Edmonton granted the majority of these to 166 bushmen, 8 sawyers, 1 carpenter, 1 road cutter 4 labourers, 1 millhand, 2 millwrights, 1 edgerman, 4 fishermen, 2 setters, 2 miners, 2 mining engineers, 1 flunkey, 1 cookee, 1 blacksmith, 1 bookkeeper and 2 cooks going to points within its own zone, 1 plasterer, 2 bricklayers, 1 tile setter and 1 housemaid to Calgary and 22 farm labourers to agricultural parts of the province. The remainder were issued by the Calgary office to 1 hotel worker for Edmonton, 1 miner for Lethbridge, 7 bushmen and 3 female hotel workers for points within the Calgary zone, and 32 farm labourers and 4 farm domestics for various rural parts. The interprovincial transfers included 2 farm labourers travelling from Edmonton to Saskatchewan centres and 1 railroad construction foreman from Calgary to Prince Albert.

From British Columbia offices 76 persons travelled on the reduced transportation rate, 73 within the province and 3 to outside points. Provincially Nelson transferred 1 ore mill operator to Cranbrook, Prince George 1 edgerman to Prince Rupert, Vancouver 5 muckers and 1 miner to Kamloops, 1 farm hand and 1 flunkey to Penticton and 2 carpenters and 1 engineer within its own zone, while Prince Rupert despatched 5 miners to points within its zone. The remaining 55 were bushmen, principally for work in the vicinity of Prince George. The movement outside the province was of 3 farm hands 2 of whom travelled from Vancouver and one from Victoria to Saskatchewan farms.

Of the 2,371 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,841 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, 486 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 43 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 1 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1927

EMPLOYMENT conditions as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1927, were somewhat

more favourable than during the corresponding period of 1926, as there was shown an increase of 4 per cent in the number of positions offered and of nearly 5 per cent in the placements

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	137	24	108	124	35	87	429	410	32	3,882	2,131	1,468
Animal products edible.....	25		25	9		9	7	6		87	28	57
Fur and its products.....							20	16	1	54	34	12
Leather and its products.....							68	67		299	144	132
Lumber and its products.....	14	11		19	9	12				22	12	7
Musical instruments.....	3		3							459	283	142
Pulp and paper products.....	9		9	31	2	29	106	87	29	137	79	64
Rubber products.....						1	25	25		357	158	84
Textile products.....	1	1		5		5	86	91		510	222	271
Plant products edible.....	10	2	6	10	4	6	25	23		1	1	
Wood distillates, etc.....								2		88	49	37
Chemical and allied products.....	6	4	2				2	9		93	66	25
Clay, glass and stone.....				3			6	6		132	110	11
Electrical current.....							7	6		185	84	102
Electrical apparatus.....				2		2				933	543	333
Iron and steel products.....	64	3	61	33	15	17	49	50	1	66	61	3
Non-ferrous metal products.....				2	2		4	3		121	70	51
Mineral products.....	2		2	4	1	3	18	16	1	334	187	137
Miscellaneous.....	3	3		5	2	3		6				
Logging	240	216	2	303	218	15	1,838	2,651		11,564	7,903	41
Fishing and Hunting	1	1		6	5					14	3	8
Farming	44	37	11	20	20		112	110		1,896	1,688	250
Mining	6	6		3	3		35	23		242	260	6
Coal.....	5	5		3	3							
Metallic ores.....							8			239	256	5
Non-metallic ores.....	1	1					27	28		3	4	1
Communication	25	4	21							79	37	42
Transportation	78	11	66	54	47	7	194	186	2	1,550	379	1,156
Street railway and cartage.....	58	2	55	11	4	7	44	40	2	474	136	323
Railway.....	7	1	6	1	1					102	76	26
Shipping and stevedoring.....	13	8	5	42	42		150	146		974	167	807
Construction and Maintenance	118	56	68	189	91	91	2,321	2,204	25	6,385	3,884	2,430
Railway.....	36	20	16	47	32	15	81	102	2	782	719	16
Highway.....	1		1	23	23		26	26		1,995	377	1,637
Building and other.....	81	30	51	119	36	76	2,214	2,076	23	3,608	2,788	777
Services	1,168	252	822	1,517	260	1,236	1,812	1,406	55	13,151	3,992	6,832
Governmental.....	23	1	23	20	11		14	9	4	770	416	350
Hotel and restaurant.....	53	8	34	61	36	25	172	140	7	560	340	121
Professional.....	75	23	47	16	7	9	132	102	11	676	349	255
Recreational.....	9	2	7	10	3	9	7	6		440	137	285
Personal.....	97	3	92	371	2	360	189	144	32	2,007	224	1,776
Household.....	911	215	619	1,038	200	833	1,297	1,004	1	8,647	2,421	4,045
Farm household.....				1	1		1	1		51	15	
Trade	132	10	120	82	31	51	225	293	15	1,293	356	866
Retail.....	102	6	94	79	28	51	186	168	15	1,150	312	777
Wholesale.....	30	4	26	3	3		39	35		143	44	89
Finance	25		25	8	1	7	5	4	1	130	31	98
All Industries	1,974	611	1,243	2,306	711	1,494	6,971	7,197	130	40,186	20,574	13,197
Men.....	939	362	548	1,196	466	638	5,312	5,865	129	29,537	16,995	8,707
Women.....	1,035	249	695	1,110	245	856	1,659	1,332	1	10,649	3,579	4,490

effected in regular and casual employment. An analysis of the different industries showed that gains were registered both in vacancies and placements in logging, farming, mining, services, trade and finance, while manufacturing, transportation communication and construction showed declines in both instances. Quebec,

Saskatchewan and Alberta were the only provinces to register gains under both comparisons, but the increases more than offset the declines reported by the remaining provinces. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1927

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
395	78	290	286	52	239	595	319	281	999	322	646	6,847	3,371	3,515
9	4	6	89	5	85	29	23	5	82	24	57	337	90	244
8		8				10	1	9				22	1	17
31	6	22	29	5	24	57	1	56	5		5	196	65	120
22	9	7	24	3	19	185	162	31	243	177	45	874	582	246
												25	12	10
63	10	53	5	1	4	8		8	85	11	74	766	394	348
			2		2				1		2	166	105	69
44	13	24	4	4		7	2	5	7	5		511	274	118
51	11	39	51	5	46	57	23	31	65	16	40	779	306	439
			2		2	10		10	14	5	9	27	6	21
49	5	42	10	16	2	16	13	3	11	2	9	172	75	93
12	1	11	3		3	10	10	2	6	3	3	140	105	43
3	2	1	3		3	3	3		17	17		165	138	15
23	3	21	4		4	6	1	5	8		7	228	89	141
49	7	32	41	7	33	130	42	87	365	40	326	1,664	707	890
			5	2	12	1		1	7	4	2	80	70	6
8		8	5		3	40	32	8	45	2	43	243	123	128
23	7	16	17	4	3	26	6	20	38	14	24	452	229	203
1,435	3,669		1,463	1,510		1,399	1,401		1,515	1,353	19	19,757	18,921	77
24	22		4	3		20	20		15	8	7	84	62	15
2,591	2,373	464	8,689	6,981	236	9,680	9,529	134	553	493	104	23,585	21,231	1,199
21	8		45	59		765	783	17	153	132	5	1,270	1,274	28
			44	59		696	716	15	21	14	1	769	801	16
20	3					6	6		116	105		389	370	5
1	1		1			63	61	2	16	13	4	112	103	7
5	5					6	5	1				115	51	64
141	40	83	272	75	199	226	55	173	476	41	418	2,991	834	2,104
125	27	80	200	25	177	213	52	163	237	23	211	1,362	309	1,018
13	11	2	72	50	22	13	3	10	21		20	229	142	86
3	2	1							218	18	187	1,400	383	1,000
783	453	251	962	865	225	1,351	1,122	225	1,308	846	448	13,417	9,515	3,763
238	220		427	503	26	387	363	21	488	427	49	2,486	2,386	145
89	71	3	37	25	12	175	73	92	105	68	41	2,451	663	1,786
456	162	248	498	337	187	789	686	112	715	351	358	8,480	6,466	1,832
6,052	1,503	4,318	2,995	1,263	1,516	2,527	1,110	1,183	2,800	889	1,732	32,022	10,585	17,694
6	5	2	12		8	19	6	13	28	4	24	892	452	424
464	329	158	231	167	22	263	201	27	150	84	54	1,954	1,305	448
143	52	82	264	172	56	47	15	30	77	34	38	1,430	754	528
87	15	52	12	3	9	52	4	48	64	11	52	661	181	462
582	11	552	450	14	436	305	30	273	823	50	769	4,824	478	4,290
4,667	967	3,472	1,638	537	985	1,515	585	792	1,652	700	795	21,365	6,679	11,542
123	124		388	320		326	269		6			896	736	
687	94	563	453	41	398	495	83	410	533	59	472	3,900	877	2,895
332	59	247	303	32	261	198	53	145	422	53	366	2,772	711	1,956
355	35	316	150	9	137	297	30	265	111	6	106	1,128	166	939
48	5	42	2	1	1	6	2	4	12	13	11	236	57	189
12,182	8,250	6,011	15,171	10,850	2,814	17,070	14,429	2,428	8,364	4,156	3,862	104,224	66,778	31,179
6,255	6,694	1,838	12,723	9,581	1,820	14,972	13,381	1,606	6,487	3,330	3,004	77,421	56,674	18,290
5,927	1,556	4,173	2,448	1,269	994	2,098	1,048	822	1,877	826	858	26,803	10,104	12,889

provinces during the period October to December, 1927.

From the chart on page 191 which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service for the month of December it will be noted that the trend of the curves representing the ratios of vacancies and of placements to applications, showed a sharp decline during the months of October and November and the first half of December, but registered a marked upward trend during the latter half of that month, the level of the ratios of vacancies to applications at the close of 1927, standing 3 points lower than that shown in December, 1926, while that of placements was over 2 points higher. During the period October to December, 1927, there was a ratio of 77.2 vacancies and 72.5 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 76.9 vacancies and 71.9 placements during the corresponding period of 1926. The average number of applicants registered daily during the quarter under review was 1,754, of positions offered 1,354, and of placements effected 1,273, in contrast with a daily average of 1,689 applications, 1,299 vacancies and 1,214 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1926.

During the three months October to December 1927 the offices reported that they had made 102,224 references to positions and had effected a total of 97,957 placements, of which 66,778 were in regular employment and 31,179 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 56,674 were of men and 10,104 of women, while casual work was found for 18,290 men and 12,889 women. Comparison with the same period in 1926 showed that 93,458 placements were then made, of which 64,240 were in regular employment and 29,218 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 102,297 men and 32,755 women, a total of 135,052, in contrast with a registration of 130,000 persons during the same period of 1926. Employers notified the Service during October to December, 1927, of 104,224 vacancies of which 77,421 were for men and 26,803 for women as compared with 99,558 opportunities for work during the corresponding period of 1926.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1927.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rate of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

EDMONTON, ALBERTA—ALBERTA FREE PRESS, LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION LOCAL No. 129.

Agreement to be in effect from May 27, 1926, to May 27, 1929.

Union members only to be employed if they are available and the employer to accept union conditions provided in the union constitution.

Disputes to be referred to an arbitration committee consisting of two representatives from each party and a fifth to be agreed upon. If no settlement is reached through this means, the matter will be dealt with as provided by the current international arbitration agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union. There shall be no suspension of work pending a decision.

Hours: 45 per week for day work and 42 for night work.

Overtime: time and one-half up to 3 hours and double time thereafter and on Sundays. On Dominion Day, Labour Day, and Christmas Day a full holiday shall be allowed and paid for. Any work done on these days shall be paid for at time and one-half extra. On other specified holidays, time and one-half.

Wages: From May 27, 1926, to May 26, 1927, day work 96 cents, night work \$1.02 $\frac{2}{3}$ per hour, from May 27, 1927 to May 26, 1928, day work 98 cents, night work \$1.04 $\frac{2}{3}$ per hour, from May 27, 1928, to May 26, 1929, day work \$1.00, night work \$1.06 $\frac{2}{3}$ per hour. Should any lower scale of wages be accepted from any other publishers of a daily newspaper in Edmonton, the same lower scale to apply to the parties of the agreement.

Manufacturing: Textile Products

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 178.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1927, from year to year until 30 days' notice of change is given by either party.

Wages: Tailors (including operators, pressers and tailors) 91 cents per hour, finishers, 63 cents and helpers 55 cents. Female apprentices to receive \$7 per week for first six months, with an increase of \$3 per week every six months, until helper's minimum is reached. If boy apprentices be employed it will be by special arrangement with the union.

All employees to be union members or join the union within 10 days after their employment.

Hours: 44 per week with not more than 4 hours' overtime in any week; work on Dominion holidays, time and one-half.

No employee to be discharged through scarcity of work in slack season, after three weeks' employment.

Incapacitated members may accept piece-work or a lower weekly wage if agreed to by union officers.

In consideration of the agreement being complied with, union label to be supplied by the union, free of charge.

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

TORONTO, ONT.—CERTAIN SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 30.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1927, until April 30, 1929.

This agreement is identical with that previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1926, with the following exceptions:

Work on Saturday afternoons to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half rather than double time.

Wages: from May 1, 1927, to April 30, 1928, minimum rate for journeymen sheet metal workers, 90 cents, and for junior mechanics 65 cents per hour. From May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929, \$1 per hour for journeymen and 75 cents for junior mechanics.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

MONTREAL, QUEBEC—MASTER PLUMBERS ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL AND VICINITY AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 144.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1927, to April 30, 1929, and from year to year until notice is given by either party 60 days prior to the expiry date in any year.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Wages: 75 cents per hour from Sept. 1, 1927, to April 30, 1928, and 85 cents from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929.

Overtime: time and one-half until midnight; after midnight until starting time and all work on Sundays and certain holidays, double time.

For out of town work, fare and board to be paid and time travelling to and from such work at the rate of single time. In localities where no union exists the hours may be extended to 10 hours per day at single time rate.

Union members only to be employed if such are available and union members to work only for a recognized master plumber or heating contractor, and will not instal any apparatus not supplied by a recognized plumber or heating contractor.

No plumber shall be employed who does not carry a journeyman plumber's city license and no member of the union shall be permitted to operate or carry a master's license.

The union agrees not to make any rules or regulations which will curtail the output of work or interfere with the operations or directions of employers.

No members of the union shall work for general contractors during term of this agreement.

Any dispute between the parties which cannot be adjusted by representatives of both organizations shall be referred to a joint arbitration board composed of three masters and three journeymen. This board shall have full power to settle such grievance and appoint an arbitrator, if necessary, the arbitrator to be a Dominion government official and his decision to be final.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC—J. B. BAILLARGEON COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL, ORNAMENTAL AND REINFORCED IRONWORKERS, MACHINERY MOVERS, DERRICKMEN AND RIGGERS, LOCAL No. 417.

Agreement to be in effect from December 20, 1927, to June 30, 1928.

Hours: 8 per day; overtime, time and one-half till midnight, double time thereafter, except when work is night work only, the night gang to start work before midnight and work 7½ hours and be paid for 8 hours. After 7½ hours, overtime at time and one-half; double time for work on Sundays and certain holidays.

Wages: journeymen \$1.00 per hour, apprentices 75 cents and foreman \$1.15 per hour.

Union members only to be employed, and work to be that covered by and enumerated in the union constitution.

One apprentice allowed for every four journeymen.

For out of town work travelling time up to 8 hours out of 24 to be paid for and railroad fare to be paid.

No employee to be discriminated against for union activities.

Union members do not bind themselves to work on jobs where there are labour troubles.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 269.

Agreement to be in effect from November 30, 1927, to November 30, 1928.

Wages: 70 cents per hour for day work and 80 for night work, with 10 cents per hour extra

for handling full cargoes of cement or for handling bulk grain or full cargoes of slag or fertilizer, or when a ship has more than one hundred tons in any one hold. For work on ships with cargo on fire or with hatches affected by fire, smoke, steam or gas, the rate shall be \$1.40 per hour for day work and \$1.60 per hour for night work. Work on Sundays, after 6 p.m. on Saturdays, Christmas Day, Good Friday and Labour Day, double rates except in case of ships with cargo on fire, when rate will be \$2.10 for day and \$2.40 for night work. If required to work meal hours, double time until relieved. It shall be optional with any man not to work longer than 20 consecutive hours.

From 7 a.m. to midnight, waiting time to be paid full rate for first hour of each period and one-half rate for succeeding hours until midnight; after midnight full rate to be paid.

When men are ordered to work in gangs they shall receive at least two hours' pay whether they start work or not unless weather conditions are unfavourable.

In case of minor disputes the business manager of the union is empowered to confer with the employees and their decision will be binding on union members.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES TRADING TO THE PORT OF ST. JOHN AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION—GENERAL LONGSHORE WORKERS. LOCAL No. 273.

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1927, to November 30, 1928, and thereafter from year to year until either party serves 30 days' notice of change before November 30 of any year.

Wages: 70 cents per hour day or night for handling general cargo and 80 cents for bulk cargoes.

If required to work during meal hours, double time until relieved.

Nine hours shall constitute a day's or night's work.

Two hours' pay to be allowed when men are ordered out for day work, unless weather conditions unfavourable. Double time for work on Sundays and certain holidays, and for Saturday afternoons from June 1 to September 30.

Any disputes between the two parties shall be referred to a committee consisting of three members, one selected by the companies, one by the longshoremen and a third jointly selected by the first two. A majority decision of this committee shall be binding and there shall be no suspension of work pending such decision.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES TRADING TO THE PORT OF ST. JOHN AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION—COAL HANDLERS AND TRIMMERS. LOCAL No. 810.

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1927, to November 30, 1928, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice of change 30 days prior to expiry of agreement in any year.

Only union members to be employed if available, and if not, non-union men may not work longer than to finish one ship; all foremen must be members of the union and they are to hire all men.

Wages: 80 cents per hour day work and \$1 per hour night work.

Waiting time shall be paid for at full rate for first hour and half rate for succeeding hours.

Double time for work on Sundays and certain holidays and for Saturday afternoons from June 1, to September 30, and if required to work during meal hours double time until relieved.

Two hours' pay to be allowed when men are ordered out for day work and three hours pay when ordered out for night work. Same provision made for settling disputes as in the agreement summarized above for General Longshore Workers.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIPS' COMPANIES TRADING TO THE PORT OF ST. JOHN AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION—STEAMSHIP HORSE, AND CATTLE FITTERS', SEALERS', LINERS', AND CLEANERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 1039.

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1927, to November 30, 1928, and from year to year until either party gives notice of change 30 days prior to expiry of agreement in any year.

Union to supply the necessary men for the work.

Wages: 65 cents per hour for day work and 97½ cents for night work.

For Sundays and certain holidays, double time for day work and double time and one-half for night work and double time if required to work during meal hours until relieved.

Two hours' pay to be allowed when men are ordered out for day or night work.

Same provision made for settling disputes as in the agreement summarized above for General Longshore Workers.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

WINNIPEG, MAN.—THE CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY AND THE CITY DAIRY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA—MILK WAGON DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES LOCAL LOCAL No. 119.

Agreement to be in effect until October 31, 1928, and from year to year until 30 days notice is given by either party prior to November of any year.

Union members only to be employed or those who will join the union within fifteen days of employment.

Employees through their representative to have the right to discuss any grievances with company officials.

No boys or unauthorized person shall be permitted to ride on wagons or serve customers.

No wagons to be loaded before 5.30 a.m. in winter months or before 4 a.m. in summer months.

Choice of routes to be based on seniority and efficiency.

One day off in seven to be granted with pay.

Stablemen to work 6 days per week and 8 hours per day with seven days' holidays with full pay annually.

Wages: Retail drivers, minimum of \$29 per week with commissions on increased sales; spare route men and reliefmen, \$35 per week and auto truck drivers, teamsters and wholesale drivers, \$31, stablemen, \$25, special delivery drivers, \$25.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN CARPENTERS AND EMPLOYERS IN TORONTO

THE following agreements have been signed in Toronto between organizations of carpenters and certain organizations of contractors employing carpenters, as to wages and working conditions from January 1, 1928. The issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for November and December, 1927 contained information as to the recent strike of carpenters and the sympathetic strikes of workers in other building trades, owing to the refusal of the employers to agree to the closed union shop for the United Brotherhood. The increase in wages from 90 cents per hour to \$1 per hour had been previously agreed upon.

WORKING AGREEMENT between The General Contractors' Association of the City of Toronto, parties of the First Part and Local Union No. 27 of Toronto and District, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Parties of the Second Part.

This Agreement shall take effect on the first day of January, 1928, between the two bodies aforementioned, and remain in effect until December 31, 1928.

(2) Under the terms of this Agreement, eight hours shall constitute a full working day for the first five days of the week, and four hours on Saturday, the hours of work to be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Saturday from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. One hour shall be allowed from 12 noon to 1 p.m. for lunch, unless it is mutually arranged that only one-half hour shall be taken for lunch, then, in such cases, the quitting time shall be 4.30 p.m.

(3) All work done on Sundays, New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas, shall be paid for at the rate of double time. Work done during the first three hours after the regular quitting time on all week days, including Saturday, shall be paid for at the rate of time-and-one-half; after the first three hours the rate shall be double time. Two or more shifts may be employed, and in such cases the 2nd and 3rd shifts shall be of seven hours each, the men to receive eight hours wages for seven hours work. No man shall be allowed to work on more than one shift in any 24 consecutive hours.

(4) The minimum rate of wage for carpenters in Toronto and District (as defined later) during the term of this Agreement shall be One Dollar (\$1) per hour.

(5) Carpenters shall be paid every week. In case of discharge the men shall immediately be

paid their wages in full. In case of quitting, those doing so shall be paid on the regular pay day. When a man is to be discharged or when a man decides to quit, one hour's notice shall be given in either case.

(6) A room shall be provided by the employer with sufficient space for carpenters to eat their noonday meal. This room shall be properly heated during cold weather. A tool house shall also be provided by the employer for the safeguarding and storage of tools.

(7) The business agent of the Union shall have access to the job during working hours, but must first make application to the superintendent. The agent shall not interfere with the progress of the work.

(8) For the purpose of this Agreement, Toronto and District jurisdiction shall be held to include the City of Toronto and northward to the southerly limit of Richmond Hill; eastward to the easterly limit of Whitby, westward to the 7th Trafalgar Line.

(9) In the event of disputes or grievances arising which cannot be settled satisfactorily by the contracting firm in question and the business agent, or in the event of any violation of the clauses of this Agreement by either party, the matter in dispute shall be referred to a Conciliation Board, said Board to be composed of three (3) members of each party, and the Board shall convene within forty-eight (48) hours and report its decision. Furthermore no strike or lock-out shall take place until an international officer of the Union and the chairman of the General Contractors' Association has investigated the matter and rendered a decision.

(10) Negotiations toward any new agreement shall commence not later than November 1, 1928.

(11) This Agreement shall be effective only when signed by the chairman and secretary of the Party of the First Part, and by the proper representatives of the Local Union No. 27, and also by an official international officer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Dated at Toronto, this 19th day of November, 1927.

Signed on behalf of the General Contractors' Association of the City of Toronto.

ISAAC ILSLEY, *Chairman.*
P. W. PRICE, *Secretary.*

Signed on behalf of Local Union No. 27.

PERCY NUGENT, *President.*
FRANK WARD, *Secretary.*

Signed as a witness on behalf of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

J. F. MARSH,
General Representative.

AGREEMENT between *The Toronto Builders Exchange of the City of Toronto represented by the Carpenters and General Contractors of the First Part and The Toronto District Managing Committee of the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada of the Second Part.*

This Agreement shall take effect on the first day of January, 1928, between the two bodies aforementioned, and shall remain in effect until the 31st day of December, 1929.

Clause 1.—Any change in this agreement requested by either party must be made three months prior to December 31, 1929, and notification of same will be given in writing.

Clause 2.—The party of the Second Part, as a whole will not order any strike against members of the First Part, either individually or collectively, nor shall any members of the party of the Second Part, leave their work before the matter in dispute is brought before the Joint Arbitration Board hereinafter described, for settlement, such Board to be called within forty-eight hours. A Joint Arbitration Board of three members from each party shall be appointed forthwith to carry out terms set in this clause.

Clause 3.—Under this agreement, eight hours shall constitute a full working day, for the first five days of the week, and four hours on Saturday, the hours to be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturday from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. Where it is agreeable to both parties of this agreement to take half an hour for lunch then the quitting time shall be 4.30 p.m.

Clause 4.—All work done after 12 noon on Saturdays, also Sundays, New Year's Day, Victoria Day, shall be paid at the rate of double time. Work may be done in the case of an emergency for the first two hours after the regular quitting time for the first five days of the week and shall be paid at the rate of time and one half, all other overtime to be paid for at double rate.

Clause 5.—When work is carried on in two or more shifts, the second and third shifts shall be paid eight hours time for seven hours work. The men shall not work on any more than one shaft in twenty-four hours, unless paid for such time as rates covered in clause 4 of this agreement. First shift to work regular hours, if

other hours, they shall be paid the same rate as second and third shifts. Saturdays 4 hours working pay, for 3½ hours work.

Clause 6.—The rate of wages for carpenters in this district as agreed between the parties hereto, as and from January 1, 1928, to and inclusive of December 31, 1929, shall be one dollar per hour.

Clause 7.—When men are moved from one job to another during working hours, car fare shall be paid by the employer, and time in transit.

Clause 8.—The jurisdiction to which these rules apply shall be a radius of eight miles from Bloor and Yonge Streets, Toronto. The contractors agree to pay the rate of wages and observe the working conditions as set forth in this agreement within the said eight miles radius; also pay transportation charges both ways outside of this radius.

Clause 9.—It is also agreed that a room shall be provided with sufficient space, heat, and equipment exclusively for carpenters to eat their meals, and be used for the storage of their tools, a lock and key to be provided.

Clause 10.—The party of the Second Part agrees to give the parties of the First Part a preference in the supply of carpenters and joiners available; and further, the Party of the First Part agrees to apply to the office of the Amalgamated Carpenters when in need of men.

Clause 11.—The rates of pay for apprentices shall be as follows:—

For the First year, twenty-five cents (25) per hour.

For the Second year, thirty-five cents (35) per hour.

For the Third year forty-five cents (45) per hour.

For the Fifth year, sixty cents (60) per hour

On behalf of the Carpenters and General Contractors, of the Toronto Builders Exchange, Party of the First Part.

(Signed) S. L. LANE,

Pres. E. R. French & Son.

On behalf of the Toronto District Managing Committee, Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.

(Signed) GEORGE THOMSON,

WILLIAM W. YOUNG.

Dated at Toronto on this 24th day of December, 1927.

Witness: GEORGE GANDER, *Secretary.*

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN DECEMBER AND DURING 1927

THE value of the building permits issued by 63 cities in December, 1927, was the highest for that month since this record was begun in 1920, the authorizations being valued at \$11,744,094. This was a seasonal decrease of 8.6 per cent as compared with the November total of \$12,849,089, but an increase of 2.0 per cent as compared with the aggregate of \$11,508,818 in December, 1926, the previous high level for the month.

Detailed statements were received from some fifty cities, showing that they had issued over 550 permits for dwellings valued at more

than \$3,400,000 and about 1,200 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of approximately \$7,000,000. During November the construction was authorized of some 1,200 dwellings and 2,300 other buildings, estimated to cost nearly \$6,000,000 and \$6,700,000, respectively.

As compared with the preceding month, British Columbia registered an increase of \$675,721 or 48.7 per cent in the value of the building permits issued. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, those of \$724,207 or

17.5 per cent in Quebec and \$493,670 or 7.6 per cent in Ontario were the largest.

As compared with December, 1926, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of building authorized, Ontario showing the most marked gain of \$2,697,364 or 82.0 per cent. The other provinces reported reductions in the value of building authorized, that of \$3,648,200 or 51.6 per cent in Quebec being the greatest.

Montreal registered a decrease in the building permits issued as compared with November, and also as compared with the exceptionally high total of December, 1926. In Toronto and Vancouver there were increases in both comparisons, while Winnipeg, showed a loss in the former and a gain in the latter. Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Westmount, Belleville, Chatham, Sarnia, Brandon, Moose Jaw and Victoria recorded increases in both comparisons.

Cumulative Record for 1927.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during December and in the twelve months of each year since 1920. the 1927 figures are unrevised, while for the preceding years the statistics are revised. The average index numbers of wholesale prices for building materials for those years are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of Permits Issued		Average Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials
	In December	In Twelve Months	
1927.....	\$11,744,094	\$185,451,271	147.7
1926.....	11,508,818	156,386,607	149.2
1925.....	7,363,777	125,039,367	153.7
1924.....	6,463,319	126,583,148	159.1
1923.....	6,974,256	133,521,621	166.8
1922.....	9,517,402	148,215,407	162.2
1921.....	5,537,330	116,734,414	183.2
1920.....	4,844,354	117,019,622	214.9

The December total for the 63 cities was the highest in the record, as shown above, while the unrevised statistics for 1927 also show that last year's aggregate was greater than in any other of the seven preceding years, exceeding the previous high level of 1926 by 18.6 per cent. The twelve months' total for the 35 cities was exceeded only once (in 1913) since the record was begun in 1910.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities in November and December, 1927, and December,

1926. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES.

Cities	December, 1927	November, 1927	December, 1926
	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.-Charlottetown.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia.....	29,335	67,583	18,917
*Halifax.....	29,335	57,403	8,365
New Glasgow.....	Nil	730	500
*Sydney.....	Nil	9,450	10,052
New Brunswick.....	9,025	16,945	10,800
Fredericton.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Moncton.....	1,250	1,450	3,800
*Saint John.....	7,775	15,495	7,000
Quebec.....	3,416,882	4,141,089	7,065,082
*Montreal—*Maison-neuve.....	2,431,225	3,537,955	6,890,170
*Quebec.....	27,275	348,554	47,522
Shawinigan Falls....	Nil	9,500	1,300
*Sherbrooke.....	65,000	49,100	2,350
*Three Rivers.....	769,375	102,275	82,755
*Westmount.....	124,007	93,705	40,975
Ontario.....	5,988,646	6,482,316	3,291,282
Belleville.....	536,550	13,075	4,700
*Brantford.....	6,585	31,276	11,700
Chatham.....	51,900	12,450	34,450
*Fort William.....	8,200	40,850	26,205
Galt.....	2,500	20,800	565
*Guelph.....	3,295	27,235	2,260
*Hamilton.....	185,000	479,700	185,100
*Kingston.....	955	182,921	810
*Kitchener.....	13,162	71,188	60,263
*London.....	63,260	246,585	114,415
Niagara Falls.....	43,540	111,575	21,608
Oshawa.....	278,875	361,635	29,179
*Ottawa.....	491,720	288,830	604,080
Owen Sound.....	1,000	3,500	5,200
*Peterborough.....	9,525	24,485	18,315
*Port Arthur.....	12,909	37,131	1,740
*Stratford.....	2,300	14,095	765
*St. Catharines.....	84,915	87,198	21,970
*St. Thomas.....	550	3,475	2,220
Sarnia.....	75,765	57,452	17,825
Sault Ste. Marie....	1,740	9,315	1,435
*Toronto.....	3,330,107	3,011,568	1,240,785
York and East York Townships..	237,850	623,525	143,225
Welland.....	8,515	4,520	1,365
*Windsor.....	410,625	496,328	611,255
Ford.....	17,800	47,650	59,000
Riverside.....	25,825	43,725	27,400
Sandwich.....	11,050	33,100	26,700
Walkerville.....	49,000	91,000	15,000
Woodstock.....	23,628	6,129	746
Manitoba.....	106,352	354,460	32,150
*Brandon.....	30,000	4,900	8,425
St. Boniface.....	11,602	50,610	6,175
*Winnipeg.....	64,750	298,950	17,550
Saskatchewan.....	78,900	212,120	10,400
*Moose Jaw.....	29,800	6,145	600
*Regina.....	8,450	52,400	2,800
*Saskatoon.....	40,650	153,575	7,000
Alberta.....	50,563	185,906	87,850
*Calgary.....	39,613	103,306	39,900
*Edmonton.....	3,025	51,770	38,950
Lethbridge.....	7,700	12,370	Nil
Medicine Hat.....	225	18,460	9,000
British Columbia....	2,064,391	1,388,670	992,337
Kamloops.....	320	Nil	42,594
Nanaimo.....	Nil	2,950	2,960
*New Westminster...	12,150	20,600	38,425
Prince Rupert.....	12,900	6,775	22,340
*Vancouver.....	968,385	625,370	408,175
Point Grey.....	124,300	185,880	371,700
North Vancouver..	8,450	11,280	16,001
South Vancouver..	30,950	126,150	70,320
*Victoria.....	906,936	409,665	19,822
Total—63 Cities.....	11,744,094	12,849,089	11,508,818
*Total—35 Cities....	10,182,107	10,984,933	10,577,529

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contained the following fair wages clause:—

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair reasonable rates of wages, and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Two of the contracts above mentioned contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. The schedules are given below.

Three contracts were awarded for interior fittings (Group "B") containing the general fair wages clause and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council which reads as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the

Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

1. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the contractor shall fail so to do, or fail at any time to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour wages according to the rates set forth in the schedule or fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour hereunder regarding overtime and classification, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the contractor, and the contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule, inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such work-

men, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of Labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a gasoline power work boat for the Dry Dock at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of

contractor, Bertram Foster, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, December 27, 1927. Amount of contract, \$4,460.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	\$ cts.	
	per day	
Labourers.....	3 60	8
Fitters.....	5 44	8
Machinists.....	5 44	8
Blacksmiths.....	5 80	8
Painters.....	6 00	8
Ship's carpenters.....	6 25	8
Joiners.....	6 25	8
Caulkers.....	6 25	8
Electricians.....	7 00	8
Building carpenters.....	7 00	8
Joiners.....	7 00	8
Sheet metal workers.....	7 60	8
Tinsmiths.....	7 60	8
Plumbers.....	8 00	8
General foremen.....	8 00	8
Labourer foreman.....	4 80	8

Construction of a breakwater of combined gravel and rubble mound construction at Powell River, B.C. Name of contractors, Stuart Cameron and Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 23, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$19,200.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	per day		
Piledriver foremen.....	9 50	8	48
Piledriver engineers.....	8 50	8	48
Derrick engineers.....	8 50	8	48
Firemen.....	5 00	8	48
Piledrivermen.....	7 50	8	48
Boommen.....	7 50	8	48
Derrickmen.....	7 50	8	48
Bridgemen.....	7 50	8	48
Dredge runner.....	10 00	8	48
Dredge cranesmen.....	8 00	8	48
Dredge firemen.....	5 00	8	48
Drege mate.....	5 00	8	48
Dredge engineer.....	150 00 to 200 00 per month		
Dredge deckhand.....	4 40	8	48
Dredge scowhand.....	4 40	8	48
Quarry foreman.....	10 00	8	48
Driller.....	6 00	8	48
Powdermen.....	6.00 to 6.80	8	48
Bridge carpenters.....	7 50	8	48
Labourers.....	3 60	8	48

Construction of Hangar No. 1, at St. Hubert, P.Q. (Montreal Air Harbour). Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 30, 1927. Amount of contract, \$8,400.

Construction of a pier and quay at Sorel, in Sorel Harbour, Richelieu County, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dufresne Construction Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 15, 1927. Amount of con-

tract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$349,802.82.

Harbour improvements at Port Burwell, Elgin County, Ont., consisting of the construction of a Rubble Mound Checkwater from the middle of the existing breakwater, a Rubble Mound Extension to the said breakwater, and repairs to the existing Rubble Mound Wall. Name of contractors, Port Arthur Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 28, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$435,584.25.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Supply and installation of fittings in the Minto Street Armoury, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, Robert Nicholas Wyatt, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 13, 1927. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$14,963.78.

Supply and installation of interior fittings (in oak) in the Public Building at Durham, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, December 23, 1927. Amount of contract, \$1,275.

Alterations and additions to interior fittings in the Post Office Building, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, C. F. Perry Contracting Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 28, 1927. Amount of contract, \$4,130.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in January, 1928, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 762 55
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	151 53
Making up and supplying letter carriers uniforms, etc.....	10,645 59
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	187 90
Bag fittings.....	3,622 30
Scales.....	125 00
Rural mail boxes.....	26,931 00
Letter boxes.....	1,775 95

Minimum Wage Legislation in the United States

The International Labour Office publishes in the January number of the *International Labour Review* an article entitled "Minimum Wage Legislation in the United States" by Rudolf Broda, A.M., J.D., Associate Professor of Social Science, Antioch College, Ohio. After outlining the history of the movement in the United States the writer examines the characteristics of existing legislation; the field of its application, the principal of wage-fixing, and machinery for the purpose. He then studies in detail the Massachusetts law—the first to come into effect in the United States. Finally, an analysis is made of the practical effects of the legal regulation of minimum wages from the point of view of the workers, the employers, and industry respectively. From this it would appear that regulation has given satisfactory results, without involving the parties concerned in any disagreeable consequences.

Professor Broda's study shows that the influence of minimum wage legislation in the United States on the lot of individuals or groups has not been very great. Minimum wages are not applied to home work, which in other countries most needs that protection and even in the United States offers much lower wages than those paid in factories. As he points out, the majority of the women

employed in workshops and stores, and protected by American minimum wage legislation, live at home, and there was no great poverty to be relieved, so far as they are concerned, the United States generally being too prosperous for that condition. Among female workers living alone, however, there was real poverty; this class constitutes only a minority of American working women, but to them the minimum wage has been a great benefit. Against these limited but good results, he finds, on the other hand, no evil results whatever. The cases of elimination of slow workers have been few, and frequently this elimination, in the case of very young and inexperienced girls, has even perhaps been a benefit inducing them to perfect their training first before working for wages. No employment has resulted to any considerable extent; superior workers have not been injured; and the assumption that the minimum tends to become the maximum has proved to be purely imaginary.

The writer concludes by stating: "Other nations can learn from American experience that it is perfectly feasible for an otherwise prosperous country to raise the living standards of its self-supporting working women to standards of decency without any harm to other superior interests, through the instrumentality of minimum wage legislation."

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1928

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being again slightly higher, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index of wholesale prices continued towards somewhat lower levels.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.19 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$11.17 for December, 1927; \$11.37 for January, 1927; \$11.63 for January, 1926; \$10.77 for January, 1925; \$10.78 for January, 1924; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. The advance was due mainly to higher prices for beef, although there were slight increases in the prices of veal, mutton, fresh eggs, creamery butter, rolled oats and evaporated apples. Slight declines occurred in the prices of fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, rice, sugar and tea. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.41 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$21.37 for December, 1927; \$21.59 for January, 1927; \$21.96 for January, 1926; \$21.09 for January, 1925; \$21.23 for January, 1924; \$21.13 for January, 1923; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$19.61 for January, 1918; and \$14.41 for January, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. Rent was slightly higher in the average, an increase having been reported from Oshawa.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, declined slightly, being 151.2 for January, as compared with 151.8 for December, 1927; 150.6 for January, 1927; 163.8 for January, 1926; 165.5 for January, 1925; 156.9 for January, 1924; 151.4 for January, 1923; 151.7 for January, 1922; 200.6 for January, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 233.4 for January, 1920; 206.1 for January, 1919; and 191.7 for January, 1918. Thirty-one prices quotations were lower, forty-two were higher, while one hundred and sixty-three were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials, two of the eight main groups declined, one advanced, while five were unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group advanced, declines in the prices of flour,

rubber, tea, lemons and oranges being more than offset by advances in the prices of most grains, shorts, potatoes, apples, coffee, rosin and turpentine. The Animals and their Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals group declined, the former due to lower prices for eggs, pork products and butter, which more than offset higher prices for livestock, leather and beef, and the latter due to somewhat lower prices for aluminium, silver, lead, tin, spelter and solder. In the Fibres, Textile and Textile Products group slightly higher prices for silk and wool offset lower prices for cotton and flax fibre, the index remaining at the same level as last month. The other groups which were unchanged were: the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group; the Iron and its Products group; the Non-Metallic Minerals group; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods were lower, higher prices for coffee, potatoes, apples, beef and mutton being more than offset by lower prices for flour, lemons, oranges, pork products, butter and eggs. Producers' goods advanced somewhat, due to higher prices for materials for the textile and clothing industry, for the leather industry; for the meat packing industries; and for milling industries. Materials for the metal working industries were lower.

In the grouping according to origin, raw or partly manufactured goods declined, due to lower prices for eggs, lemons, oranges, rubber, cotton and non-ferrous metals, which more than offset increases for grains, potatoes, coffee, apples, livestock, hides, beef, silk and wool. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods showed only minor changes, the level of the group being slightly higher than in the previous month. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and of mineral origin were slightly lower, while articles of forest origin were unchanged.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of the wholesale prices of about eighty commodities, based upon prices in 1923 and weighted according to the physical volume of production of each commodity included, showed little change, being 96.65 for January, as compared with 96.51 for December, 1927; 96.73 for November, 1927; 96.63 for January, 1927; and 99.67 for January, 1926.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913

being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favour-

ably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adapted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of

(Continued on page 216)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA†

Table with 19 columns (Commodities, Quant., 1900, 1905, 1910, 1913, Jan. 1914, Jan. 1916, Jan. 1918, Jan. 1919, Jan. 1920, Jan. 1921, Jan. 1922, Jan. 1923, Jan. 1924, Jan. 1925, Jan. 1926, Jan. 1927, Dec 1927, Jan. 1928) listing items like Beef, Butter, Eggs, etc.

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Table with 19 columns (Province, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$, \$) listing provinces like Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, etc.

†The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. ‡Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent: see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg, roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	31.4	26.1	24.0	18.2	14.3	21.7	29.0	25.9	25.6	37.2	41.8	58.7
Nova Scotia (average)	30.6	25.2	22.4	18.0	14.5	16.3	23.0	26.6	25.2	36.0	40.3	57.9
1—Sydney.....	34.8	28.2	26.5	21.3	18.2	15	25.8	29.2	27.4	36.3	40.7	55
2—New Glasgow.....	38.7	33.7	18.1	16.1	12	15.5	23.3	25.4	24.3	35	38.9	56.6
3—Amherst.....	25.6	23.7	16.7	13.9	12.5	14.2	21.7	23.7	23.3	38.1	40.9	57.5
4—Halifax.....	34.7	26.2	26.3	19.5	16.6	16.1	25	27	24.1	33.2	37	56.5
5—Windsor.....	27.5	25	23.5	19	12.5	19	19	25	26	40	45	63.7
6—Truro.....	32.5	25	24	18	15	18	21	29	26.3	33.5	39.5	57.8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	25.8	25	20.4	16	13.6	25	21	22.8	24.6	36.2	41.4	61.7
New Brunswick (average)	30.8	24.6	22.5	17.7	13.7	17.6	24.4	26.9	25.1	39.0	44.1	60.9
8—Moncton.....	28.3	22	18.3	16.2	12.2	18	25	28.7	25.9	37.6	44.8	60.7
9—St. John.....	36.7	26.7	25.2	17	13.2	18	26.7	26.7	24.6	38	42.1	63.6
10—Fredericton.....	31.8	24.5	25	19.4	14.5	17.1	21	26	24.8	35.4	39.4	59.2
11—Bathurst.....	26.2	25	21	18.1	15	15	25	26.2	25	45	50	60
Quebec (average)	25.8	23.2	22.8	16.1	11.1	13.4	25.0	22.5	23.3	33.3	36.7	58.2
12—Quebec.....	25.2	24.5	21.5	15	10.4	18.3	26.4	22.1	23.6	31.4	34.7	54.6
13—Three Rivers.....	27.2	26	26.3	18.3	13.5	19.2	25.5	22.7	25	37.5	39.5	58.6
14—Sherbrooke.....	33.3	28.3	30	23.5	12.3	17.5	30	29.5	25.4	40	36.8	62.4
15—Sorel.....	20	20	16	16	10	20	20	19	23.5	40	45	55.4
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	20.2	16.3	17.5	12.5	9.5	21.2	22.6	19.7	21	31.7	40	55
17—St. John's.....	22	21.5	22.5	12.5	10.2	21.5	25	21.5	20.3	28	30	60
18—Thetford Mines.....	23	20	17.5	15.5	11	17.5	22	22.5	24.3	32.5	35	60
19—Montreal.....	33.7	28	30.1	16.8	12.7	15.4	29.3	23	22.4	31.3	34.1	58.9
20—Hull.....	27.6	24.4	23.7	15.2	10.2	14.7	24.5	22.3	24.1	31.2	33.2	58.9
Ontario (average)	33.0	27.6	25.1	19.3	15.0	24.2	29.3	25.6	25.9	33.7	37.8	57.7
21—Ottawa.....	30	24	24.2	17.2	12	21.7	26.1	24.5	23.3	32.7	36.8	58.6
22—Brockville.....	35	30	26.6	16	13.5	18.7	28	27	24.5	35.6	40.2	56.2
23—Kingston.....	32.7	26.4	24.4	18.3	12.9	17.3	24	22.0	22.4	31.7	36.5	53.7
24—Belleville.....	31.8	26.8	27.8	20.2	14.3	27.3	31	23.8	22.3	37.8	42	58.8
25—Peterborough.....	33.8	29.2	29.3	20.7	16.7	26.5	31	23.8	26.5	32.1	34.8	57.8
26—Oshawa.....	32	28	23.4	18.3	15	25.8	31.5	28.3	27.2	38	41.1	58.9
27—Orillia.....	30.6	26	24.6	16	15.3	23.5	30	24.6	26.3	34.4	36	56.2
28—Toronto.....	33.6	26.5	26.9	17.3	14.5	24.2	30.9	24.1	25.1	37.8	41.7	58.3
29—Niagara Falls.....	29.4	27.7	28.2	19.7	15	24.7	31	25.3	27	30.7	34	57.7
30—St. Catharines.....	36.2	25.4	23.2	17.2	13.1	25.5	25	23.6	23.7	28.1	30.9	52.2
31—Hamilton.....	34.3	29.7	28.5	20.8	16.3	24.3	30	23.1	23	32.8	37.6	55.4
32—Brantford.....	34.3	29.3	25.1	19.6	15.8	25.8	31	25.2	23	32.6	36.1	60.2
33—Galt.....	34	29.3	27	17.7	16.7	23.3	31.5	27	25	32	35.5	55.5
34—Guelph.....	31.4	26.6	25	18.3	15.6	23.5	30	22.5	22	30.3	36.2	55
35—Kitchener.....	32.4	28.1	23.2	20.4	16.6	25.4	35	24.6	23	29.4	33	54
36—Woodstock.....	34.7	27.5	24.7	18.8	14.8	22.8	27.7	24.2	25	31.2	33.2	53.3
37—Stratford.....	32.5	27	25	16	12.7	23.5	25	27	30	34.3	39.2	57.5
38—London.....	34.2	28.1	25.9	20.1	14.9	25.7	28.7	24.4	27.3	36.2	39.5	58.7
39—St. Thomas.....	33.1	28.1	25.1	19.8	15.9	24.2	29.5	22.7	25	32.3	36.1	56
40—Chatham.....	30.8	26.4	22.8	18.3	13.9	24.7	28.8	24.1	25.1	31	40.1	58.5
41—Windsor.....	30.5	24.7	23.9	18.1	13.1	25	30.5	24.7	24.6	30.3	36.2	55.4
42—Sarnia.....	30.5	25	25.5	20.5	17.5	26.3	30.7	24.7	23.7	29	37.7	61.2
43—Owen Sound.....	30	25	19.7	17.7	14.7	25.2	24	25	25.7	32.4	35.9	56.2
44—North Bay.....	38.2	32.5	28.7	19.9	14.5	27.7	29.3	26.5	26.4	34.5	38.5	60.5
45—Sudbury.....	36	30.2	31.7	22.6	16.1	26.3	25	33	28.3	36.4	40	59.3
46—Cobalt.....	35	29.3	30	22.6	16.8	26	25	33	29	36.5	40.9	61.4
47—Timmins.....	31.7	27.7	23.3	20	14.2	26.5	31	27.5	27.7	34.8	38.2	60.8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	34.1	29.7	26	20	15	23.9	30	28	27.4	36.3	40.3	60.9
49—Port Arthur.....	34.7	26.3	21	20	16.1	22.5	32.5	31	28.9	38	42.7	62
50—Port William.....	34.3	26.4	23.4	19.4	15.8	20.7	31.8	27.3	27.5	40.1	44.5	60.9
Manitoba (average)	28.9	21.2	21.3	14.5	12.2	15.7	27.0	22.4	24.3	38.3	44.1	57.1
51—Winnipeg.....	29	20.7	21.7	13.5	12.3	14.8	25.5	23.9	25.3	37.8	43.8	56.4
52—Brandon.....	28.7	21.6	20.9	13.7	13.3	19.3	28.5	23.9	23.3	38.7	44.4	57.8
Saskatchewan (average)	31.4	24.7	23.0	15.5	13.3	19.3	31.2	25.2	24.4	44.8	52.3	62.4
53—Regina.....	31.4	23.4	21.4	15.5	12.6	16.1	30	24.9	22.7	45.3	56	64.6
54—Prince Albert.....	29.1	23	22	16.5	14.5	22.5	30	25	25	47.5	52.5	60
55—Saskatoon.....	29.1	23.4	22	16.5	12.5	18.7	31.2	24.7	23	45	49.8	59.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	35	27.1	26.7	18.8	13.7	20	33.7	26.3	27	41.4	51	65.4
Alberta (average)	29.4	23.7	21.6	15.9	12.9	19.6	31.7	25.6	25.4	41.9	47.2	54.7
57—Medicine Hat.....	30	25	24	17.3	14.7	19.3	31.7	25.8	23.3	45.4	50	54.4
58—Drumheller.....	30	25	21.5	16.8	13	20	30	25	25	40.3	47.5	56.7
59—Edmonton.....	29	22.6	21.5	14.8	12.7	20.7	33.7	26.6	25.5	40.7	44.7	51.6
60—Calgary.....	27.8	22.9	21.2	15	12.3	18.8	28.4	23.6	22.8	43.4	48.8	57.8
61—Lethbridge.....	30	22.8	19.6	15.7	11.8	19.4	31.6	22.2	25.6	39.5	45	53
British Columbia (average)	35.1	29.0	26.3	19.4	17.5	24.6	38	31.6	29.7	48.2	52.8	63.6
62—Fernie.....	34	28	25	18.3	13.7	23.5	40	35	30.7	46.7	51.4	60
63—Nelson.....	35	30	25	20	15	25	35	35	30	45.7	51.7	60
64—Trail.....	38.4	29.6	30.2	23.7	19.8	26.6	41.2	35.4	28.9	52.8	58.7	65
65—New Westminster.....	33	28.2	23.8	18.5	16.5	25	34	27.2	30.4	45	50.3	58.3
66—Vancouver.....	35.1	27.3	25.8	17.4	17.7	23.5	38.7	27.9	30.2	46.4	50.8	65.3
67—Victoria.....	35.6	28	27	19	18	25.6	33.7	29	26.1	47.8	52.2	62.4
68—Nanaimo.....	35	30	23.3	18	18.7	27.3	31.7	31.7	31.7	48.5	51.7	70
69—Prince Rupert.....	35	30	25	17.6	14.6	20.6	47.5	31.5	31.5	52.5	55.4	67.5

a Price per single quart higher.

b Adjacent localities 12c to 16c per quart.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1928

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod Steak, fresh and frozen, per lb	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19.1	31.0	21.9	13.9	60.6	20.6	30.6	36.6	22.1	64.3	52.0	12.3	42.9	47.0	
15.6	32.5			57.5	17.5	18.4	28.3	22.1	65.8	55.9	11.3	43.1	48.1	
10	30			50-70	17.9	15.8	28.9	22.2	67.5	56.6	12-14	42.5	48	
20-25				60	16.9	20	31.6	20.7	64.2	54.3	12-14	43.1	48.3	
18	35			50	18	18.2	26.9	20.3	64	53.3	9	43.9	48.4	
12				60	17.1	17.3	26.5	23.4	70.8	61.1	a 12.5-13.3	42.3	48	
					18	19.3	29.8	25	60	55	10	45	48.3	
					17.1	20	25.9	20.8	68	55.1	10	47.4	46	
12	35			60	17.1	20	25.9	23	57.1	48.3	9-10	38.7	44.6	
15.5	35.0	10.0		56.9	18.4	19.3	35.4	22.4	64.7	55.8	12.1	43.2	48.1	
12	35			60	18.5	17.8	37.8	21.7	66.7	56.1	10-12	45.5	49.5	
18	35			60	17.5	15.6	41.8	21.4	63.4	53.9	a 13.5	43.3	48	
20	35			55-60	19.1	18.8	34.6	21.5	68.6	57.5	12	44	47	
12				50	18.5	25	27.5	25	60	60	12	40	48	
15.6	31.0	22.9	10.6	59.2	20.7	21.3	30.7	21.4	64.4	50.2	12.0	40.7	42.9	
10	25	20		50	20	21.4	36.5	22.3	66	47.4	14	38.2	43.2	
15-20	30			60	25	22.7	32.4	24.6	51.6	48.6	13	40	43.4	
15-20	35	30	15		21.6	19.6	30.5	19.6	67.1	50.5	a 11.1	41.5	43.6	
	30				20	25	21.2	21.2	62	47.7			41.7	
		20					24.6	19.4	70	51.6	9	41	41.8	
		18-21	10	60	20	18	38.9	20.7	69	56.7	10	43	43.7	
			8	50		25	23.2	24.6	54.8	49.3	12.5	41.2	44.7	
18	35	25		75	20	20.8	32.4	19.5	73.4	52.2	14	41.3	43.2	
15				60	18.5	18.2	37	20.7	65.4	47.4	12	39.5	41.9	
18.8	31.3	23.5	11.8	64.7	19.8	19.8	39.4	21.2	64.6	52.4	12.4	42.9	46.4	
18	32	28	10		20.6	22	38.1	19.8	69.9	52	12	42.2	45.5	
16		20			21	20.4	43	23.7	62.5	52	10	40	45	
15	35	25	10-20		17.8	19	40.1	19.4	66.7	50.6	10	40.4	44.2	
30	22					25	36.8	21	59.5	54.1	a 9	45.4	46.8	
20	32			60	18.6	20	38.8	22.1	61.4	49.8	10	41.6	44.6	
20	25	25			20	17.2	39.1	22.4	69.3	56.3	13	44	45	
20	30	22			20	20.5	34.2	21.3	58.5	52.8	10-12	42.7	46.1	
16	30-32	18-30		72	21.7	17.3	42.3	20.7	72	53.1	a 13.3	43	46.4	
20	35	25			21	20.7	43.8	20.9	66.2	54.8	12-13	40	46.9	
17		25			16.7	20.4	34.3	18.4	60.7	50.7	13	45.3	30	
20	35	25		60	17.4	17.5	45.1	20.1	67.8	52.6	13	41.4	46.7	
20	30	25	15		19.8	18.5	39.8	19.4	68.6	52.3	a 12.5	43.7	45.3	
15	33	22	12		21	18	38.2	19.7	65	50.8	a 11.8	43	45.2	
20	30	25			20	18.5	44.1	20.5	67.8	52.2	12	44	45.8	
		23		60	20	18	32.3	18.2	60.7	50.8	12	43.5	44.5	
20	30	25			19	21	34	19	58.5	44	10	41	44.7	
20	35	25			20.7	22.3	39.1	21.3	66.1	51.6	12	42.6	45.5	
15		20		50	19.3	19.8	42.1	20.8	63.3	55.7	11	45.7	46.5	
25	35	19		50	21.1	19.7	44.5	21.2	60.8	56.2	12	46.2	46.9	
18	35	20	12		20	24.4	37.7	20.7	58.9	49.7	12	44	47	
20	35	28	15		21.6	20.2	45	19.1	65	52.9	14	46.3	41	
					19.3	19.7	47	22.1	65	56	12	44.7	47.4	
		22			17.5	18.5	34.3	20.4	55.5	48.6	12	43.3	45	
	28		10		19	19.5	32	21.7	64.4	54.5	12	39	45.2	
	25	25	10		21	19.7	33.6	24	72.5	55.6	15	45	48.3	
	30			75	21.7	21.7	38.5	25.1	68.7	54.8	17	43	49.7	
		25			16.7	19.5	35.2	25	82.5	54	a 16.7	50.3	47	
		23			21	21.4	45.7	22	65.9	52.7	13	44.3	48	
	30		9		22	16	39.6	23.1	56.1	49.5	a 14.3	43	48.5	
	25			80	19.6	17	44.1	23.3	58.9	52.3	a 14.3		49.8	
		27.5			20.5	17.3	35.4	21.9	72.2	50.0	12.5	40.6	45.7	
		25			18.4	17.2	41.4	20.8	74.3	50.8	13	40.9	47.1	
		30			22.5	17.3	29.3	23	70	49.2	12	40.3	44.2	
	26.3	30.0	15.3	16.0	24.8	21.1	35.2	23.6	66.6	53.2	12.8	41.1	48.1	
	25	30	15		25	22.7	34.9	22.4	70	52.9	13	42	49.2	
	30	30	13	12	25	25	33.3	25.7	65	53.7	12	40	48.8	
	25	30	15	20	24.2	22.7	37	24	64.7	50.1	13	40.5	46.7	
	25	30	18		25	26	35.7	22.3	66.7	55.9	13	41.7	47.7	
	23.4	27.8	17.3	18.3	24.0	23.2	36.8	23.9	66.3	50.9	12.2	42.6	48.6	
	30	30	20	20	25	26.7	41.2	25.7	71.9	52.5	12	44.2	50	
	25	30	18		25	25	32.5	23.5	62.5	46.7	a 12.5	45	48.7	
17.5-20	23-25	17.5	15		21.9	23.2	33.8	21.7	68.1	51.4	a 12.5	41.4	48	
	25	30	16	18	25	21	38.6	23.4	64.6	51.9	12	42.4	49	
	18	25	15	20	22.9	20	37.7	25	64.4	51.9	12	40	47.4	
	20.6	30.4		18.0	22.5	22.6	40.4	24.1	58.0	49.4	13.2	47.1	51.2	
					23.7	25	43.7	25.6	68.7	58.7	a 12.5		50.9	
					22.2	25	32.1	25	60	49.2	a 14.3	50	52.5	
					25	24.4	39.3	26.4	62.3	60	a 14.3	50	54.4	
					20.2	22.2	43.3	22.3	49.4	43.7	a 11.1	44.1	49.3	
	16.5		15	15	21.3	19.6	42.9	21.7	50.1	43	a 11.1	44	48.7	
	15	28		20	22	20.3	38.3	21.4	48.5	41	a 14.3	46.1	50.3	
	17.5	30			22.5	21	44.2	25	56.9	46.7	a 13.3	50	52.5	
	15	25			23.3	23.5	39	25	67.7	53	a 14.3	45.3	50.7	

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can	Corn, 2 s, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	32-1	7-7	18-5	5-2	6-3	10-6	12-6	16-3	16-4	16-3
Nova Scotia (average)	32-0	8-2	17-7	5-6	6-5	9-7	14-0	17-8	17-1	17-0
1—Sydney.....	33-2	8	17-7	5-7	6-3	10-2	14	18-4	17-6	17-6
2—New Glasgow.....	31-8	8	16-7	5-4	6	10	13-8	16-8	16-6	16-3
3—Amherst.....	29-6	8-7	17-7	5-6	6-5	9-2	12-7	18-7	16-7	16-2
4—Halifax.....	32-7	8	18-2	5-4	6-5	9-7	15	17-3	16-9	16-7
5—Windsor.....	34-4	8-7	18-7	6-3	7-3	10	15-5	20	19-5	19-5
6—Truro.....	30-2	8	17-3	5-3	6-2	9-3	13	15-6	15-4	15-4
7—P. E. I.—Charlottetown.....	29-8	7-4	20	5-3	6	10-9	15-8	15-6	16	15-5
New Brunswick (average)	32-0	8-5	18-3	5-5	6-5	10-4	14-8	16-3	15-7	15-8
8—Moncton.....	34-2	8-7	18-1	5-8	6-8	11-5	15-3	17-3	15-9	15-8
9—St. John.....	32-3	8-7	19-7	5-2	6-5	9-5	13-2	15-6	15-5	15-1
10—Fredericton.....	31-6	8-7	17-4	5-4	6-8	10-4	15-8	14-9	14-5	14-8
11—Bathurst.....	30	8	18	5-6	6	10	15	17-5	17	17-5
Quebec (average)	29-3	6-4	17-7	5-3	6-3	9-3	12-7	14-9	16-5	15-4
12—Quebec.....	30-2	7-5	17-4	5-3	6-5	10	13-1	15-1	17-2	16-5
13—Three Rivers.....	31-1	6	18-4	5-6	6	9-2	13-7	14-9	19-5	15-6
14—Sherbrooke.....	27	6-6-7	17-2	5-2	6-2	9-5	14-1	14-9	16-7	15-3
15—Sorel.....	28-2	6	17-6	4-5	5-2	9-4	10-7	15-8	17-4	15
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	27-7	5	17-6	5	5-7	9-9	12-8	14-8	15	16-6
17—St. John's.....	31-5	5-3-6-7	17-3	5-7	7-5	9-6	12-8	15	16-7	15
18—Theftord Mines.....	28-1	6-7	17-9	5-7	7	8-1	12-6	15-4	17-2	16-2
19—Montreal.....	31-1	5-3-8	18-1	5-3	5-8	9-9	11-9	14-3	14-6	14-6
20—Hull.....	29-1	6-8	17-8	5-4	6-7	7-8	12-5	13-6	14-6	13-6
Ontario (average)	32-3	7-3	17-8	4-8	6-1	11-3	13-0	15-5	15-3	15-3
21—Ottawa.....	31-6	7-3-8	18-5	5-8	6-5	11	11-4	15-4	14-6	15-2
22—Brockville.....	30-1	6-7	16-5	5	6	9	10-5	14-9	14-6	14-9
23—Kingston.....	29-3	6-7	15-4	5-3	5-3	9-5	11-9	13-8	13-7	13-9
24—Belleville.....	29-8	6-3	16-2	4-5	5-9	10-5	12-5	14-3	14-1	14-1
25—Peterborough.....	32	7-3	16-9	4-3	6	11-7	13-4	15-1	14-3	15
26—Oshawa.....		7-3		4-5	6	12-3	13-5	15-9	15-2	15-7
27—Orillia.....	31-5	6-7	18-7	4-9	5-8	11-2	12-5	15	15-2	15-2
28—Toronto.....	34-2	7-3-8	18-4	4-6	6	10-2	12-2	15-3	15-3	15-2
29—Niagara Falls.....	33-7	7-3	18-7	4-9	5-9	12-1	14-2	15-9	16-9	17
30—St. Catharines.....	30-5	7-3	18	4-6	5-4	11-7	13-1	14-5	14-3	14-7
31—Hamilton.....	35	7-3	17-8	4-4	5-8	11-4	12-1	15-3	14-8	14-9
32—Brantford.....	34-4	7-3-8	16-6	4-3	5-9	12-3	13-2	14-5	14-3	14-6
33—Galt.....	31-7	7-3	18-7	4-5	5-7	11-4	13-2	15-1	15-1	14-8
34—Guelph.....	33	7-3	18-6	4-6	6-1	12	12-6	15	14-6	15-4
35—Kitchener.....	31-5	7-3	18-1	4-3	5-6	11-9	12-8	15-3	15-9	15-2
36—Woodstock.....	31-7	6-7-7-3	17-5	3-9	6-3	12-5	12-5	15	15	14-7
37—Stratford.....	32-6	7-3	18-5	4-3	6	12-2	12-8	15-9	15-6	15-1
38—London.....	33	7-3	19	4-6	5-9	11-5	13-5	16	15-9	15-7
39—St. Thomas.....	32-1	7-3-8-7	19-2	4-7	6-2	12-3	13-5	15-8	16-2	15
40—Chatham.....	33-3	6-7	18	4-3	5-9	11-7	14	15-2	14-9	14-4
41—Windsor.....	30-9	8-9-3	18-1	4-8	6-2	12-1	14-6	15-3	15-4	15-6
42—Sarnia.....	33-6	7-3-8	18-4	4-3	6-3	12-4	14-4	15-1	14-8	15-1
43—Owen Sound.....	31-7	6-7-7-3	18-4	4-3	6-1	11-1	13-6	16-8	15-9	16-4
44—North Bay.....	32-1	7-3		5-5	6-6	10-5	12-9	15-2	14-6	15-2
45—Sudbury.....	33-6	8	17-2	5-7	8	9-4	16-2	16-4	16-7	16-7
46—Cobalt.....	34-7	8-3	18-5	5-7	6-7	12-2	14-7	17-7	18-7	18-5
47—Timmins.....	37	8-3	17	5-7	6-9	10-6	13-5	17-1	15-6	15-2
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	31-8	8	18	5-3	7-1	12-7	15	15-9	16-1	15-8
49—Port Arthur.....	30-9	6-7	17-8	5-5	5-6	9	10-3	15-4	14-9	14-7
50—Fort William.....	33-2	6-7	16-7	5-5	6-4	10-3	10-3	15-6	15-4	15-6
Manitoba (average)	33-0	6-9	20-3	5-4	6-4	11-7	12-3	18-4	18-4	17-6
51—Winnipeg.....	34-2	7	19	5-4	6-5	12	12-5	18-7	18-6	17-8
52—Brandon.....	31-7	6-4-7-1	21-5	5-4	6-2	11-4	12	13-1	18-2	17-3
Saskatchewan (average)	32-3	8-3	18-3	5-4	6-5	10-4	12-5	18-4	18-2	18-2
53—Regina.....	32-7	8-8-4	20	5-3	6-7	10-9	12-8	18-5	18-4	17-7
54—Prince Albert.....	31-2	8		5-3	6-9	8-5	11-6	18	18-3	17-9
55—Saskatoon.....	31	8	17-5	5-4	6-2	11	14	17-9	18-5	18-9
56—Moose Jaw.....	34-1	8-8	17-5	5-7	6-1	11-1	11-6	19	17-4	18-0
Alberta (average)	33-0	8-6	19-5	5-5	6-2	11-2	10-2	17-0	17-9	18-0
57—Medicine Hat.....	32-6	8-9	20-4	5-7	6-9	12-2	11-4	16-7	17-7	18-4
58—Drumheller.....	32-5	8-9	20	5-5	6-3	11-7	10-3	17-5	16-2	17-5
59—Edmonton.....	33-1	8	19-2	5-4	5-5	10-2	9	17-4	18-4	18-5
60—Calgary.....	34-3	8-4	20-2	5-5	5-8	11-4	10-1	17-6	18-8	19-2
61—Lethbridge.....	32-5	8-10	17-7	5-3	6-3	10-6	10-4	15-1	18-2	16-6
British Columbia (average)	34-3	9-3	21-0	5-7	6-7	10-0	9-7	17-7	18-9	18-3
62—Fernie.....	35	8-3	20-5	5-6	6-5	11-2	10-9	17-9	18-7	18-6
63—Nelson.....	34-6	10	18-5	5-8	6-5	11-1	11-2	17-6	18-9	18-9
64—Trail.....	32	9-3	16	5-7	6	9-8	9-6	17-2	18-6	19-1
65—New Westminster.....	34-7	8-3-9-5	23-7	5-6	6-5	8-6	7-9	17-2	17-6	17-4
66—Vancouver.....	34	8-3-9-5	22-8	5-6	6-3	9-7	9-3	17	16-7	17-1
67—Victoria.....	33-2	10	23-9	5-5	7-1	9-3	8-9	16-8	16-6	17-3
68—Nanaimo.....	35	8-9	22-5	5-7	7-3	10	9-7	17-7	17-7	18-7
69—Prince Rupert.....	35-8	10	20	6	7	10-4	10-3	20	18-7	19-5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1928

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
8-0	4-9	1-615	33-5	29-5	19-4	13-9	17-8	18-5	77-9	27-7	66-3	43-4
8-0	4-8	1-524	30-6	23-2	17-3	14-5	17-3	19-4	83-1	30-4	72-0	40-6
7-5	4-5	1-69	35-8	27-5	18-5	16-8	18-7	20-7	85-5	29-5	76-7	43-3
7-5	4-4	1-344	26-8	27-5	17-5	15-5	16-4	18	83-2	30	57-3	38-7
7-9	5-4	1-45	26-9	17-5	15-5	13-8	16-7	19-2	90	31-7	45	34
7-7	4-7	1-425	31-2	31	15-5	13-8	16-3	19-5	78-5	27	67-2	39
9-5	5	1-833	35	15	20	14-3	20	20-7	78-3	35	95	45
7-5	4-6	1-403	28-1	25	17	12-9	15-5	18-5	83	29-2	63-8	39-7
7-9	4-6	1-05	25	15-8	22-5	14-7	16-2	17-8	86-7	31-7	78-3	45
8-0	4-7	1-432	33-6	25-9	18-1	14-4	16-6	19-5	87-3	28-3	70-6	47-1
8-5	4-9	1-493	36-4	26-5	17-5	15-6	17-1	19-1	93-3	30-4	73-3	50-5
7-2	4-6	1-75	34-9	31-2	18-7	15-3	15-7	19-5	78-7	26-7	61-7	43-5
8-6	4-3	1-484	32-9	20	18	13-5	16	19-2	90	28-5	76-7	44-7
7-5	5	1-00	30	18	13	17-5	20	20-2	27-5	27-5	50	40
7-5	5-7	1-621	30-7	36-8	19-1	14-0	18-2	18-3	84-6	26-5	73-1	42-1
8	5-6	1-409	25-7	28-7	19-2	16-3	18-4	19-1	84-2	26-6	72-9	42-1
7-7	7-3	1-765	35	32-5	21-2	15-1	21-1	18-7	96-2	25	65	43-3
7-1	5-5	1-539	29-5	29-7	18-9	13-7	18-9	18-1	90	28-3	71-5	42-8
8	6-5	1-617	32	18	18	12-8	18	18-8	90	26	75	40-8
6-8	5	1-706	31-7	50	18-8	13-3	17-2	15	84	25	41-5	16
8	6-2	1-52	31-7	50	20	12-3	19-3	22-7	25	25	42-7	17
7	5-5	1-74	29-3	35	20	16-7	17-8	17-6	25	35	85	44-3
7-4	5-1	1-539	29-2	36-5	18-4	12-2	17-4	17-8	84-7	24-7	67-1	39-4
7-3	4-9	1-75	32-5	31-7	17-7	13-7	16	17	63-3	25	75	41-7
8-2	4-7	1-811	35-9	29-5	18-9	14-1	17-6	18-6	76-9	27-4	63-6	49-1
8-2	5-8	1-77	34-3	32-8	17	13-2	17	20-3	74-3	28-3	60-8	42-2
8-2	5	2-05	40	27-5	17-5	13-7	17-8	18-2	76-2	25-8	68-7	41-6
7-6	4-9	1-75	35-2	29-7	17-5	13-2	17	18	84-3	24	61-7	41-8
10	5-6	2-06	40	18	15	14-7	15-3	17-3	84-5	28-6	65	35-7
8-3	4-2	1-73	32-4	21-7	19	13-6	16-3	18-5	76-3	28-3	61-7	38-3
9-1	4-4	1-66	36	23-3	15	13-5	18-7	18-3	80	26	64-7	43-3
7-9	4-7	1-49	30-5	26-6	15-5	12-4	18-4	17-8	80-6	29-5	71-8	36
7-7	4-4	1-66	32-5	24	15-5	13-5	16-4	18	75-7	25-6	63-6	37-9
8-9	4-5	1-87	35-6	27	15-5	14-3	18-5	19	82-6	28-8	55	40-6
8-3	4-2	1-91	36-7	20	25	13-6	17-6	17-2	74-7	25-4	58-7	37-5
8-6	3-8	1-75	34-8	25	25	13-6	17-1	18-6	71-6	24-5	59-9	39-9
7-6	4-2	1-84	35-8	24-5	13-6	16-9	16-8	16-8	67-5	25-2	57-5	36-9
8-3	4-1	1-78	36-3	28-1	25	14-1	17	18-7	76-6	25-4	66-7	37-8
8-1	4-5	1-67	36-2	31	20	13-6	16-3	18-1	66-5	25-8	63-2	38
7-9	4-7	1-81	35	27	15-5	13-8	16-3	17-7	65	27	57-7	36-5
7-5	4	1-97	37	21-5	12-7	17-5	16	70	30	65	36	36
8	4-7	1-93	36-3	23-3	15	15	17-4	18-7	85-8	26-4	65	39-4
8	4-5	1-83	35-2	36-7	15-5	15-8	17-2	17-2	78	26-9	55	39
8-3	4	1-94	36	25-7	13-6	17-4	17-9	17-9	79-9	26-5	72-8	40-8
7-6	5	1-98	36	31	15	16-8	17-8	17-8	83-7	26	59	38-2
7-9	4-2	1-79	31-5	32-4	14-2	17-4	18-1	17-5	75	26-5	66-5	41-4
7-4	4	1-92	38-3	30-7	17	15-9	17-2	18-2	78-8	28-6	66-2	40-8
7-8	4-5	1-56	32-5	26-2	13-6	18-7	18-1	18-7	79-2	28-7	72	40-1
7-8	4-9	1-62	36-2	50	17-5	13	17-3	19-4	74-3	29-2	59-6	40-9
8	5-8	1-91	43-2	20	15	19-6	21-4	86	31	70	44-6	45
9-3	6-4	1-71	41	40	21-8	16	19-7	20-1	87	29-4	70	47-5
8-9	5-7	1-96	41-7	55	18-7	13-6	19-7	21-7	81-2	30-7	68-3	46-2
8-5	5-5	2-05	41-7	32-7	13-5	15-3	20-2	21-5	73-7	30	61-2	41-2
7-7	4-3	1-63	32-8	28-3	20-8	14-3	18	19-8	69-3	27-8	58-6	40-7
8	4-4	1-74	33-3	35-9	21-2	15-7	17-7	20-3	69-3	26-8	61	41-6
8-0	4-7	1-317	26-8	19-5	13-3	13-9	18-9	19-2	75-2	28-6	64-4	45-4
7-3	4-9	1-544	30-3	25	19-5	12-8	18-9	19-2	73-4	29-1	60-7	45-7
8-1	4-5	1-09	23-3	19-5	13-7	18-8	19-1	17-7	77	28	68	44-6
8-5	5-3	1-419	29-9	19-5	14-2	19-3	19-5	24-3	75	27-5	67-2	50-1
8-2	4-9	1-32	28	19	13-9	18-7	20	74	75	27-2	67-1	48-6
9	6-9	1-57	35	21-7	13-2	21-4	20	75	29	64	50	51
8-7	4-9	1-20	26-5	22-4	14-5	18-8	19-9	74-7	27-3	69-8	52-2	55
7-9	4-6	1-587	30	15	15	18-3	18-2	72-3	26-6	67-7	49-7	56
8-0	4-2	1-324	26-7	21-5	13-7	18-4	17-8	71-7	26-8	64-8	48-0	47-5
8	3-4	1-307	27-7	26-2	14	19-1	18-8	74-3	27-1	72-5	47-5	57
7-8	4-2	1-62	25	19-5	14-2	17-5	16-8	70	24-7	61-7	47-5	58
7-7	4-3	1-01	22-5	19-4	13	18-5	17-2	69	25-8	61-1	48	59
7-8	4-5	1-58	33-4	22	12-2	18-5	17-9	74	27-2	66-2	50-4	60
7-6	4-5	1-105	25	20-3	15	18-5	18-5	71-2	26-2	62-5	46-7	61
7-7	5-0	1-711	33-4	21-3	12-6	17-8	16-6	73-4	28-3	64-8	50-1	60
9-1	4-4	1-61	31-2	20	14-4	20-8	18-7	76-6	30	68-7	51-2	62
7-9	5-8	1-91	45	25	14-2	17-9	17	81-2	32-5	63-7	53-7	63
7-9	5-5	2-04	45	22-5	13-5	17-9	17-2	75	31	65	51-2	64
7-1	4-3	1-35	30-3	20	10-9	16-5	15-4	69-3	25-8	61-2	45-7	65
6-2	4-3	1-37	30-6	16	11-6	15-9	14-7	65	25-7	61-3	45-6	66
6-9	3-9	1-511	33-3	23-2	10-6	16-3	15-2	72-2	26-1	58-8	46-2	67
8-1	6-7	1-80	41-9	20	12-8	18	15-6	67-8	27	66	58-3	68
8-4	5-2	2-10	50	24	13-1	18-8	18-7	80	28	73-3	54-2	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, Standard, per lb.	Anthracite coal, per ton.
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average)	8.1	7.7	60.7	71.2	23.1	15.7	3.6	57.7	58.9	12.4	6.5	16.432
Nova Scotia (average)	8.3	7.7	65.4	69.4	23.2	12.8	4.0	57.4	46.0	13.4	7.5	16.438
1—Sydney.....	8.5	8	62.2	70.4	30	14.6	3.9	60.3	49.7	13.8	7.5	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	8.3	7.9	63.6	72	30.9	13.2	3.4	50	41.2	13.3	7.9	.....
3—Amherst.....	8	7.5	67	67.6	30	11.7	4.3	55	.....	12.6	7.2	17.50
4—Halifax.....	7.8	7.2	67	69.2	26.2	13.6	3.9	58	58	13.2	7.1	15.00-15.50
5—Windsor.....	8.7	7.7	68.3	71.7	23.3	11.8	4.8	60	45	14.7	8	17.00
6—Truro.....	8.4	7.7	64.2	65.7	29.5	11.8	3.7	61	36.3	12.7	7.2	13.00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	8	7.4	67	72.2	27.7	15	3.6	54.8	39.3	14.2	6.5	15.40
New Brunswick (average)	8.3	7.6	64.4	73.9	26.8	12.7	3.7	62.2	43.3	12.5	7.2	16.500
8—Moncton.....	8.9	8.1	68.1	74.4	29	12	3.9	62.5	42.5	13.6	7.9	18.00
9—St. John.....	8.2	7.2	66.2	73.4	26.2	12.7	3.7	72.3	48.3	12.7	7	15.50
10—Fredericton.....	8	7.6	63.3	74.2	28	12.9	3	54	39	11.2	6.8	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	8	7.5	60	73.7	24	13	4	60	.....	12.5	7	.....
Quebec (average)	7.5	7.1	60.3	67.4	26.8	14.4	3.7	57.0	63.0	11.5	6.4	15.750
12—Quebec.....	7.1	6.7	58.5	71	27.5	17.3	3.3	58	63.3	10.9	6.8	15.50-16.50
13—Three Rivers.....	8.1	7.3	63	71.6	26.2	15.2	4.2	52	55	12	6	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7.5	7.1	61.7	69.3	26.9	14.2	3.3	62.4	56.2	11.2	6	16.25-16.75
15—Sorel.....	7.6	7.1	56.4	45.7	26.6	11	3.9	55	70	11	6.7	15.00
16—St-Hyacinthe.....	7.3	7	60.7	68.1	27.7	13.7	4.1	56.9	77	10	6.3	15.50-16.00
17—St. John's.....	7.2	7	65	71.7	26.7	15.5	4.2	65	65	13.7	5.7	14.50
18—Theftford Mines.....	7.9	7.3	61.4	70.9	26.7	14.2	3.7	55	61	13.7	6.7	16.50-17.00
19—Montreal.....	7.1	6.9	59	69.7	26.5	15	3.1	59	64.6	10.6	6.2	16.50
20—Hull.....	7.7	7.2	56.7	68.7	26.7	13.5	3.1	50	55	10.7	6.9	15.75
Ontario (average)	8.0	7.7	61.9	72.4	27.1	14.0	3.4	57.9	60.3	11.6	6.4	15.913
21—Ottawa.....	7.6	7.1	62.9	72.3	23	13.5	3.3	65.6	58.2	11	6.9	15.50-15.75
22—Brockville.....	8.1	7.8	59	71.6	27.4	12.4	3.7	61	54	11.2	6.8	16.00
23—Kingston.....	7.5	7.1	59.5	69.9	27.4	12.8	3.4	57.8	60	11.2	6.2	15.50
24—Belleville.....	7.9	7.8	63.3	67.5	25.8	13.7	3.6	56.7	63.3	11	6.2	15.50
25—Peterborough.....	7.6	7.3	62.8	69.4	25.7	15.2	3.3	56.1	53.3	11.2	6.1	14.75
26—Oshawa.....	7.8	7.7	68.3	77	27.3	12.7	2.9	56.7	60	11.8	6.4	15.50
27—Crittia.....	8.1	8	68.3	72	26.4	14.3	3.4	62.5	46.7	11.2	6.4	16.00-16.50
28—Toronto.....	7.5	7.4	60.3	72.5	25	11.9	3.3	61.3	57.2	9.9	6.1	15.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	8.1	7.8	68.7	76.3	23.2	15	3.5	64.2	65	10.9	6.5	14.00-14.50
30—St. Catharines.....	8.1	7.8	60	71.4	24.6	11.7	2.9	53	58.7	10.8	5.8	15.00-15.50
31—Hamilton.....	7.6	7.4	62.8	72	25.7	11.9	3.4	60.6	57.1	10.6	6.3	15.00-15.50
32—Brantford.....	7.5	7.1	61.3	72.2	25.5	12.4	3.1	58	69.2	10.9	6.1	15.00-15.50
33—Galt.....	7.5	7.4	61.2	71	25.8	13.7	3.1	55.6	60	10.2	6.1	15.50-16.00
34—Guelph.....	7.9	7.7	58.6	74.1	25.6	13.1	3.4	62.8	58	10.4	6.2	15.00-15.50
35—Kitchener.....	7.9	7.9	47.1	70.4	25	13	3.7	57.1	57	10.4	5.5	15.50-16.00
36—Woodstock.....	6.9	6.9	65	66.5	25	12.7	3.3	60	60	11.2	6.6	14.50
37—Stratford.....	8	7.5	59.4	73.2	25.5	13.7	3.1	60	51.4	10.9	6.2	15.50-16.00
38—London.....	8.1	8	65.1	73.1	26.8	14.2	3.4	61.5	53.3	11.4	6.4	15.75-16.25
39—St. Thomas.....	8.6	8.2	65.8	73.3	27.2	14.2	3.5	64.5	64.5	12.3	7	16.00-16.50
40—Chatham.....	7.9	7.8	57.6	68	25	13.1	3.6	57	68.1	11.6	6.8	15.50
41—Windsor.....	7.8	7.5	62.7	72.6	26.4	14.6	3.3	56.5	64	10.4	6.9	15.50-16.00
42—Sarnia.....	8.4	8.2	64	73	29.2	14	2.8	59	73.7	11	7.7	16.00
43—Owen Sound.....	8.3	7.7	65.5	73.6	27.3	12	3.7	52.1	59	11.8	6.3	15.50-16.00
44—North Bay.....	8.3	7.9	65.7	74.4	30.4	16.1	4	62	60	13.2	5.4	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	8.8	8.4	63.7	74	30	18.6	3.8	48	70	15	6.4	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	9.1	8.3	63.1	74.9	29.4	15.5	3.7	63	57.5	14.2	7.3	18.00
47—Timmins.....	9.1	8.2	57.5	74.7	30	17.5	3.7	47.5	50	15	7.6	18.00-18.50
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8.7	8.5	60	76	28.7	15.7	3.3	52.5	71.7	12.7	6.4	16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	8.2	8.1	51.8	71.8	28.6	15	2.9	53.3	65	11.7	5.9	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	8.1	7.9	65	74.3	30	15	3.3	52.1	62	11.5	5.9	17.00-17.50
Manitoba (average)	8.5	8.3	57.6	70.6	28.7	13.8	3.4	53.0	54.0	13.0	6.7	20.500
51—Winnipeg.....	8.7	8.6	58.1	73.1	28.1	13.1	3.3	50	53	12.4	7.5	19.00
52—Brandon.....	8.2	8	57	68	29.2	14.5	3.4	56	55	13.5	5.9	22.00
Saskatchewan (average)	8.3	7.9	58.8	72.8	29.9	20.3	3.5	54.5	65.7	14.6	6.5	23.625
53—Regina.....	8.4	8.1	57.9	68.2	29.6	19.2	3.3	57	.....	14.5	6.7	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	8.6	8	56.7	74	31	22.5	3.8	60	60	.....	6.5	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7.9	7.7	59.7	73.9	29.8	21.4	3.6	50.8	72	15	5.9	23.00-25.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	8.3	7.8	61.5	74.9	29.1	20	3.2	50	65	14.2	6.7	.....
Alberta (average)	8.4	7.8	52.8	68.5	30.2	19.4	3.6	55.8	61.2	14.4	5.8	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.6	7.9	53.6	72.1	31.3	19.2	3.8	59.2	67.5	15	6.3	.....
58—Drumheller.....	8.5	7.8	45	66.7	30	25	3.6	60	.....	15	5.8	.....
59—Edmonton.....	8.4	8	51	65.9	30.4	18.1	3.5	53.9	59	13.6	6.4	.....
60—Calgary.....	8.6	7.9	59.3	68.7	30.7	17.4	3.7	52.8	61.4	13.4	6.3	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	8.1	7.4	55	68.9	28.7	17.5	3.1	53.3	56.7	15	5.7	.....
British Columbia (Average)	8.3	7.8	57.6	71.4	30.6	22.9	3.9	60.1	63.1	13.6	6.4	.....
62—Fernie.....	9.2	8.5	63.3	72.2	30	19	3.8	60	66.7	13.5	6.5	.....
63—Nelson.....	8.7	8.1	60	71.7	31.2	27.5	3.9	57.5	60	15	6.5	.....
64—Trail.....	8.8	8.3	56.5	74.6	28	28	3.8	64	60	13.5	6.2	.....
65—New Westminster.....	7.7	7.3	56.7	65.4	29.7	13.3	4.4	57	63	13.1	5.6	.....
66—Vancouver.....	7.7	7.2	57.3	71.7	29.7	20.8	3.7	49.4	58.4	12.3	5.5	.....
67—Victoria.....	8	7.5	55.9	69.2	29.6	19.8	3.5	59.1	57.5	13.5	5.8	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	8	7.9	59	72	32	23.7	4.1	76.2	66.7	14.2	7.5	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	8.6	7.9	51.7	74.6	34.2	26.2	4.2	57.5	72.5	13.3	7.7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk).

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1928

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Rent				
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, par/four, per box (500)	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$	
10-198	13-027	11-992	14-425	8-932	10-926	10-202	31-2	11-2	27-561	19-739	
9-085	11-740	9-000	10-000	6-600	7-250	6-000	33-8	12-6	22-417	14-917	
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	6-00	33-35	10-00	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	
7-35						c6-00	35	13-3	20-00	14-00	
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	
11-25-11-75	11-60-12-50	14-00	15-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
	10-50-11-50	7-00	8-00	6-00	6-50	6-50	35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-75-10-50	d12-50-15-00	9-00	10-00	6-00	6-75	6-75	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	
10-50	13-25	9-00	10-00	6-50	7-50	c7-50	30	15	19-00-26-00	10-00-14-00	
10-875	12-958	10-375	11-875	7-000	8-583	7-050	32-4	11-4	27-000	19-250	
g10-00-12-00	g13-00	g10-00	g12-00	g8-00	g9-00	g9-00	g32-35	13	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-32	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	7-00	c4-80-6-40	30	10-11	25-00	18-00	
10-50		8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00		35	12	18-00	15-00	
9-837	13-786	13-810	15-934	9-331	11-148	11-876	29-8	10-6	23-167	15-188	
10-00	14-00	14-67	14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	30	11-7	27-00-32-00		
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	c8-13	30	10	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	
10-50	14-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	c16-00	29-30	10	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00	
10-00		c14-67-17-33	c16-00-18-67	c10-67	c13-33	10-00	30	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	
	12-00-13-00	12-00	14-00	8-00	c12-00		28	9-6	18-00-20-00	10-00-12-00	
11-00	15-50		c15-00		c10-50		27-28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	
8-25	12-50-14-00	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c	30	15	16-00	11-00	
10-848	12-299	12-977	15-790	9-881	12-239	11-400	35	9-10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	
9-25	13-50-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	28	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
10-50		16-00	16-00	11-00	12-20		29-2	10-4	28-946	21-017	
10-00-11-00	13-00	15-00	16-00	11-00	11-20		30-32	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00	12-50	13-00	14-00	10-00	11-00	c14-00	28	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	10-00	25	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
	13-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00	7-00	33	8	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
9-50-11-50	14-00	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	c13-00	27-30	10	25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	
11-00	12-00	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	c7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-15-00	
g10-00-11-00	g10-50	g	g	g	g	g	30	7-7	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	g10-00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	
8-00-10-00	11-50-13-00	15-00	15-50	12-00	12-50	12-50	25	8	30-00-35-00	20-03-25-00	
12-50	13-00	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	c8-348	28-30	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00	10-00-12-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	26	9	25-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	
10-00-12-00	10-10-12-50	15-50	16-50	10-50	11-50	c9-00	27-28	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	
10-00-14-00	11-00-13-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		28-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	
12-00	12-00-13-00	c18-00	c20-00		c11-25		25-27	10	20-00-24-00	14-00-16-00	
10-00	11-00-12-50	14-00-15-00			c21-33		25	15	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	
10-00-11-00	12-00	c18-00			c16-00	c9-00-15-00	24-25	14	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	
g10-00	g12-00	c & g26-00	g	c & g22-00	c & g22-00	c & g18-00	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-50	13-00-15-00	18-00	13-50	13-50	13-50		28	12	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
10-00	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00		30-32	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	
12-00-14-00	14-00	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	35	10-6	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00	c15-00-17-25	c15-00-17-25	c10-50-15-00	c10-50-15-00	c12-75	30	15	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	
11-00	16-00	10-00	13-50	6-00-7-00	10-75		27-30	15	n	25-00-45	
9-00-13-50	10-00	8-50	13-00	6-50	11-00	c6-50	35	10	p	25-00-35-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	12-00	c14-00	11-00	c13-00		35	8-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
10-688	13-50	11-00	12-00	10-00	11-00		30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
11-50-12-50	16-000	10-750	11-750	7-250	8-625	8-000	32-0	15-0	35-000	24-500	
6-75-12-00	15-50	10-00	11-50	6-50	8-50		28-30	15	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	
10-250	d15-50-17-50	11-50	12-00	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	7-5	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	
9-00-13-00	17-75	8-250	12-000	8-833	10-625	12-333	34-4	10-8	35-000	23-750	
9-00-10-00	17-00-17-50	14-00	11-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	8-3	30-00-50-00	30-00	
10-00-11-00	19-00	17-00	18-50	6-50	7-50		35	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00	17-00-20-00	19-50	11-00	9-00	10-00	10-00	30-35	10	35-00	25-00	
6-500	116-75	c & i15-00		9-000	11-333	10-000	35	15	35-00	20-50	
h6-50	g	g	g	g	g	g	35	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
h5-00-6-00	16-00			6-00	c8-00	c7-00	35	10	r	35-00	
h6-00-11-50	11-00-14-50			12-00	14-00	c13-00	35	15	20-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
h4-00-6-50							30	10	30-00	18-00	
6-25-6-75	11-820			9-500	10-250	5-554	34-9	12-7	26-250	20-625	
9-50-11-50	12-70-15-50			12-00	16-00	5-00	40	15	20-00	18-00	
9-00-11-00				9-00	11-75	7-50	40	12	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00	
10-75-11-75				9-00	10-75		37-5	11	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00-12-00					5-50		35	13	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	
10-50-11-50				8-00	7-50	4-50	30	10	29-00	25-00	
s7-70-8-20					c10-00	c4-77	27	15	20-00-22-00	16-00-18-00	
12-00-14-50						6-00	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
							35	12	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	

a. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20, others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

(Continued from page 208)
 a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries,

page. 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year, from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1920	1921	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1924	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1927	Dec 1927	Jan. 1928
		Total Index 236 Commodities.....	236	102.3	131.6	199.0	243.5	171.8	151.7	151.4	156.9	165.5	163.8	150.9	151.8	151.2
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	287.6	178.2	145.8	136.8	139.0	187.9	183.9	159.0	156.8	157.7
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	204.8	154.6	136.8	141.5	137.9	141.1	148.5	144.5	149.6	145.7
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97.8	133.3	269.9	303.3	165.0	173.0	189.0	216.5	196.7	188.0	157.5	171.0	171.0
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.8	166.4	175.7	176.0	157.4	159.7	155.5	154.4	154.4
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	244.4	185.7	150.3	158.9	168.5	158.4	147.5	145.9	141.7	141.7
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	137.7	98.6	99.3	95.5	94.5	107.7	105.9	96.4	95.7	95.0
VII.—Non Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	197.5	205.4	191.3	185.7	185.5	177.2	177.2	174.5	170.2	170.2
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	223.3	184.7	169.5	166.4	168.4	156.7	157.6	155.7	151.0	151.0
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	258.2	164.2	139.3	128.2	128.2	178.1	173.0	153.4	154.1	151.9
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	144.3	132.3	130.4	155.1	161.7	147.5	159.9	160.8
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.8	166.4	175.7	176.0	157.4	159.7	155.5	154.4	154.4
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	196.2	175.6	159.5	156.9	159.1	153.6	150.4	147.4	143.3	143.2
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	107	104.7	133.4	189.2	244.0	168.4	146.5	142.8	145.9	166.4	164.1	151.7	152.7	152.2
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	242.0	180.0	154.7	156.7	159.4	163.3	159.2	150.0	147.8	147.6
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	226.1	174.4	156.2	153.0	154.3	154.5	166.1	158.2	154.4	152.4
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	244.4	170.7	147.5	148.1	151.1	159.1	173.2	156.7	155.6	152.0
Beverages.....	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	249.7	176.0	190.1	212.0	208.7	252.4	246.1	227.1	233.1	233.9
Breadstuffs.....	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	261.2	186.9	146.5	139.4	125.0	204.1	177.8	159.5	161.1	159.0
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	183.2	209.2	96.0	96.0	98.0	104.0	104.0	128.0	132.0	124.0
Fish.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	144.3	132.3	130.4	155.1	161.7	147.5	159.9	160.8
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	249.4	162.6	206.0	180.8	165.6	181.5	156.2	163.8	180.6	183.2
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	119.9	200.8	209.2	152.7	126.7	136.2	120.8	131.3	150.2	139.0	140.2	140.4
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	118.5	165.1	203.0	167.8	147.0	148.9	156.4	139.0	157.5	149.6	148.1	147.9
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	408.3	213.3	156.6	185.2	229.8	159.0	140.7	153.1	144.1	144.1
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	431.1	170.0	162.7	126.8	126.1	138.6	370.6	192.2	156.6	157.2
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	213.1	159.7	154.4	160.9	196.2	198.1	147.2	178.3	184.3	146.3
Tobacco.....	2	108.7	117.6	154.7	227.0	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	283.8	186.9	176.7	156.9	164.6	152.8	153.4	152.7	157.8	157.3
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.0	105.8	146.9	203.1	179.2	166.9	159.3	158.3	148.7	157.2	160.2	152.9	152.9
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	260.2	186.3	164.4	164.5	158.9	152.9	152.6	150.2	156.4	156.4
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	185.0	179.9	167.7	157.6	158.1	147.3	158.7	163.3	151.8	151.8
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	323.4	249.4	222.1	219.6	196.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	490.6	461.6	405.5	325.3	274.7	263.3	321.6	321.3	320.1	320.1
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	182.3	174.8	166.0	156.2	157.1	146.3	157.5	162.2	150.5	150.5
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103.4	130.7	195.0	241.9	167.3	143.4	143.6	143.3	163.8	153.1	140.1	147.0	148.6
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	4	94.4	101.1	146.0	197.1	206.5	193.6	188.3	187.6	181.0	180.7	180.1	175.4	175.4
Tools.....	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	264.5	248.0	282.0	209.6	223.4	204.2	204.2	204.2	205.2	205.2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	8	94.5	99.9	142.1	194.1	206.4	193.2	187.9	186.8	180.6	180.7	180.8	175.5	175.5
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	242.3	268.6	200.5	157.1	193.9	204.0	188.9	174.5	156.3	167.8	167.8
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	246.8	163.0	138.8	138.8	138.6	162.0	150.1	135.8	143.9	145.7
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	214.9	183.2	163.2	163.8	167.7	152.1	152.6	147.5	147.8	147.8
Lumber.....	14	91.1	92.3	130.4	206.4	180.0	162.3	163.2	166.1	146.6	149.8	147.7	149.0	149.0
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	313.7	173.3	161.3	189.6	199.9	211.0	185.3	166.8	154.4	154.4
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	227.7	192.6	165.7	163.2	169.0	161.1	157.0	145.3	144.2	144.1
Manufacturers' Materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	254.0	158.4	132.2	133.2	132.3	164.2	149.5	133.1	143.0	145.2
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	96.2	134.2	274.1	310.2	157.3	130.2	130.2	132.6	200.3	190.2	154.4	171.5	171.6
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	477.5	264.4	318.3	273.9	275.7	268.2	333.8	414.8	441.8	441.8
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	176.3	98.0	96.3	110.6	86.0	108.2	100.8	93.1	133.6	138.8
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	175.0	123.2	107.0	114.4	117.8	121.8	116.1	109.3	107.4	106.9
For Chemical Using Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	186.6	114.3	105.8	100.3	94.7	103.4	114.8	153.0	140.0	140.0
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	186.6	114.3	105.8	100.3	94.7	103.4	114.8	153.0	140.0	140.0
For Milling and other Industries.....	4	114.6	153.8	252.7	280.7	177.7	128.1	124.4	111.1	215.6	169.4	152.7	160.0	162.7
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	295.8	186.7	149.7	147.8	148.3	164.1	155.9	149.7	144.0	144.1

supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised, Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 109.6; 1915, 112.8; 1916, 112.8; 1917, 113.6; 1918, 114.2; 1919, 116.2; 1920, 123.8; 1921, 143.0; 1922, 163.1; 1923, 162.9; 1924, 162.6; 1925, 178.7; 1926, 172.2. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*
(Average prices in 1913 = 100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	†Sundries	†All items
Dec. 1914.....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915.....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916.....	138	109	85	136	122	124
Dec. 1917.....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
Apr. 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.
†Figures for Sundries since 1920 have been revised and this has affected for certain dates "all items".

Retail Prices

The advance in beef prices continued, sirloin steak averaging 31.4 cents per pound in January, as compared with 30.6 cents in December; round steak 26.1 cents per pound in January and 25.1 cents in December; rib roast 24

cents per pound in January and 23.3 cents in December; and shoulder roast 18.2 cents per pound in January and 17.4 cents in December. Higher prices were reported from nearly all localities. Veal and mutton were also higher, the former averaging 21.7 cents per pound in January, as compared with 21 cents in December, and the latter averaging 29 cents per pound in January, as compared with 28.6 cents in December. Fresh pork was down from an average of 26.3 cents per pound in December to 25.9 cents in January. Bacon also averaged slightly lower at 41.8 cents per pound in January, as compared with 42 cents in December. Boiled ham was down from 59.2 cents per pound in December to 58.7 cents in January. In fresh fish cod steak and halibut were slightly higher. Salt cod was unchanged in the average. Finan haddie advanced somewhat. Lard was slightly lower at an average price of 22.1 cents per pound.

Fresh eggs averaged 64.3 cents per dozen, as compared with 64.1 cents in December, 1927 and 57.7 cents in November. Cooking eggs were unchanged at an average price of 52 cents per dozen. Milk was unchanged in the average. An increase, however, was reported from Medicine Hat. Dairy butter was unchanged in the average, higher prices in the western provinces being offset by declines in Ontario and the eastern provinces. Creamery butter was slightly higher, averaging 47 cents per pound, as compared with 46.7 cents in December. Slight increases were reported from most localities, except in Ontario and Quebec where the levels remained about the same as in December. Cheese was slightly higher at an average price of 32.1 cents per pound.

Bread was unchanged at 7.7 cents per pound. Soda biscuits were up from an average of 18.3 cents per pound in December to 18.5 cents in January. Flour was steady. Rolled oats advanced somewhat, averaging 6.3 cents per pound. Rice was down from an average of 10.8 cents per pound in December to 10.6 cents in January. Canned vegetables showed little change. Onions were up from an average of 4.7 cents per pound in December to 4.9 cents in January. Potatoes were practically unchanged at an average price of \$1.65 per ninety pounds. Increases occurred in most localities in the western provinces, but these were offset by declines in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces. Evaporated apples were slightly higher, averaging 19.4 cents per pound. Raspberry jam averaged somewhat lower at 77.9 cents per four pound tin. Sugar was slightly lower, granulated averaging 8.1 cents per pound, as compared with 8.2 cents in December; and yellow averaging 7.7 cents per pound in January, as compared with 7.8 cents

in December. Tea was down from an average of 72 cents per pound in December to 71.2 cents in January. Anthracite coal averaged \$16.43 per ton in January, as compared with \$16.37 in December. Higher prices were reported from Moncton, Sorel, St. Thomas, Sarnia, and Timmins. Bituminous coal was little changed at an average price of \$10.20 per ton. Coke averaged \$13.03 per ton. Hardwood was slightly lower, averaging \$11.99 per cord, as compared with \$12.07 in December. An increase in rent was reported from Oshawa.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale price changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Grain prices moved to slightly higher levels during January. The average price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis was \$1.42 $\frac{3}{4}$, as compared with \$1.40 $\frac{1}{4}$ in December. The low price for the month was \$1.40 per bushel reached on the 10th and the high \$1.46 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the 20th. The higher price was said to be due largely to a larger export demand. Coarse grains were generally higher, western oats being up from 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel to 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Ontario oats from 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per bushel to 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Ontario barley from 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per bushel to 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; rye from \$1.00 per bushel to \$1.03; peas from \$1.50 per bushel to \$1.55; and flax from \$1.80 per bushel to \$1.83. Flour was slightly lower, the price at Toronto being \$7.91 per barrel, as compared with \$8.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ in December. Shorts at Toronto were up from \$34.85 per ton to \$36.25. Lemons at Toronto were down from \$5.50 per box to \$4.50 and oranges from \$5.00-\$5.50 per box to \$4.50-\$5.50. Evaporated apples advanced from 15 cents per box to 16-17 cents. Santos coffee rose from 24 cents per pound to 27 cents. Ceylon and India tea declined. Quebec grades of potatoes at Montreal rose from 95 cents per bag to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Manitoba potatoes at Winnipeg from 75 cents per bushel to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; and New Brunswick grades at St. John from \$2.75 per barrel to \$2.85. The price of Ontario potatoes at Toronto, however, was slightly lower at \$1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bag. Ceylon rubber declined from 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound to 40 cents. Turpentine rose from 97 cents per gallon to \$1.05 and rosin from \$13.50 per barrel to \$14.15. The upward trend in the prices of cattle continued, western cattle at Winnipeg advancing from \$9.46 per hundred pounds to \$9.85 and choice steers at Toronto from \$9.80 per hundred pounds to \$11.07. Hogs at Toronto advanced from \$8.62 per hundred

pounds to \$8.79. Sheep rose from \$5.70 per hundred pounds to \$6.63. The price of beef advanced, forequarters being up from \$11.00 per hundred pounds to \$12.63, and hind quarters from \$16.30 per hundred pounds to \$20.63. Mutton advanced \$1.00 per hundred pounds to \$12.00, while dressed hogs were lower at \$13.50 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$13.90 in December. Mess pork was down from \$34.50 per barrel to \$33.50. Beef hides rose from 20-21 cents per pound to 22-23 cents and calf skins from 23-24 cents per pound to 26-27 cents. Sole leather was up from 45 cents per pound to 49 cents. Finest creamery butter at Montreal was down from 40 cents per pound to 39 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal were substantially lower at 50-53 cents

per dozen, as compared with 65-70 cents in December. Storage eggs at Toronto declined, being 37 cents per dozen, as compared with 43 cents in December. Raw cotton at New York declined from 19.6 cents per pound to 19.2 cents. The high price for the month was 20.1 cents, reached on the 2nd, and the low 17.95 cents on the 28th. The price of wool continued to advance, being up from 27-28 cents per pound to 28-29 cents. Flax fibre was slightly lower at 22½ cents per pound. In non-ferrous metals tin declined from 63¼ cents per pound to 59½ cents; lead from \$6.45 per cwt. to \$6.40; spelter from \$7.25 per cwt. to \$7.17½; solder from 35¼ cents per pound to 34¼; and silver from 58¼ cents per ounce to 57¼.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 140.4 for December, a decline of 0.5 per cent from the previous month. There was a decline of 0.7 per cent in foodstuffs with declines in cereals and 'other foods' and an advance in meat and fish. Non-foods declined 0.5 per cent with decline in iron and steel, other metals and minerals and cotton and advances in other textiles and the miscellaneous group. The average index number for the year 1927, on the same base, was 141.4 as compared with 148.1 for 1926. Foods were 152.0 in 1927, as compared with 154.8 for 1926, with a decline of 1.1 per cent in meat and fish and advances in cereals and other foods, non-foods were 135.7 in 1927 as compared with 144.3 for 1926 with declines in all groups.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) was 121.4 for the end of December, a decline of 0.1 per cent from the November level. During the month, the foodstuffs index advanced from 110.3 to 111.8 with advances in all groups, while industrial materials declined from 129.8 to 128.5 with declines in minerals, textiles and an advance in sundries.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, was 173.3 for December, a decline of 0.3 per cent from the November level.

Cereals and meat rose 3.0 per cent owing to a sharp rise in pork and lesser increases in other meats and certain cereals. In other foods, a fall in butter and tea, partly counteracted by an advance in sugar, brought the group down 2.2 per cent. Textiles continued to decline due to a decrease in the price of cotton. The mineral group showed a decrease owing to reduction in the prices of pig-iron and of coal while the miscellaneous group advanced owing to a sharp rise in leather.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 168 at December 31, a decline of 0.6 per cent for the month. Foods declined slightly due to decreases in the prices of eggs, butter and bacon, although potatoes advanced. Other groups were unchanged.

Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base of prices in gold, first half of 1914=100, was 129 for January as compared with 127 for both November and December. The index price of foods was unchanged from the previous month and industrial materials advanced 3.4 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base of prices in gold, July, 1914=100, was 107 for January, showing no change from the previous month.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April 1914=100, was 838 for November, as compared with 839 for October. Foods rose 2.1 per cent and hides and

leather 3.8 per cent, while with few exceptions, all other groups decreased slightly.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living of a middle class family of moderate income, on the base 1921=100, was 209.43 for December, as compared with 208.59 for October. All groups showed advances, with the exception of heat and light which declined.

Denmark

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Statistics for December, on the base 1913=100, was 154, showing no change from November and October. Vegetable foods, fodder and hides and leather advanced; animal foods, lime, cement, bricks and glass, textiles and clothing and chemicals declined, while fertilizers, fuel and oil, metals and metal products and wood and paper showed no change. The general average for the year 1927 was 153 as compared with 163 for 1926.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office on the base 1913=100, was 139.6 for December, a decline of 0.4 per cent over November. Agricultural products declined 1.2 per cent, provisions 1.4 per cent, raw materials and semi-manufactured goods 0.1 per cent, while manufactured goods advanced 0.7 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-14=100, was 151.3 for December, an advance of 0.5 per cent over November. Food, heat and light and clothing rose, while rent and sundries were unchanged.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100, was 482.78 for December, a decline of 0.4 per cent from the November level. Both foods and industrial materials declined slightly. The average total index number for the year 1927 was 526.67 as compared with 654.41 for the year 1926.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Annalist index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1913=100, was 147.5 for January, an advance of 0.6 per cent over the December level. There were advances in farm products, textile products, fuels, metals and miscellaneous commodities, which were partly counteracted by declines in food products and building materials, while chemicals were unchanged.

Bradstreet's index number, showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities was \$13.5263 at February 1, a decline of 0.3 per cent over the previous month. There were advances in hides and leather, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities, while breadstuffs, livestock, provisions, fruits, textiles, metals, coal and coke, naval stores, and chemicals and drugs declined.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July 1914=100, was 163.6 for December, a decline of 0.4 per cent from November. Food and shelter each declined 0.6 per cent, while clothing, fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.

International Yearbook of Agricultural Legislation

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome has recently published the *International Yearbook of Agricultural Legislation* dealing with the laws relating to agriculture passed during 1926 throughout the world. The volume, which consists of 800 pages, contains a complete series of laws, decrees and regulations on agriculture, published in 133 different countries during 1926, the full text or the title only being given according to the importance of the subject. The laws thus treated in the present annual refer to the following subjects: Trade in agricultural products; agricultural machinery, fertilizers and live stock; laws dealing with finance and customs regulations; plant and animal production and the related industries; agricultural organization and instruction; plant diseases; co-operation, insurance, agricultural credit; land tenure; relations between capital and labour in agriculture.

Owing to the importance of the questions treated and the comprehensive character of the documentary material contained, this Yearbook is recommended to legislators, legal authorities, sociologists, economists, and agricultural associations—in a word to all who are interested either in agriculture itself or in the trade in the products of the land and their industrial exploitation.

Industrial Diseases in Great Britain

A list of the industrial diseases from which workmen receive compensation, published by the British Home Office in their report on Workmen's Compensation during 1926 includes the following complaints: Mercury poisoning, phosphorus poisoning (no cases in 1926); poisoning by benzene, poisoning by African boxwood (no cases in 1926) compressed air illness, "beat hand," miner's "beat knee," and twister's cramp.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1927

THE number of fatal industrial accidents and such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., recorded in the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of 1927 was 354, there being 110 in October, 123 in November and 121 in December. In the fourth quarter of 1926, 386 fatal accidents were recorded. In this report it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners, and certain other official sources; from certain large employers of labour; and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Reports of accidents were also recorded from local newspapers.

By groups of industries the fatalities occurred as follows: agriculture, 30; logging, 46; fishing and trapping, 12; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 51; manufacturing, 28; construction, 54; transportation and public utilities, 106; service, 23; trade, 4. Of the mining accidents, 12 were in "metalliferous mining," 28 in "coal mining," 8 in "non-metallic mineral mining" and 3 in "structural materials." Of the accidents in manufacturing, 6 were in the group "vegetable foods," 5 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 9 in "iron, steel and products," 4 in "non-metallic mineral products," one in "non-ferrous metallic products," one in "printing and publishing" and 2 in "miscellaneous products." In construction, there were 25 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 5 in "bridge and highway," one in "railway," and 23 in "miscellaneous construction." In transportation and public utilities, there were 48 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 39 in "water transportation," 6 in "local transportation," 5 in "storage," 4 in "electricity and gas" and 2 in "telegraphs and telephones." There were 23 fatalities in "service," of which 15 were in "public administration," one in "recreational," 2 in "custom and repair" and 5 in "personal and domestic service." In trade, there was one fatality in "wholesale" and 3 in "retail."

The most serious disaster during this period was caused by a severe storm on the Great Lakes lasting several days during the second week in December. A number of freight boats which were making their last trip up the lakes before the close of navigation were caught in the storm and several were wrecked. The S.S. *Kamloops* of the Canada Steamship Lines, with a crew of twenty, was last heard from on December 6, off White Fish, Lake Superior. This boat was on its way to Port Arthur with a package freight cargo, and no trade was found of it. The S.S. *Lambton* was grounded on a reef off Parisienne Isle, Lake Superior, on December 8, and two of the crew were drowned when they attempted to swim ashore to secure help. The crews of the other vessels which were wrecked by this storm were all saved.

Several other accidents involved a number of fatalities. In logging, four employees of a logging company near Deep Bay, B.C., were going home from work on a speeder on the logging railroad, when a car which had defective brakes became detached from the train, and sliding down grade, collided with the speeder, killing the four men. In mining, two coal miners at Corbin, B.C., on October 1 were killed as the result of a gas explosion in the mine. In miscellaneous construction, five labourers were drowned at Paugan Falls, Que., on December 8, when the boom on which they were standing was prematurely released. Another accident in this group occurred on December 10, when three men engaged in construction work on the Welland Canal lost their lives due to the collapse of the cofferdam on which they were working. In steam railways, two men were killed on November 4, near Kingsey, Que., when a train was derailed owing to the washout of a bridge, following heavy rains. On November 5, near Woodstock, N.B., three men were killed when a freight train went through a trestle.

Supplementary list of accidents.—The supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first three quarters of 1927 includes 19 fatalities, of which 4 were in logging, 4 in mining, 2 in manufacturing, 5 in construction and 4 in transportation and public utilities. Three accidents occurred in May, 3 in July, 2 in August and 11 in September.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH
QUARTER OF 1927

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—				
Farmer's son.....	Barney's River, N.S.....	Oct. 1	21	Heavy mechanical fork fell on him.
Farmer.....	Dalemead, Alberta.....	" 5	71	Thrown from wagon when team bolted, and run over; died Oct. 6.
Farm labourer.....	Buford, Alberta.....	" 5	.....	Thrown from wagon when horses ran away.
Farmer.....	Parry Sound, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Kicked by horse while ploughing; died Oct. 12.
Farmer.....	Libau, Man.....	" 12	64	Struck by pieces of wood when saw broke; died Oct. 26.
Farm labourer.....	near Strathcona, Alberta.....	" 12	51	Crushed by water tank which fell from wagon.
Farmer.....	near Merid, Sask.....	" 15	63	Fell from wagon and run over; died Oct. 16.
Rancher.....	Beaver Meadows, B.C.....	" 17	61	Injured spine when horses ran away; died Nov. 22
Farmer.....	near Milly, Sask.....	" 20	.....	Trapped in burning shack.
Farmer.....	near Brandon, Man.....	" 24	.....	Fatally injured while adjusting the magneto on his threshing machine.
Farmer.....	Milo, Alberta.....	" 26	.....	Fell between threshing machine and engine; died Nov. 23.
Boy on farm.....	near Marquis, Sask.....	" 27	11	Grain wagon which he was driving was ove turned by an automobile.
Farmer.....	Kincardine Twp., Ont.....	" 28	65	Fell from load of wood.
Farmer.....	near Cypress River, Man.....	Nov. 1	33	Fell from seat of tractor and caught under it.
Farmer.....	Pasqua district, Sask.....	" 2	80	Found dead in gravel pit; had apparently been run over by his wagon.
Farmer.....	Becancour, Que.....	" 4	36	Drowned while attempting to pull away small bridge which was being destroyed by swollen stream.
Farmer.....	L'Avenir, Que.....	" 4	20	Drowned when he fell from wagon during flood
Farmer.....	near Indian Head, Sask.....	" 12	64	Asphyxiated by fumes from a pumping engine in pumphouse.
Farm hand.....	Summerside, P.E.I.....	" —	57	Kicked by cow; died Nov. 17.
Farmer.....	near Moosomin, Sask.....	" 17	.....	Caught in drive belt of engine.
Farmer.....	near Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 21	24	Crushed by falling tree.
Farmer.....	near Moncton, N.B.....	" 23	.....	Clothing caught in the shafting of gasoline engine, running a thresher.
Farmer.....	St. Justine, Que.....	" 26	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Laprairie, Que.....	" 28	53	Was thrown from wagon when horses bolted; died Dec. 2.
Farmer.....	Port Stewart, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Became entangled in engine operating circular saw
Farmer.....	near Champion, Alberta.....	Dec. 5	.....	Frozen to death during blizzard.
Sheep rancher.....	near Skiff, Alberta.....	" 5	65	Frozen to death during blizzard.
Farm hand.....	Reid Hill, Alberta.....	" 5	.....	Frozen to death during blizzard.
Farmer.....	near Morris, Man.....	" 19	.....	Trampled by horse.
LOGGING—				
Logger.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	Oct. 1	.....	Fractured neck; died Dec. 2.
Timber cruiser.....	near Whitecourt, Alberta.....	" 1	.....	While pulling up canoe, revolver accidentally discharged and he was shot.
Logger.....	Howe Sound, B.C.....	" 1	.....	Skull fractured when cable broke; died Oct. 24.
Logger.....	Timberland, B.C.....	" 1	46	Struck by limb of tree.
Logger.....	Yahk, B.C.....	" 3	31	Log rolled on him.
Logger.....	Chilliwack, B.C.....	" 3	33	Struck by falling tree.
Loader.....	Fanny Bay, B.C.....	" 10	41	Crushed by rolling log.
Chokerman.....	Reid Bay, B.C.....	" 11	30	Struck by rolling log.
Logger.....	St. Honoré, Que.....	" 12	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Fireman.....	Bainbridge, B.C.....	" 17	45	Killed by falling spar tree.
Labourer.....	Albarni, B.C.....	" 18	47	While unloading car of poles, poles rolled on him.
Logger.....	McNab Creek, B.C.....	" 19	40	Struck by logging line.
Chokerman.....	near Duncan, B.C.....	" 21	23	Struck by tree.
Clerk.....	Mile 45 C.N.R. Ruel Sub-div., Ont.....	" 24	.....	Drowned.
Engineer.....	Pitt Lake, B.C.....	" 27	24	Scalded when the pipe of donkey engine burst.
Logger.....	Buckley Bay, B.C.....	" 28	32	Slipped from boom of logs and was drowned.
Logger.....	Fort Coulonge, Que.....	Oct. 29	55	Leg crushed by log; died Dec. 16.
Labourer.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.....	" 31	24	Piece of tree fell on him.
Chopper.....	Five Islands, N.S.....	Nov. —	.....	Struck on head by a stub from falling tree.
Logger.....	Fossmill, Ont.....	" 2	23	Struck by limb of falling tree.
Labourer.....	Appello, Ont.....	" 3	35	Struck on side by tree.
Labourer.....	near Quebec, Que.....	" 4	32	While taking provisions to camp, was frozen.
Labourer.....	Flanders, Ont.....	" 4	45	Struck by tree.
Labourer.....	Dean Lake, Ont.....	" 4	32	Struck by tree.
Labourer.....	Turriff, Ont.....	" 12	75	Struck by falling limb of tree.
Logger.....	Penny, B.C.....	" 18	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Whatshan Lake, B.C.....	" 21	48	Struck by falling tree.
Grader.....	.....	" 21	48	Rear car of logging train became detached, and owing to defective brakes, slid down grade colliding with speeder on which four men were riding home from work.
Grade foreman.....	Deep Bay, B.C.....	" 21	28	Struck by falling tree.
Steam shovel engineer.....	.....	" 21	44	Struck by log.
Railroad grader.....	.....	" 21	44	Struck by log.
Logging contractor.....	near Lac Edouard, Que.....	" —	32	Drowned while crossing on ice.
Logger.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	" 24	61	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Dean Lake, Ont.....	" 24	32	Crushed by log.
Logger.....	Moose River, N.S.....	" 30	.....	Leg crushed in log carrier; died Dec. 5.
Logger.....	near McBride, B.C.....	Dec. 4	38	Struck by falling tree.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1927—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—Concluded				
Logger.....	St. Come District, Que.....	" 5	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Anstice, Ont.....	" 7	55	Dynamite explosion.
Labourer.....	Olive Siding, Ont.....	" 9	35	Struck by tree.
Labourer.....	Strathly Twp., Ont.....	" 12	.....	Struck by tree.
Labourer.....	Wako, Ont.....	" 13	25	Struck by tree.
Hooktender.....	Great Central, B.C.....	" 13	40	Changing rigging on a log when tree fell on him.
Logger.....	near Stillwater, B.C.....	" 18	45	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Godbout, Que.....	" 19	20	Feet frozen while working in the bush; died of gangrene.
Sub-contractor.....	Phoenix, Alberta.....	" 21	36	Fell under sleigh.
Lumberman.....	near Sussex, N.B.....	" 29	24	Struck by limb of tree.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	Oct. 16	21	Drowned when vessel was sunk in collision
Fisherman.....	Rapid Point, Man.....	" 19	.....	Drowned when skiff capsized.
Trapper.....	near Chapleau, Ont.....	" 29	29	Drowned.
Trapper.....		" 29	26	
Trapper.....	near Sioux Lookout, Ont.....	Nov. 9	.....	While out trapping was accidentally shot; died Nov. 10.
Fisherman.....	St. Peter's Bay, N.S.....	" 22	26	Capsize of dory.
Fisherman.....	Off coast of Nova Scotia.....	" 29	.....	Lost in storm at sea.
Fisherman.....		" 29	.....
Fisherman.....	Tobermory, Ont.....	Dec. 7	.....	Drowned when boat capsized.
Trapper.....	Near Kenora, Ont.....	about	.....	.....
Trapper.....	North Abitibi District, Que.....	Dec. 17	.....	Accidentally walked into trap.
Fisherman.....	Off Guysboro, N.S.....	" 21	.....	Found dead in his cabin.
		" 23	35	Slipped on icy deck and fell into sea.
MINING NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous Mining:—				
Prospector.....	Adams River, B.C.....	Oct. 24	62	Explosion of caps.
Miner.....	Noranda, Rouyn, Que.....	" 26	32	Struck by double gage.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Nov. 1	27	Smothered in ore and dust.
Miner.....	Near Cobalt, Ont.....	" 3	48	While riding between levels with gage door open, his legs jammed in shaft.
Repairman in mine.....	South Porcupine, Ont.....	" 6	44	Sustained fatal injuries in unknown manner while repairing pump at the bottom of shaft.
Labourer.....	Sullivan, B.C.....	" 12	39	Pile of planks fell on him; died Nov. 18.
Steelworker.....	Sullivan, B.C.....	" 26	28	While rivetting, beam on scaffold broke and he fell 40 feet; died Nov. 29.
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 30	23	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Cassidy, B.C.....	Dec. 13	38	Crushed between two cars; died Dec. 14.
Miner.....	Kimberly, B.C.....	" —	.....	Piece of coal fell on his foot, died of septic poisoning on Dec. 20.
Miner.....	near Stewart, B.C.....	" 19	.....	Buried in snowslide on way to mine.
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 23	.....	Crushed between freight cars on way home from work.
Coal Mining—				
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	Oct. 1	45	Run over by shunting steel cars.
Miner.....	Corbin, B.C.....	" 1	.....	Gas explosion in mine, one man instantly killed, other died Oct. 3.
Fire boss.....		" 1	49	
Miner.....	Inverness, B.C.....	" 3	.....	Struck by runaway coal trip.
Miner.....	Drumheller, Alberta.....	" 5	38	Buried by fall of rock.
Miner.....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 5	50	Fall of coal; died Oct. 7.
Miner.....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 12	.....	Struck by falling piece of coal.
Miner.....	Drumheller, Alberta.....	" 12	47	Struck by falling piece of coal; died Oct. 15.
Miner.....	Inverness, N.S.....	" 17	.....	Struck by piece of coal which fell from roof.
Miner.....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" 18	.....	In boarding riding rake, his head was struck by steel rope.
Miner.....	Wayne, Alberta.....	" 21	27	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	Nov. 4	36	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Inverness, N.S.....	" 4	60	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Mountain Park, Alberta.....	" 9	40	Caught by cave-in at mines.
Stable boss.....	Drumheller, Alberta.....	" 18	66	Cut hand on harness; infection.
Miner.....	Aerial, Alberta.....	" 23	45	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner.....	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.....	" 30	21	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Drumheller, Alberta.....	" 30	32	Fell down shaft of mine.
Miner.....	Coalhurst, Alberta.....	Dec. 1	22	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Wayne, Alberta.....	" 10	43	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Bellevue, Alberta.....	" 14	37	Fell between cars and was run over.
Miner.....	Edmonton, Alberta.....	" 15	38	While timbering, roof fell and buried him.
Miner.....	Drumheller, Alberta.....	" 16	35	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Lethbridge, Alberta.....	" 17	54	Crushed between coal cars; died Dec. 21.
Miner.....	Edmonton, Alberta.....	" 22	over 21	Caught in fall of rock.
Miner.....	Taber, Alberta.....	" 23	28	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Bellevue, Alberta.....	" 27	23	Killed at work at bottom of slope.
Miner.....	Edmonton, Alberta.....	" 29	47	Crushed by coal cutting machine.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH
QUARTER OF 1927—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING NON-FERROUS				
SMELTING AND QUARRYING—Concluded				
<i>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.:</i>				
Miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	Oct. 6	22	Struck by rock which fell from box.
Miner.....	Galetta, Ont.....	" 7	25	Fracture of skull.
Labourer.....	St. Genevieve de Bastican, Que.....	" 14	32	While loading gravel in sand pit, was caught under landslide; died Oct. 17.
Miner.....	Asbestos, Que.....	about Oct. 28	28	While at foot of shaft, a heavy bolt fell on him; died Nov. 4.
Mill hand.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	Nov. 3	19	While trying to put a conveyor belt on a pulley, his arm was caught in the motor.
Miner.....	Asbestos, Que.....	" 5	.....	Head crushed between two cars.
Miner.....	Galetta, Ont.....	" 29	48	Fell down chute.
Miner.....	Asbestos, Que.....	Dec. 13	28	Struck by rock following explosion of dynamite.
<i>Structural Materials:</i>				
Crusherman with quarry contractor.....	Smiths Falls, Ont.....	Oct. 1	40	Blow in abdomen.
Labourer.....	Highland Creek, Ont.....	Nov. 7	17	While loading gravel car was crushed between crane and gravel car; died Nov. 8.
Teamster.....	Midland, Ont.....	" 16	59	While loading sand from pit was smothered when section of bank fell on him.
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</i>				
Cigar factory employee.....	Levis, Que.....	Oct. 1	16	Cut hand, infection; died Oct. 10.
Baker.....	Marmora, Ont.....	" 6	48	Caught in bread mixer, fracturing skull.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 24	17	Slipped from elevator in flour mill and fell to ground; died Dec. 22.
Labourer.....	London, Ont.....	Dec. 8	36	Infection.
Painter.....	London, Ont.....	" 10	43	Fell two stories down shaft; died Dec. 13.
Employee of flour mill.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	17	Slipped from elevator and fell several feet.
<i>Non-metallic mineral products:</i>				
Millwright with brick company.....	Milton, Ont.....	Nov. 22	.....	Caught in shafting.
Brickmaker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Fell into clutch drive pulley.
Employee of cement works.....	Tuxedo, Man.....	Dec. 1	35	Buried under pile of rock.
Powder man with brick company.....	Redcliff, Alberta.....	" 28	56	While investigating charge of dynamite which had not gone off on time, it exploded.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper products:</i>				
Trucker.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Oct. 18	45	Struck in abdomen.
Electrician.....	Limoilou, Que.....	Nov. 14	32	While connecting electric wires was electrocuted.
Brakeman.....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Crushed between car and door.
Labourer.....	Donnacona, Que.....	Dec. 2	36	Fell into pulp crushing machine at pressure plant.
Labourer.....	Limoilou, Que.....	" 13	25	Struck by piece of machinery.
<i>Printing and publishing:</i>				
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 3	.....	Fell in shop of publishing company.
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>				
Labourer.....	Sydney, N.S.....	Oct. 30	30	While loading steel rods in vessel, fell into hold of same.
Ladle man in steel mill.....	Sydney, N.S.....	Nov. 13	54	While coupling, slipped and fell between cars and was run over.
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 18	40	Came in contact with high voltage power wire and electrocuted.
Foreman in boiler shop.....	Levis, Que.....	" 24	42	Heavy piece of machinery fell on him.
Labourer in automobile factory.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 29	81	Fell from a box.
Structural iron worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Dec. 1	24	Struck on head by tongs which were thrown up by forging hammer.
Labourer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 5	18	Caught in moving elevator belt.
Fireman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Fell from ladder, pneumonia.
Foundry worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Crushed between truck and cover casting; died Dec. 30.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1927—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—<i>Conc.</i>				
<i>Other metal products:</i>				
Employee of nickel plant.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	Dec. 25	49	Fell into vat of boiling acid.
<i>Miscellaneous products:</i>				
Tub maker with electric company.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Oct. 4	45	Burned following explosion of gasoline stove.
Labourer with starch manufacturers.....	Cardinal, Ont.....	Nov. 15	70	Fractured skull.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Buildings and structures:</i>				
Carpenter.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Oct. 2	.....	Block from pulley in elevator shaft hit him on head; died Oct. 11.
Foreman.....	Smoky Falls, Ont.....	" 3	35	Drowned.
Labourer.....	Roberval, Que.....	" 4	60	Crushed by house which fell on him as he was repairing foundation.
Labourer.....	Calm Lake, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Fell 16 feet from scaffold.
Labourer.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 12	26	Fell to ground when concrete gave way.
Labourer.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Fell from scaffold.
Mason.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 24	70	Ladder on which he was standing slipped, throwing him to ground.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	16	Electrocuted.
Labourer.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Fell into cement tank.
Labourer.....	Magog, Que.....	" 31	38	While putting on his coat, he lost balance and fell from scaffolding.
<i>Buildings and structures</i>				
Electrician.....	Ford, Ont.....	Nov. 5	32	Infection.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	40	Fell 72 feet to cement floor of building when scaffolding gave way; died Nov. 8.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	32	Fell from scaffold when plank broke.
Labourer.....	Paugan Falls, Que.....	" 9	27	When cable of derrick broke, box of stone fell and crushed him.
Labourer.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 10	21	Fell 90 feet to bottom of tank of new elevator when cable attached to scaffold broke.
Labourer.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 10	19	
Labourer.....	Kingsville, Ont.....	" 19	29	
Labourer.....	Smoky Falls, Ont.....	" 19	.....	Caught in shaft.
President of dredge and dock company	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Asphyxiated.
Labourer.....	Sandwich, Ont.....	" 23	18	While superintending driving of piles for new building, was struck by falling mast of pile driver derrick, when mast broke away from moorings.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	56	Fell under car.
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	41	Fell off roof.
Labourer.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 29	20	Missed footing and fell from scaffold; died Nov. 25.
Night watchman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 22	36	Fell from scaffold; died Nov. 30.
Roofing foreman.....	Hull, Que.....	" 27	50	Found dead from coal gas poisoning in building under construction.
				Fell from ladder.
<i>Railway:</i>				
Labourer.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Dec. 16	40	Run over by train.
<i>Bridge and highway:</i>				
Road worker.....	St. Therese, Que.....	Oct. 8	40	Leg caught beneath steam roller.
Painter on bridge.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 21	43	Fell from bridge.
Repairman.....	Pugwash, N.S.....	Nov. 26	65	While at work under bridge a heavy stringer broke loose and fell on him.
Construction foreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 6	45	Stepped on swinging pile, slipped and fell to ground.
Labourer.....	near Toledo, Ont.....	" 7	22	Crushed by cave-in of pile of crushed stone.
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
Labourer.....	Paugan Falls, Que.....	Oct. 14	35	Struck by rock.
Labourer, with towing and dredging contractor.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 18	34	Drowned.
Labourer.....	Moonbeam, Ont.....	" 20	50	Fell under cars of gravel train.
Labourer.....	Smoky Falls, Ont.....	" 27	.....	Fell 80 feet to ground.
Foreman.....	Near Winnipeg, Man.....	" 29	45	Crushed by cave-in of aqueduct.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Nov. 3	68	Slipped on loose clay and fell 18 feet.
Labourer.....	Welland Canal, Homer, Ont.....	" 12	26	Run over by dump cars.
Labourer.....	Thorold Tp., Ont.....	" 15	22	Caught by cave-in of trench and smothered.
Foreman.....	St. Hubert, Que.....	" 18	50	Derrick fell on him.
Labourer.....	Paugan Falls, Que.....	" 21	29	Struck on head by piece of rock which fell from side of excavation; died Nov. 28.
Powderman.....	High Bluff, Man.....	" 24	40	Explosion of dynamite.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH
QUARTER OF 1927—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—Con.				
<i>Miscellaneous—Conc.</i>				
5 labourers.....	Paugan Falls, Que.....	Dec. 8	27	Drowned when boom on which they were standing, was prematurely released.
		" 8	26	
		" 8	24	
		" 8	26	
		" 8	27	
Labourer.....	Weland Canal, Ont.....	" 10	29	Cofferdam on which they were working collapsed when cable broke, two drowned and third died of injuries, Dec. 21.
Foreman.....		" 10	34	
Diver.....		" 10	49	
Painter.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 12	25	Explosion of paint fumes in underground tank which he was painting; died Dec. 13.
Labourer on sewer construction.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	32	Fell into a hopper full of sand.
Labourer.....	Smoky Falls, Ont.....	" 28	45	Struck by descending skip.
Labourer.....	Caron, Que.....	" 31	33	Crushed under pile of earth at which he was digging; died Jan. 1, 1928.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam railways:</i>				
Brakeman.....	Transcona, Man.....	Oct. 1	23	Fell from roof of box car and run over.
Railroad conductor.....	Charny, Que.....	" 12	47	Fell beneath wheels of car.
Patrolman.....	Near Inkitsaph, B.C.....	" 13	37	Run over by train.
Engineer.....	Near Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 15	36	Crushed beneath engine after derailment.
Railway employee.....	Brandon, Man.....	" 17	25	Blinded by light of approaching engine, fell from top of freight car.
Car repairer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	46	While repairing freight car was run over.
Switchman.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 18	32	Walked in front of moving train.
Brakeman.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 24	43	On way to work fell from train and was run over.
Brakeman.....	Salisbury, N.B.....	" 25	42	Car passed over legs.
Round house employee.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 27	60	Injured in round house; died Dec. 25.
Car inspector.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Slipped while coupling air hose, causing hernia.
Trainman.....	Bolkow, Ont.....	" 31	45	Rear-end collision.
Conductor.....	Sioux Lookout, Ont.....	Nov. 1	41	Was walking over top of train when he fell between cars.
Section foreman.....	near Kingsey, Que.....	" 4	64	Killed when work train was derailed following washout of bridge.
Engineer.....		" 4	31	
Engineer.....		" 5	39	
Fireman.....		" 5	35	
Brakeman.....	near Woodstock, N.B.....	" 5	23	Killed when freight train went through trestle.
Sectionman.....		" 5	40	
Conductor.....	Mattawa, Ont.....	" 5	55	Infection.
Locomotive engineer.....	Kashabowie, Ont.....	" 6	56	Scalded by steam when arch "tube" exploded in engine.
Brakeman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 6	36	Was struck by train when walking home from work along tracks.
Foreman.....	Colwell, Ont.....	" 7	36	Run down by train.
Section foreman.....	Turtleford, Sask.....	" 17	50	Caught while coupling engine and car.
Pipefitter.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 19	33	When working on engine, fell to cement floor below; died Nov. 21.
Brakeman.....	Youngstown, Alberta.....	" 24	.....	Fell between cars.
Brakeman.....	Peace River, Alberta.....	" 24	49	While switching in yards, was struck by box car rolling into elevator siding.
Locomotive engineer.....	Dockrill Station, Ont.....	" 27	57	Head-on collision when passenger train on which victim was engineer crashed into freight train.
Conductor.....	Veregin, Sask.....	" 28	38	Caught between draw bars.
Locomotive engineer.....	near Wilkie, Sask.....	" 30	55	Doing outside work on engine which was in motion, he fell to ground.
Foreman.....	Mile 194½ Algoma C. Railway, Ont.....	Dec. 2	63	Struck by hand car.
Conductor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 3	46	Stepped from train and was struck by steam shovel leveller.
Baggageman.....	near Terrace, B.C.....	" 4	.....	While train was travelling through mountain, huge boulder crashed into baggage car, killing victim.
Section foreman.....	near Calgary, Alberta.....	" 5	50	Was struck by snow plough during storm.
Machinist.....	Charny, Que.....	" 6	57	Run over by locomotive.
Yardman.....	Raith, Ont.....	" 8	50	Was struck by train.
Locomotive engineer.....	near Sarnia, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Rear-end collision.
Brakeman.....	Brandon, Man.....	" 13	.....	Injured when a cement mixer fell on him; died Dec. 21.
Sectionman.....		" 15	50	
Electrician.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 16	32	Slipped from crane, grasped live wire and was electrocuted.
Brakeman.....	Perdue, Sask.....	" 17	.....	Fell from box car; died Dec. 19.
Switchman.....	near North Bay, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Velocipede on which he was riding was struck by train.
Snow shoveller.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	21	Run over by train
Snow shoveller.....		" 23	21	
Shop labourer.....	Moosajaw, Sask.....	" 24	.....	Buried in coal which he was loosening in bins at railway terminal.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1927—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—Concluded.				
<i>Steam railways—Con.</i>				
Switchman.....	Calgary, Alberta.....	Dec. 26		Missed footing as he attempted to jump on engine.
Switchman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 31	31	While riding on step of car was struck by wood rack near tracks and knocked to ground.
Brakeman.....	Esterhazy, Sask.....	" 31	30	Slipped from ladder on side of box car and run over.
<i>Electric railways:</i>				
Yardman.....	London, Ont.....	Oct. 14	25	Crushed between two cars.
Hillman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	48	While sanding tracks, was struck by autobus.
<i>Water transportation:</i>				
Ferryman.....	South Norfolk, Man.....	Oct. —		Pulling ferry to bank when end of gate fell on foot causing thrombosis.
Longshoreman.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 5	29	Fell into hold of vessel.
Sailor.....	Cardinal, Ont.....	" 13		Fell into spillway and was drowned.
Sailor.....	Cascades, Que.....	" 20	24	Fell into canal while attempting to jump ashore from boat.
Sailor.....	Cascades, Que.....	" 25	32	While attempting to jump ashore fell into canal; drowned.
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	47	Was repairing hatches of vessel, when a large brace slipped and fell on him.
Employee of ferry company.....	Levis, Que.....	Nov. 3	27	Drowned while attempting to jump aboard ferry.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 8	30	Struck by sling load of lumber, while at work in hold of steamer.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	41	Fell into hold of vessel; died Nov. 15.
Labourer with navigation company.....	Erieau, Ont.....	" 16	26	Fell into water; died of shock.
Deckhand.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 16	about 30	While attempting to board boat, missed hold and was drowned.
Sailor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	20	While at work on deck of vessel, slipped and fell into hold; died Nov. 27.
Carpenter.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	Dec. 5		Fell into hold of vessel.
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 5	35	Fell into hold of vessel; died Dec. 6.
Captain.....				
First mate.....				
Second mate.....				
2 watchmen.....				
4 wheelmen.....				
4 deckhands.....	Lake Superior, Ont.....	about Dec. 6		Crew of the SS. Kamloops, which was lost in storm.
Chief engineer.....				
Second engineer.....				
2 oilers.....				
3 firemen.....				
Stewardess.....				
Asst. stewardess.....				
Fireman.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 9		Asphyxiated in their room on vessel from the fumes of soft coal embers which they took from the fire in hold to warm their room.
Fireman.....		" 9		
Wheelman.....	Goulais Bay, Ont.....	" 9		Drowned while attempting to swim ashore to secure help for grounded vessel.
Oiler.....		" 9		
Seaman (apprentice).....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 27	20	Drowned when small boat swamped.
<i>Local transportation:</i>				
Teamster.....	Madawaska Co., N.B.....	Oct. 12	44	Fell in front of double team.
Teamster.....	St. John Co., N.B.....	" 28	27	Fell from horse.
Teamster.....	Ste. Perpétue, Que.....	Nov. 24	58	Waggon struck by train.
Truck driver.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 18	23	Train struck truck.
Employee of transport company.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 8	14	Knocked down by frightened horses; died Jan. 17, 1928.
Truck driver.....	Kelowna, B.C.....	" —		Buried under load of frozen sawdust which he was loading on truck; died Dec. 15.
<i>Storage:</i>				
Elevator employee.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Oct. 10	31	Fell under car.
Mechanic.....	Krion, Alberta.....	" 29	37	While at work in an elevator, scaffolding gave way and he fell 60 feet.
Oiler.....	Fort William, Ont.....	Nov. 9	50	While oiling machinery in grain elevator, his clothing caught in belt and he was drawn into pulley.
Grain elevator employee.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Dec. 2	18	Caught in moving belt.
Labourer.....	Fort William, Ont.....	Dec. 14	28	Buried in grain.
<i>Telegraphs and tele-phones:</i>				
Wireless engineer.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	Oct. 9	21	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 14	57	Apparently fainted and fell from telephone pole.
<i>Electricity and gas:</i>				
Employee of gas company.....	Petrolia, Ont.....	Oct. 8	30	On way home from work, his automobile struck by train.
Lineman.....	Burlington, Ont.....	Nov. 13	50	Came in contact with high tension line and was electrocuted.
Electrician.....	Montmorency, Que.....	" 19	23	Fell into water from sluice and was drowned.
Labourer.....	Shawinigan Falls, Que.....	Dec. 6	36	Struck by falling piece of timber.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH
QUARTER OF 1927—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRADE—				
<i>Wholesale:</i>				
Salesman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 1	29	While crossing track on his way home he was struck by train.
<i>Retail:</i>				
Huckster.....	Tilbury, Ont.....	Nov. 9	35	Struck by train.
Basket sale-man.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 11		While crossing bridge on way home from work, fell from bridge.
Bakery driver.....	Vankleek Hill, Ont.....	Dec. 24		Pinned beneath delivery sleigh which overturned.
SERVICE—				
<i>Public administration:</i>				
Civic employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Oct. 10	60	Jolted from waggon to pavement; died Oct. 11.
Worker at Dominion arsenal.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 10	60	Killed in explosion of rejected ammunition which they were storing.
Worker at Dominion arsenal.....		" 10	35	
Traffic officer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	21	
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	60	Motorcycle swerved throwing him to roadway. Fell into hold of government vessel, fracturing spine; died Oct. 15.
Traffic officer.....	near Beamsville, Ont.....	" 17		Collision with automobile.
Fireman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	36	When going to fire, ladder truck struck by street car.
Clerk.....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	Nov. 4	39	Struck by train.
Foreman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	67	Infection.
Police constable.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 5		While on duty, he was shot by man on street whom he questioned; died Nov. 10.
Police constable.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	" 15		Shot while on duty; violence.
Police constable.....	Valleyfield, Que.....	" 21	69	While on duty, was thrown out of automobile rounding curve.
Mechanic with government Dept.....	near Beachburg, Ont.....	" 24	27	Collision of cars.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 6	58	While digging trench on street was struck by automobile.
Garbage collector.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 12		While lifting heavy container on to waggon suffered fatal attack of illness.
<i>Personal and domestic:</i>				
Watchman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Oct. 3		Killed by automobile on way to work.
Employee of institution.....	Saanich, B.C.....	Nov. 5		Killed by cave-in of gravel bank.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	70	While putting up double windows at dwelling, collapsed and died due to syncope.
Domestic worker.....	London, Ont.....	" 15	19	Boiling solution of wax and turpentine took fire, and when she tried to remove it from stove her clothing took fire.
Caretaker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 23	55	Struck by piano which fell from lift.
<i>Custom and repair:</i>				
Blacksmith.....	St. Leonard de Port Maurice, Que.....	Nov. 18	52	Kicked by horse; died Nov. 23.
Blacksmith.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 26	53	In an epileptic fit, fell and struck head against anvil.
<i>Recreational:</i>				
Theatre employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 19	55	Dropped dead of heart trouble in street while placing advertising cards.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS
OCCURRING DURING 1927

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—				
Logger.....	Hosmer, B. C.....	May 24	49	Leg crushed by falling tree; died Nov. 23.
Loader.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	Sept. 17	48	Log fell on victim.
Hooktender.....	Reid Bay, B.C.....	" 19	29	Tree fell on leg; died Sept. 23.
Labourer.....	Nellie Lake, Ont.....	" 21		Struck by tree.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING
DURING 1927—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
<i>Metaliferous mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	May —	27	Crane broke and dropped load on him; died Jan. 2, 1928.
Labourer.....	Michel, B.C.....	Aug. 29	63	Struck by swinging timber; died Sept. 3.
<i>Structural materials:</i>				
Driller.....	Victoria Co., N.B.....	July 29	32	Gassed by powder fumes, resulting in adema of lungs.
Pitman.....	Rethel, B.C.....	Sept. 21	42	Smothered by gravel slide.
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Animal foods:</i>				
Labourer.....	Naden Harbour, B.C.....	Sept. 22	26	Fell into tank; died Oct. 4.
<i>Pulp, paper, and paper products:</i>				
Mill worker.....	Merritton, Ont.....	Sept. 6	26	Died following operation to relieve infection in hand.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Building and structures:</i>				
Tractor operator.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	July 8	25	Run over by tractor while at work on excavation of new building.
Steel gang labourer..	Bloedel, B.C.....	Sept. 21	.....	Fell from car to ground; died Nov. 20.
Carpenter.....	Lethbridge, Alberta.....	" 30	.....	Struck head causing cerebral hemorrhage.
<i>Bridge and highway:</i>				
Labourer.....	Black Rock Mt., N.S.....	Sept. 2	.....	Explosion of dynamite while blasting.
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
Labourer.....	Smoky Falls, Ont.....	May 13	27	Infection.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam railway:</i>				
Labourer.....	Imperoyal, N.S.....	July 2	.....	Slipped and fell on a hand car,
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 24	47	Infection.
Roadman.....	Shawnigan Lake, B.C.....	Sept. 23	50	Stepped off moving train and run over.
<i>Water transportation:</i>				
Labourer.....	Kent Co., N.B.....	Sept. 9	25	Fell from scow into pond and drowned.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA IN 1926 AND 1927

THE report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization covering the activities of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, has been received recently. The extensive scope of the Department's work is indicated by the reports of the various branches, including those concerned with Chinese immigration, colonization, European emigration for Canada, publicity, immigration of women, immigration of juveniles, together with the reports of the commissioners of the eastern, western and Pacific divisions of Canada.

The total number of immigrants into Canada during the fiscal year 1926-27 was 143,991 as compared with 96,064 for the previous year, and with 111,362 for the year ending March 31, 1925. Of the total of 143,991 for 1926-27, 80,512 were males, 34,828 were females, and 28,651 were children. The num-

ber of immigrants arriving by ocean ports was 122,966 in 1926-7, and 77,286 in 1925-6. From the United States, 21,025 immigrated into Canada during 1926-27 as compared with 18,778 during the previous year.

Analyzing the total immigration on a basis of racial origin the leading racial groups as indicated by the official figures were as follows: English, 30,935; Scotch, 16,728; German, 15,221; Irish, 11,553; Scandanavian, 10,277—(Danish, 2,255; Icelandic, 62; Norwegian, 4,639; Swedish, 3,321); Ruthenian, 10,061; Polish, 6,704.

In connection with the Three Thousand British Families Scheme, it is stated:—

"This scheme was undertaken primarily to demonstrate the possibilities of successful settlement on the land of British families with little or no capital of their own. During the summer of 1926, the Right Hon. the Earl of

Clarendon, chairman, and Mr. T. C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E., vice-chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, visited Canada to study land settlement and particularly to ascertain the progress made by the families who came to Canada under the Three Thousand Families scheme in 1925 and in the early months of 1926. The delegation spent two and one half months in Canada, travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and personally visited 178 families in process of settlement. The conclusions reached are summarized in the following quotation from the official report, which was issued in November, 1926:—

“We have no hesitation in saying that the scheme has thus far proved a conspicuous success and promises to become the most useful effort in colonization undertaken by any government in modern times.”

“Canada would benefit by immigration to a much greater degree,” the report continues, “if capital more commonly accompanied settlers. It is expected that the balance of the three thousand families will be moved during next fiscal year. Already much thought has been given to plans for continued settlement along similar lines.”

The report further observes that publicity was almost entirely confined to the British Isles and the United States, and that it was not possible to undertake any widespread effort in the northern States of Europe owing largely to the desire of the government of such States to retain their own people. However, the statistics indicated that Canada continues to attract a valuable movement of such people from northern European countries. It was considered that a very large per-

IMMIGRANTS DURING FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1924, 1925 AND 1926, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

	Via Ocean Ports for fiscal year ended			From United States for fiscal year ended			Totals for fiscal year ended		
	March 31, 1925	March 31, 1926	March 31, 1927	March 31, 1925	March 31, 1926	March 31, 1927	March 31, 1925	March 31, 1926	March 31, 1927
SEX—									
Males.....	46,623	37,038	69,763	8,855	9,925	10,749	55,478	46,963	80,512
Females.....	30,430	22,233	29,648	3,864	4,378	5,180	34,294	26,611	34,828
Children.....	18,491	18,015	23,555	3,099	4,475	5,096	21,590	22,490	28,651
Totals.....	95,544	77,286	122,966	15,818	18,778	21,025	111,362	96,064	143,991
TRADE OR OCCUPATION—									
Farmers and farm labourers—									
Males.....	27,733	28,032	55,650	4,198	5,007	5,233	31,931	33,039	60,883
Females.....	4,643	3,740	5,460	1,131	1,150	1,203	5,774	4,890	6,663
Children.....	5,583	8,791	12,717	1,383	1,796	1,691	6,966	10,587	14,408
General labourers—									
Males.....	6,973	2,538	4,862	1,039	1,368	1,323	9,012	3,906	6,185
Females.....	1,026	690	847	143	145	224	1,169	835	1,071
Children.....	1,082	817	1,454	125	162	205	1,207	979	1,659
Mechanics—									
Males.....	6,535	2,745	4,617	1,361	1,398	1,774	7,896	4,143	6,391
Females.....	1,924	1,084	1,562	246	289	398	2,170	1,373	1,960
Children.....	1,272	843	1,184	167	217	303	1,439	1,060	1,487
Traders, etc.—									
Males.....	2,626	1,662	2,105	1,015	901	978	3,641	2,563	3,083
Females.....	2,081	935	1,064	406	355	362	2,487	1,290	1,426
Children.....	527	565	663	220	218	186	747	783	849
Miners—									
Males.....	1,058	477	965	172	147	151	1,230	624	1,116
Females.....	133	.....	104	19	2	10	152	14	114
Children.....	197	12	127	11	506	7	208	9,686	134
Domestic servants—									
Female.....	12,070	9,180	13,019	363	1,104	538	12,439	2,688	13,557
Unclassified—									
Males.....	638	1,584	1,564	1,070	1,933	1,290	1,768	8,537	2,854
Females.....	8,553	6,604	7,592	1,556	2,080	2,445	10,109	851	10,037
Children.....	3,830	6,987	7,410	1,193	88	2,704	11,023	766	10,114
DESTINATION—									
Nova Scotia.....	2,011	763	1,702	74	267	113	2,085	53	1,815
New Brunswick.....	809	499	911	214	20	247	1,023	11,367	1,158
Prince Edward Island.....	34	33	125	11	2,490	27	45	29,293	152
Quebec.....	14,183	8,868	13,735	2,096	5,202	2,907	16,279	19,079	16,642
Ontario.....	41,059	24,091	34,769	4,853	1,253	5,835	45,912	13,816	40,604
Manitoba.....	10,857	17,826	35,449	915	2,972	1,290	11,772	12,540	36,739
Saskatchewan.....	11,814	10,844	16,423	2,227	4,318	3,662	14,041	8,165	20,085
Alberta.....	7,505	8,222	11,780	3,447	2,017	4,587	10,952	47	16,367
British Columbia.....	7,269	6,058	8,060	1,953	33	2,316	9,222	.....	10,376
Yukon Territory.....	3	14	4	28	.....	30	31	.....	34
Northwest Territories.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Not given.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	16

centage of the present movement of immigrants to Canada is of such racial origin or of such pioneer type as to offer comparatively little difficulty in absorption and assimilation.

Attention was drawn to the special movement from the British Isles of lads between 14 and 17 years of age. These lads come not from institutions or other shelters in the mother country but from their own homes. They are carefully selected overseas, are given passage assistance, and are brought out under the auspices of special organizations created for that purpose. The lads come to distributing farm centres in Canada, and from these are placed in good farm homes. The usual terms for the first year are \$10 per month and keep. Wages, apart from a regular amount of pocket money, are collected by the organization and deposited in a bank to the joint signature of the lad and the organization. In this way the lad's interests are protected, and his wages are kept for him until he reaches the age of eighteen or nineteen years, when they are all turned over to him with accrued interest.

In the work of this movement, federal-provincial co-operation proved a beneficial feature. It was hoped to enlarge and extend this branch of the work until "British lads, moved under this arrangement, will be counted not in hundreds but in thousands."

Touching on the next logical step in the scheme the report points out that a practical scheme must be devised to assist British boys in acquiring land when they have demonstrated their fitness to take over farms on their own account. Various proposals are now under consideration, and it is hoped that during the next fiscal year something of a practical nature will have been developed and thus provide the second step in the permanent settlement upon the land of the splendid type of British lads now being attracted to Canada.

A movement not included in the immigration figures is that of returned Canadians. Since April, 1924, a record has been kept of the number of Canadian citizens returning to Canada after an absence in the United States, who left Canada with the intention of making their permanent home in the United States and subsequently returned to Canada declaring their intention of again taking up permanent residence here. Persons who left Canada on visits or for other temporary purpose are not included in this category. Returning Canadian citizens are divided into three classes: (a) those born in Canada, (b) those British born who acquired Canadian domicile, and (c) those who secured naturalization in Canada. For the year 1924-25, there was a total of 43,775 returned Canadians; for 1925-26, 47,221; for 1926-27, 56,957.

Immigration to Canada during the Nine Months ended December 31, 1927

The accompanying tables from the Department of Immigration and Colonization show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1927-1928, with some comparative figures for the corresponding period 1926-1927. Of a total of 128,928 immigrants 45,949, or 36 per cent were British, 19,947, or 15 per cent from the United States and 63,032, or 49 per cent from other countries. This compares with a total of 114,035 for the same period of the fiscal year 1926-1927 of whom 42,793, or 38 per cent were British, 17,154, or 15 per cent from the United States, and 54,088, or 47 per cent from other countries. During the period 33,722 Canadians returned from the United States. If these are included with the general immigration figures the combined total is 162,650, as compared with a corresponding total of 162,636 for the same period last year.

STATEMENT of Immigration to Canada, for the Nine Months ended December 31, 1927, compared with that of the corresponding Months of 1926.—

	1926			Totals
	British	From U.S.A.	Other countries	
April.....	7,897	2,007	7,589	17,493
May.....	7,986	2,063	8,571	18,620
June.....	5,940	2,177	4,074	12,191
July.....	5,293	2,197	8,737	16,227
August.....	4,125	2,552	7,269	13,946
September.....	4,152	1,990	6,267	12,409
October.....	3,654	1,799	4,560	10,013
November.....	2,471	1,311	3,939	7,721
December.....	1,275	1,058	3,082	5,415
Totals.....	42,793	17,154	54,088	114,035

	1927			Totals
	British	From U.S.A.	Other countries	
April.....	11,803	2,518	21,120	35,441
May.....	8,408	2,503	13,030	23,941
June.....	7,272	2,642	8,138	18,052
July.....	5,032	2,101	5,155	12,288
August.....	3,791	2,623	3,828	10,242
September.....	3,315	2,254	3,492	9,061
October.....	3,575	2,283	3,575	9,433
November.....	1,816	1,739	2,349	5,904
December.....	937	1,284	2,345	4,566
Totals.....	45,949	19,947	63,032	128,928

STATEMENT of Returned Canadians from the United States for the Nine Months ended December 31, 1927.

	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
April.....	3,711	346	152	4,209
May.....	4,831	573	157	5,561
June.....	4,167	373	198	4,738
July.....	3,000	348	182	3,530
August.....	3,252	347	215	3,814
September.....	3,059	315	157	3,531
October.....	3,203	197	81	3,481
November.....	2,232	162	84	2,478
December.....	2,136	170	74	2,380
Totals.....	29,591	2,831	1,300	33,722

STATEMENT of Immigration to Canada, by Origins, for the Nine Months ended December 31, 1927

Albanian.....	25
Arabian.....	18
Armenian.....	41
Austrian.....	492
Belgian.....	1,873
Bohemian.....	6
British—	
English.....	23,224
Irish.....	7,959
Scotch.....	13,154
Welsh.....	1,612
Bulgarian.....	195
Croatian.....	692
Czech.....	548
Dutch.....	1,686
East Indian.....	50
Esthonian.....	92
Finnish.....	4,227
French.....	765
German.....	9,150
Greek.....	437
Herzegovinian.....	4
Italian.....	3,346
Japanese.....	358
Jewish.....	3,396
Jugo-Slav.....	1,228
Lettish.....	65
Lithuanian.....	731
Magyar.....	4,578
Maltese.....	29
Moravian.....	30
Negro.....	85
Persian.....	4
Polish.....	6,049
Portuguese.....	5
Roumanian.....	196
Russian.....	838
Ruthenian.....	8,246
Scandinavian—	
Danish.....	2,869
Icelandic.....	24
Norwegian.....	3,907
Swedish.....	2,558
Serbian.....	362

STATEMENT of Immigration to Canada, by Origins, for the Nine Months ended December 31, 1927—Concluded.

Slovak.....	3,198
Spanish.....	24
Swiss.....	533
Syrian.....	68
Turkish.....	4
Via ocean ports.....	108,981
From the United States.....	19,947
Total.....	128,928

STATEMENT of Immigration to Canada, for the Nine Months ended December 31, 1927, showing Sex, Occupation and Destination.—

	Via Ocean ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males.....	58,391	10,126	68,517
Adult females.....	28,386	4,859	33,245
Children under eighteen.....	22,204	4,962	27,166
	108,981	19,947	128,928
Occupation—			
Farming Class—			
Males.....	47,135	4,235	51,370
Females.....	5,099	1,029	6,128
Children.....	11,631	1,377	13,008
Labouring Class—			
Males.....	3,815	1,483	5,298
Females.....	708	209	917
Children.....	1,278	221	1,499
Mechanics—			
Males.....	3,722	1,827	5,549
Females.....	1,195	439	1,634
Children.....	814	332	1,146
Trading Class—			
Males.....	1,846	1,204	3,050
Females.....	888	466	1,354
Children.....	529	246	775
Mining Class—			
Males.....	477	130	607
Females.....	93	10	103
Children.....	135	6	141
Female domestic servants.....	12,928	431	13,359
Other classes—			
Males.....	1,396	1,247	2,643
Females.....	7,475	2,275	9,750
Children.....	7,817	2,780	10,597
DESTINATION—			
Nova Scotia.....	1,698	105	1,803
New Brunswick.....	1,130	194	1,324
Prince Edward Island.....	168	39	207
Quebec.....	12,794	2,989	15,783
Ontario.....	31,976	7,252	39,228
Manitoba.....	35,432	980	36,412
Saskatchewan.....	10,014	2,855	12,869
Alberta.....	9,377	3,526	12,903
British Columbia.....	6,373	1,992	8,365
Northwest Territories and Y.T.....	18	13	31
Not given.....	1	2	3

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Unincorporated Union has no Standing in Ontario Courts

On the 11th day of February, 1928, a lengthy judgment was delivered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Raney in the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario in the case of *Polakoff, et al v. Winters Garment Company, et al.* This action was brought by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, an unincorporated labour union, and three other local labour unions who were joined as co-plaintiffs, against the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association, an incorporated body, the members of which are Toronto manufacturers of ladies garments, and one of the manufacturers added as a co-defendant. The action was to enforce an agreement in writing in the nature of a collective bargain, made in February, 1925, by way of settlement of disputes between the local manufacturers and the local unions.

Mr. Justice Raney dismissed the action on the grounds that the plaintiffs, the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, is an illegal organization, and because of its illegality, incapable of maintaining this action or, for that matter, any other civil action in an Ontario court. The learned judge, in his reasons for judgment, set out in detail the history of legislation in England, Canada and Ontario as applied to trade unions in that province, and was of the opinion that because of lack of provincial legislation, the law applicable to trade unions in Ontario is the law applicable to trade unions as it existed in England and was introduced into the province of Ontario on the 15th day of October, 1792 (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1927, c. 130), and as it was declared in *Hornby v. Close* (1867) 2 L.R., Q.B., 153, and *Farrer v. Close* (1869) L.R., 4 Q.B., 602, wherein it was held that the labour unions were illegal organizations, their rules in relation to strikes being in restraint of trade and therefore against public policy. This rule of law is further set out in a judgment of the House of Lords in *Russell v. the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters* (1912) A.C. 421, which case Mr. Justice Raney felt bound to follow. *Starr v. Chase*,* 1924, S.C.R. 495, in which the Supreme Court of Canada, on an appeal from Manitoba, upheld the right of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to bring an action in the Manitoba courts is distinguished on the grounds that the courts

in that case found that public policy as known to the law of Manitoba, is not the public policy as set out in the *Russell* case and therefore not the public policy as known to the law of Ontario. There is also a reference in the judgment to the public policy of Canada with respect to trade unions as declared by the enactment of the Trade Unions Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 202, and as approved by the Parliament of Canada in its ratification of the covenant of the League of Nations which includes the various labour clauses enumerated in the judgment. This also is not the public policy of Ontario.

In the course of this judgment Mr. Justice Raney referred to the Trade Unions Act of Canada (R.S.C. 1927, c. 202), and expressed the opinion that as far as that Act gives protection against criminal prosecution the unions are better protected by the Criminal Code of Canada, but as far as it purports to deal with property and civil rights by removing the common law disability of registered trade unions to make contracts, the Act would appear to be clearly *ultra vires*.

An editorial of the *Toronto Globe* states that this judgment opens up a big question, and further, that as a result, the validity of many collective bargains between employers and employees may be subject to attack, and a principle generally accepted in most countries in industrial relations may be discredited in the province of Ontario.

Scope of Male Minimum Wage Order in British Columbia

Leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against a recent decision of the British Columbia Court of Appeal under the Male Minimum Wage Act of the Province is being sought by the defendant, Allen Thrasher, a logging operator in the Prince George District. The earlier stages of this case were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1927, page 1026. Thrasher was sued by Cecil Compton, a cook in a lumber camp, for payment at the rate of 40 cents an hour, this being the minimum rate fixed for the lumber industry by the Board of Adjustment administering the Act. The County Court Judge at Fort George held that the occupation of a cook was not incidental to the lumbering industry and was not covered by the Board's order. On appeal by the plaintiff the Court of Appeal decided that cooks were included and refused to the defendant permission to appeal to a higher court. Thrasher then took steps to obtain from the Privy Council leave to appeal

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to them. The Board of Adjustment will oppose the application, which will be considered early in the present year.

Another case involving the interpretation of the Board's order governing the lumbering industry was heard at Vancouver, in December, when Mr. Justice Cayley, held that the order did not apply to cooks' "flunkies" (dish washers, etc.), though it might be held to apply to the cooks themselves. It is stated that the Board will take any action that may be necessary to secure the application of the Act to all workers connected with the lumbering industry.

Reasonable Care Must be Exercised by Workman

This was an Appeal by the defendant from the judgment of Mr. Justice Orde, J.A. (32 Ontario Weekly Notes 241). The appeal was heard by the First Divisional Court of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Chief Justice Mulock, and Judges Magee, Hodgins, Ferguson and Grant. Judgment was delivered on January 16, 1928.

Chief Justice Mulock, in a written judgment, said that there was upon the defendant's premises a ladder, 25 feet high, which it was the daily duty of the plaintiff to ascend and descend, and at the base of which was a concrete floor. For the plaintiff's safety, these conditions required the latter to be maintained in a reasonably safe state. The defendant, a farmer, must have realized it to be his duty to see that it was safe. A week before the accident he ascended it "and saw nothing wrong with it;" he made it his "practice to look around that work at least once a week." Any reasonable person would have realized that, as the plaintiff seized the rungs when ascending or descending this upright ladder, there would be a pressure away from the ladder which would have a tendency to pull out the nails in the rungs, and that it was imprudent not to adopt from time to time reasonable means to counteract such pressure in order to prevent injury to the plaintiff. It would have been evident to any reasonably careful person that failure to adopt such means to prevent the nails drawing out would be likely to endanger the plaintiff's safety.

The happening of the accident showed that the ladder was not in a safe condition. This any reasonably careful man on proper examination would have discovered. Even if the ladder when built was reasonably safe, there was a time-limit to its safety, and the defendant was not entitled to neglect proper inspection and necessary repair until the happening of an accident. It had been for two years in use;

the effect must have been to loosen gradually the hold of the nails in the wood. During the whole of that period, so far as appeared, the defendant did not make any sufficient inspection of its condition; and it was a fair inference that, even if the ladder was originally safe, it had in the course of time become unsafe.

It was competent for the trial Judge, sitting as a jury, to take all these circumstances into consideration in determining whether or not the defendant had failed in his duty to the plaintiff; and he found that at the time of the accident the ladder was unsafe and the defendant was negligent in leaving it in that condition. The Chief Justice agreed with that finding and was of opinion that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

The Appeal was dismissed, Mr. Justice Ferguson, dissenting. Ontario-Hurley v. Boyce. 33 Ontario Weekly Notes 287.

No Appeal from Decision of Compensation Board on Question of Fact

This case concerned the question of the application of section 35 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick, which provides as follows:—

"An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court, Appeal Division, from any final decision of the Board upon any question as to its jurisdiction or upon any question of law, but said appeal shall be taken only by permission of a judge of the Supreme Court, etc."

The town of Bathurst, in order to carry out repairs to its waterworks system, arranged with an engineering company that the company should rent to the town a diving apparatus which it owned, and should permit one of its employees, D. Crosby, to leave his employment for a time and to work for the town as a diver. While engaged in this work Crosby was accidentally killed. His widow made a claim for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, but the Board disallowed the claim on the ground that the deceased as an employee did not come within the scope of Part I of the Act.

A judge of the Supreme Court granted permission to appeal against this decision. He said: "It seems to me that whether he (the deceased) was a workman or an independent contractor, or one who had entered into a contract of service or a contract for service involves a question of law and is not merely a question of fact, for in the view I take of the case, without attempting to decide the matter definitely, I am of the opinion that if he was a workman under the definition contained in the Act there is substantial ground for an appeal."

The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board, holding that there was no appeal from the Board's decision on the question whether an injury has arisen out of an employment covered by the Act. The judgment cited section 33 of the Act, which provides that "the decisions and findings of the Board upon all questions of law and fact shall be final and conclusive," and proceeds to enumerate the questions which are to be regarded as "questions of fact," the first question on this list being as to whether or not an injury has arisen in the course of an employment within the scope of the Act.

(*New Brunswick—Town of Bathurst versus Workmen's Compensation Board**).

No Payment Due for Work Requiring to be Re-done

The owner of a house in Saskatchewan contracted with a workman for the stuccoing of the house and for repairing the chimney. The workman not having received payment for this work, sought to recover the sum of \$104.80. The defendant stated that the plaintiff agreed to stucco the house in a workmanlike manner, and to do a "first class job" in every respect, and alleged that the work was actually done in such a negligent and careless manner as to be useless. He alleged further that through the plaintiff's negligence he had lost the material supplied by him for the work to the value of \$213.52, and he counter-claimed for this amount, for loss of time in hauling the material to his farm, and for general damages. The trial court accepted the evidence showing that the work was done in an unworkmanlike manner, and that it would require to be done over again. It therefore found that the defendant

*Dominion Law Reports, 1928, 1, page 114.

was entitled to recover \$213.42 in specific damages, and about \$25 in general damages. The plaintiff having appealed, the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal affirmed the decision of the lower court, except in regard to general damages, which were held to be not recoverable in an action for breach of contract unless it can be shown that there has been an element of loss which cannot be estimated. The Appeal Court held, however, that where work under a contract has been so badly done that it requires to be done again, the contractor is not entitled to be paid anything therefor, and the contractee is entitled to recover the amount spent by him on materials wasted by the contractor.

(*Saskatchewan-Evans versus Draper**)

Wage Agreement Proved Valid by Acceptance of its Terms

Appeal was taken by the defendant from the decision of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench, reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 823. The Manitoba Court of Appeal affirmed the decision of the lower court, with a slight variation as to the amount of the defendant's net profits which had been allowed to the plaintiff. The judgment affirmed that a company which has accepted the services of an employee, not an officer or shareholder of the company, for a long time, and paid him wages and a bonus regularly, will not be allowed to contest the contract of employment on the ground that it was entered into by the president, who was also the manager, without proper authority.

(*Manitoba-Bloomfield versus Monarch Over-all Company***)

*Dominion Law Reports, 1927, 4, page 1079.

**Dominion Law Reports, 1927, 4, page 1137.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

AN increase was noted in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected to some extent by inventory shut-downs, and more so, by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. Employment, however, was in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any other year of the record. This statement is based upon returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,223 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. The staffs of these firms on February 1 aggregated 839,604 persons, as compared with 827,711 on January 1. This increase, which was more extensive than on the corresponding date in 1927 or 1926, caused the index (with January, 1920, as the base equal to 100) to stand at 100.8, while in the preceding month it was 99.5, and on February 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 95.4, 90.7, 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively. The returns are representative of employment in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a small decline in the volume of business transacted in January, as indicated by average daily placements, chiefly owing to a reduction in logging, which more than offset increases in construction and maintenance of railways and highways. At the beginning of February, 1928, the percentage of unemployed members registered by local trade unions stood at 6.8 contrasted with percentages of 6.6 at the beginning of January and with 6.4 at the beginning of February, 1927. The percentage for February is based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,668 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 176,421 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.03 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$11.19 for January; \$11.23 for February, 1927;

\$11.50 for February, 1926; \$10.93 for February, 1925; \$10.75 for February, 1924; \$10.53 for February, 1923; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.54 for February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was slightly lower at 150.8 for February, as compared with 151.2 for January; 150.1 for February, 1927; 162.0 for February, 1926; 164.7 for February, 1925; 156.8 for February, 1924; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 238.8 for February, 1920; and 200.5 for February, 1919.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in February, 1928, was less than during January, 1928, and also less than in February, 1927. Seven disputes were in existence as some time or other during the month, involving 232 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 5,103 working days. Corresponding figures for January, 1928, were: 9 disputes, 500 workpeople and 8,154 working days; and for February, 1927, ten disputes, 410 workpeople and 6,403 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

During February the Department received reports from three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with disputes involving (1) the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company; (2) Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited; and (3) the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and certain of the employees respectively. One new application for the establishment of a board was received. In connection with one of the applications reported last month a new agreement was reached between the parties concerned in the dispute through the mediation of the Department of Labour. A full account of recent proceedings under the act will be found at page 251.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923.

The action of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association in withdrawing its stop-list and ceasing operations immediately after the publication of the Commissioner's report in October last was referred to by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on February 20, 1928, in answering a question asked by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth. The extract from Hansard is as follows:—

Mr. WOODSWORTH (Winnipeg North Centre): What action has been taken or does the Government propose to take to protect the public against the operations of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association?

Mr. HEENAN: An investigation under the Combines Investigation Act was made into the operations of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association as an alleged combine of manufacturers and wholesale and retail druggists established to fix minimum resale prices on certain proprietary medicines and toilet articles. The Commissioner, Mr. L. V. O'Connor, reported, on October 24, 1927, that the association was operating against the public interest. Immediately after the publication of this report the association withdrew its stop-list and ceased operations.

Methods of conciliation in labour disputes in the United States were described recently by Mr. J. A. Moffitt, of the United States Conciliation Service. During the fiscal year 1926-7 the mediation of the Service was acceptable to employers and workers in 551 industrial disputes. In 447 of these cases commissioners of conciliation were successful in securing an amicable settlement almost immediately, by means of conferences. Some of the disputes were settled by co-operation with state or local agencies and civic committees. The commissioners failed in 61 cases only to suggest or arrange settlements to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. The number of disputes in the industrial field is comparatively small when it is considered that there are approximately 24,800,000 actual earners of wages in the United States, including skilled and semi-skilled workers, labourers and servants. Including people engaged in clerical and office work the total is about 31,500,000, and with all persons gainfully employed it rises to a grand total of about 42,000,000 persons. A lessening in the violence and harshness formerly accompanying disputes is noted by Mr. Moffitt. "Here and there in a few industries 'he says,' they still cling to some of the ways of the past, but I believe that the time is at hand when we shall soon see a great majority of our industrial differences settled by joint negotiation and conference while work progresses, and man

and manager maintain a friendly attitude during the negotiation of a contract or settlement of a dispute."

Describing the recent changes in the mutual relations of employers and workpeople, Mr. Moffitt points out that in former days it was a common thing for workers to oppose any innovations in the factory in which they worked, and the management was often unwilling to give consideration to any plans put forward by the employees, each believing that only selfish interest guided the actions of the other. It was the fashion for the employer to oppose every request for an adjustment in wage rates or the betterment of working conditions, and it was the general attitude of the workers to look with disfavour on any changes suggested by the management. "We have gone a long distance since this condition prevailed, 'Mr. Moffitt states'; today we have a different idea as to the rights of workers and management, but for the most part it has been an awakening to the fundamental fact that satisfactory productivity depends not only on managerial efficiency and intelligent labour, but more than all else on harmony, good will, and co-operation. Good management now believes in well paid workers, employed under the very best of working and sanitary conditions."

Number of Old Age Pensioners in British Columbia

The attorney-general of British Columbia stated in the provincial legislature on February 2, that up to that date 3,208 applications had been received for old age pensions in the province (an account of the payment of the first pension was given in the December issue, page 1272). Of these applications 2,254 were granted by the Workmen's Compensation Board (which has charge of this work), 1,435 of the applicants receiving the maximum pension of \$240 a year, the remainder receiving partial pensions. The claims of 106 applicants were rejected, the reason for rejection being, in 17 cases, a yearly income in excess of \$365; in 21 cases, that the applicant had not yet reached the required age of 70 years; in 6 cases, that children residing in the home were able to support the applicant as required by the Parents' Maintenance Act; in 47 cases, that the applicant was not resident in Canada for the 20 years preceding the application; and in 15 cases, that the applicant was not resident in the province for the past five years. The estimated yearly cost to the province under the Act and its regulations is given as \$300,000. If the age limit were reduced from 70 to 65 years it is estimated that the cost of the system to the province would be advanced to \$650,000.

Workmen's Compensation in Quebec.

In accordance with the intimation contained in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present session (LABOUR GAZETTE,

February, page 103) a new bill dealing with workmen's compensation was introduced in the legislature of the Province of Quebec on February 22. The proposed measure, when it becomes law, will repeal the Act passed in 1926, which would otherwise have taken effect on April 1, 1928. The new Act resembles the act of 1926 in some of its features, but contains many provisions that are two-thirds new. The per cent compensation is retained, but with a provision in cases of permanent total incapacity held at a maximum of \$10,000 of capital. An important change in the table of scale for permanent partial incapacity is attached to the bill. Employers will be permitted to insure the life companies, or mutual companies, or provide their own insurance by satisfying the Provincial Treasurer of their ability to meet the conditions. The act is to apply to accidents happening in specified industries. Those not specified will not come under the act unless the employers to whom the act does not apply enter into a written agreement with their employees and agree to the conditions of the act and to the regulations to be specified.

Supplementing the main Act, a bill to provide for the creation of a Workmen's Compensation Commission was introduced on the following day by the Hon. A. Galipault, Minister of Public Works and Labour. The Commission will be composed of three members, with headquarters in the city of Quebec. They will be named by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The president will receive \$10,000 a year, and the other commissioners will be paid \$8,000 a year. It is provided that the commission shall be the only authority "having jurisdiction to interpret, administer, apply and carry out the Workmen's Compensation Act," and the present act. It is provided that without restriction the commission is to have jurisdiction to the exclusion of every other tribunal, and without appeal, in all matters connected with the awarding of the allowances and compensation provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act. There is to be provision made for prevention, as for example, it is enacted that "the commission may, moreover, on complaint to it or on its own initiative exercise a power of supervision, control and direction over the establishments subjected to the Workmen's Compensation Act, with a view to preventing workmen's accidents, and, for such purpose, it shall itself have the right to visit and inspect such establishments or cause them to be visited and inspected by a person named

by it, and it may order the owners and employers to take such precautionary measures, as it deems proper." It is provided that "it shall also be the duty of the commissioners to promote rehabilitation of injured workmen and to take such measures as it may deem proper to aid in the re-establishment of such workmen in industry in the province."

The commission is to have the powers of the Superior Court in the matter of summoning witnesses, but is not obliged to follow the ordinary rules of evidence in civil matters, and "may by all legal means which it seems best, inquire into the matters the investigation whereof is attributed to it."

Full details of the new legislation will be given in a future issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act amended.

Important changes in the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) are proposed in a government bill introduced in the provincial legislature

during March. Among other proposed amendments the rate of compensation, based on the workmen's rate of wages, is raised from 62½ to 66½ per cent, and the waiting period is reduced from ten to three days. A full account of the amending act will be given in a future issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, the provincial government last year appointed a special committee, composed of five representative employers, five representatives of employees and five members of the Legislative Assembly (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 700). The recommendations of the committee are summarized as follows:—

The request of labour that so-called industrial ailments should be compensated in the same way as accidents is disallowed.

The question of a contribution by the Government towards the cost of administration is left over.

The proposal of a right of appeal made by the railway companies is rejected.

The proposal to increase the wage base from \$2,000 to \$2,500 is rejected.

It is recommended to the Compensation Board that wilful or culpable failure to use safeguards provided by the employer, should be considered wilful misconduct.

The section of the Act making frost bites compensable is disapproved.

The proposal that a previously existing disease should be considered as a factor in determining the amount of compensation is rejected.

It is recommended that compensation should be computed on average earnings, not by the day, week or month, but for the 12 months prior to the accident.

It is recommended that silicosis should be added to the list of industrial diseases.

A three-day absolute waiting period (*i.e.*, no compensation for the first three days in any event) is recommended.

Funeral expenses to be increased from \$100 to \$125.

Payments to widows to be increased from \$35 to \$40 a month.

The scale of compensation to remain at 62½ per cent.

Weekly minimum to remain at \$10.

It is recommended that the Compensation Board should compensate and report upon the question of rehabilitation of injured workmen.

The contribution by the workmen to the cost of medical aid to be left unchanged.

A memorandum which was submitted to the Committee by the Alberta Federation of Labour was given in the issue of the GAZETTE for January, page 23.

Problem of industrial accidents in Manitoba.

The Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board have asked the provincial government to undertake a direct investigation into the problem of accident prevention. The industrial accident rate in the province is found to have remained during 1927 at the same high level as in the preceding year, when it appeared that the limit of the funds at the board's disposal was reached, and an advance in the rates of assessment was unavoidable (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, pages 393 and 634). The board's report for 1927, which was tabled in the provincial legislature on February 22, states that unless the whole problem of accident prevention is attacked systematically, increases in the rates of assessment on industries in the province are inevitable.

The creation of a provincial Department of Labour to take the place of the existing Bureau of Labour is announced as one of the government measures to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly at its present session (The functions of the Bureau of Labour were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1925, page 355). It may be noted that the legislative program submitted to the government on the eve of the session by the provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada included a proposal for the creation

of a Labour Department, with a minister and deputy minister (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1928, page 167).

Mothers' Allowance Legislation in Canada

A valuable study by Mr. J. L. Cohen of "Mothers' Allowance Legislation in Canada", containing a review of the existing provincial acts, and a proposed standard act eliminating certain defects in some of these acts, has been published at Toronto by the MacMillan Company. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in a preface to the work deprecates the want of unity in Canada in regard to legislation which should be of a national character, this inconsistency being the result of the division of legislative authority between the federal and provincial governments. However, he believes that mothers' allowances have had beneficial results that cannot be measured by the amount of the money expended. For example, "it has been possible to enforce more strictly the education acts, especially so far as compulsory attendance at schools is concerned, and to eliminate to a considerable degree the curse of child labour in industry. In these ways the children themselves are benefited considerably, fuller education equipping them more fully for the battle of life. Labour has also benefited, though in a more indirect way. The removal of the necessity of these mothers and children to seek industrial employment has enlarged the opportunity of work for others and made somewhat easier the maintenance of higher standards of working conditions, etc."

Mr. Cohen examines in detail the provisions of the five provinces having this type of legislation, namely Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan. Referring in passing to the gaps in the mothers' allowances in Canada, he finds difficulty in explaining the failure of the eastern provinces to co-operate in the movement, especially in view of the fact that 44 out of the 48 states of the American Union, as well as Alaska and Hawaii, have enacted legislation of this type.

The main features of the respective provincial acts are grouped together in successive chapters, and a comparison of the various provisions is facilitated further by a tabular summary of existing Canadian laws.

The writer lays stress on the vital importance of having an adequate administrative board, preference being given to the system followed in three provinces of appointing a representative body. He suggests that some agency should be formed to further active co-

operation and periodic consultation between the administrators of Mothers' Allowance Acts in the various provinces. This might be done, he thinks, under the auspices of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, but the semi-governmental character of the work would seem to require a separate means of consultation, by way of conferences and discussions in addition to the activities of the Canadian Child Welfare Council.

Mr. Cohen's recommendations in regard to mothers' allowance legislation include a relaxing of some of the disabilities which in some provinces hinder the application of the Act to all families in need of assistance, and an extension of all the Acts to include foster mothers; uniformity in regard to residence qualifications; elimination of the requirement of British citizenship on the part of the parents; payment of an allowance to a family with only one dependent child; amendment of all provincial acts enabling the Board, in its discretion, to increase the amount of allowance above the statutory limit in special circumstances.

Finally, Mr. Cohen considers that complete public records of statistics and policy of operation should be regularly maintained and published.

Recent wage movement in various countries.

In the February issue of the *International Labour Review*, published monthly by the International Labour Office, Geneva, J. H. Richardson, M.A., Ph.D., of the

Research Division of the International Labour Office, contributes an article entitled "Some Aspects of Recent Wage Movements and Tendencies in Various Countries." Dr. Richardson states that his review of general wage movements and tendencies has indicated that, even allowing for the reduction in hours of labour since 1914, labour productivity per head in certain countries is definitely higher than before the war, especially in the United States. In European countries the unstable monetary and political conditions and the tariff restrictions of recent years have artificially diverted industrial and commercial developments from their natural channels. The deflationist countries have suffered severe depression, and their relatively high wages for full-time work have been largely counterbalanced by an exceptionally large volume of unemployment. In countries where inflation has been practised industrial and commercial activity has been stimulated and there has been little unemployment; money wages, however, have not kept pace with the rise in the cost of living.

The writer points out that a continuance in Europe of the stability of 1927 will permit of a steady restoration of equilibrium in wage and price relations, which are not likely to return to the pre-war ratios, and that the increases in productivity witnessed during recent years in the United States indicate the probability of real wages above the pre-war level also in other countries. He considers that there is every reason to believe that to some extent at least Europe will benefit from industrial changes on the lines of those in the United States, and that the economic *rapprochement* and reduction of tariff barriers foreshadowed by the World Economic Conference of 1927 will facilitate the permanent improvement of real wage standards.

Progress of public health insurance and medical aid.

Proposals to establish public systems of health insurance and medical aid are now being considered in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. The January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 3) had a reference to the progress of this movement in British Columbia. The Premier, the Hon. Dr. MacLean, stated in the legislature on January 26 that the government had received requests for legislation from municipalities, trade unions and other bodies, and that the proposal was being seriously considered. The Alberta Legislature, on February 29, adopted a resolution proposed by Mr. Fred White, leader of the labour group, as follows:—

Resolved, that the Government should cause an inquiry to be made for the purpose of enquiring into legislation now in force in any country and suggested legislation and proposals having for their object the provision of any medical or surgical service to the people as a public service; the nature and extent of such service and the efficiency thereof; the cost thereby entailed on the public funds and the financial arrangements for the payment thereof; the feasibility of adopting with or without notification any such legislation or proposals in the Province of Alberta having regard to prevalent conditions and circumstances, and the probable cost; such report shall be completed in order that it can be submitted to this legislature at the next session.

In Saskatchewan, the People's Forum at Regina heard an address from Mr. Louis Rosenberg advocating the establishment of a state scheme of free medical examination for everybody annually, free hospital and convalescent treatment, with free medicine, a free nursing service and travelling clinics on trains throughout the province.

In the *New Republic* (New York) of February 29, Dr. Alice S. Cutler, formerly an industrial physician, points out that workmen's

compensation laws require to be supplemented by a general system of public medical aid. She found by experience that the compensation laws tend to displace elderly and infirm employees, who are left without the means to obtain medical treatment. "Sickness," she says, "is becoming a financial disaster to thousands of people of moderate means, from which it may take them years to recover on account of the ever-increasing burden of keeping well." Dr. Cutler refers to the long lives of inmates of mental hospitals as being the outcome of constant medical supervision, and asks: "If the state gives these unfortunates such splendid free medical attention, why not give the same medical care to normal people, who cannot afford the actual cost of scientific examinations?"

Progress of the eight-hour day movement.

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva, in its issue of February 13th refers to a series of official reports which are being published by the Minister of Labour of France on the effects of the eight-hour day on production and labour in French industries. These reports show that in the china, biscuit, and tanning industries in France, the application of the eight-hour day has been followed by a development of production, due to increased efforts by the workers, better discipline, better utilization of labour and improved internal organization in the factory.

Reference was made in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the satisfactory results obtained by the introduction of the eight-hour day in various other industries in France.

Mention is also made in the same issue of *Industrial Labour Information* of the fact that the eight-hour day has been reintroduced in the blast furnaces and works, iron foundries and certain other branches of the metal industry in Polish Upper Silesia and that trade unions in Greece have called on the Government to apply the Eight-Hour Act to the liberal professions and lithography, also that an enquiry made by the German trade unions reveals a continuing tendency towards reduction of hours in many industries in Germany.

Proposed development of rehabilitation legislation

The American Association for Labour Legislation recently proposed certain lines of policy which should be followed in order to establish on a permanent basis the already widely accepted principle of the vocational rehabilitation of workers injured in industry. The

last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 104, contained a note on the progress of this movement in Canada. The association actively promoted the "Fess-Kenyon" law of 1920, providing for federal and state co-operation in this matter, and for the inclusion of industrial cripples along with the military cripples who were already provided for (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1920, page 1905). That act authorized a federal appropriation of one million dollars annually to encourage the individual states to undertake the work of rehabilitation. The federal act has since been accepted by forty-one states, only seven states being now without rehabilitation legislation. The association now points out that "seven years of progress under federal co-operation in vocational rehabilitation of industrial cripples has brought us to the point where action must be taken and policies fixed so as to carry on the work into the future on a uniformly high level of effectiveness." The lines of future policy, in the opinion of the association, should include the adoption by all states of special funds under workmen's compensation laws to protect employers of rehabilitated persons against any added compensation costs in "second injury" cases; general acceptance of the essential policy of "administering vocational rehabilitation in close connection with workmen's compensation; emphasis should be laid upon *rehabilitation*, avoiding any tendency to confine this service within the scope of education alone; a searching, sympathetic, constructive survey of the results thus far under vocational rehabilitation legislation.

Report of Committee on Rationalization of British Industry

Progress has been made in the movement in Great Britain to give effect to various recommendations made by the World Economic Conference which was held at Geneva last May under the auspices of the League of Nations (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 769). The conference recommended that industry should be "rationalized," that is, reorganized so as to secure the least possible waste of effort or material. Subsequently a British Committee was appointed, representing about 60 industrial and technical associations. This committee presented its first report at a general meeting of the association held recently in London, under the chairmanship of Sir William Mackenzie. It was decided to continue the conferences at half-yearly intervals and to develop a greater degree of co-operative action of an unofficial character before any attempt is made to establish a national body which will definitely

co-ordinate the activities of the associations bearing on the subject of rationalization. The committee will act meanwhile as a link between the organizations. One of the first undertakings will be the publication of a directory of industrial management.

The objects to be achieved by the conference are the following: (a) Increased publicity as to the activities of the various organizations and as to the directions in which the discoveries and methods of modern science may be applied to the problems of industrial management with practical results; (b) closer contact between men in industry occupying positions of responsibility and the various organizations bearing on rationalization; (c) direction of the attention of existing organizations to the question of rationalization and to the development of such of their activities as contribute to the study and application of rationalization principles; (d) the fostering of the idea of co-operation between existing organizations in the co-ordination of their efforts regarding rationalization.

Co-operation in printing industry in Great Britain

A note in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 102) referred to the results of ten years' experience of "Whitley" joint industrial councils, and to the sug-

gestion that these councils, in order to succeed, should deal not only with employment conditions, but with the general problems of the industry. The extent of the field covered by a successful council is shown by the recommendation made a month ago by the Joint Industrial Council of the printing and allied trades, that there should be "mutual agreement and hearty co-operation" in trying to carry out the following program:—

1. Employers should be urged to improve the efficiency of their works by scrapping old and installing new machinery and adopting improved methods of organization and production of every kind.

2. Modern time-saving machinery, the costing system, paper standardization, and other methods of simplification reduce the cost of production, are beneficial to all concerned, and should be generally adopted. Employees should co-operate with the employers in the use of these methods.

3. In view of the temporary loss of employment which in some instances has been known to follow the introduction of time-saving machines, employers are recommended, when machinery of a new type is introduced, to endeavour to retain all their employees by transfer to other duties. This suggestion is

not intended to interfere with any of the recognized lines of demarcation.

4. All Works Advisory Committee should be formed in all offices where the number of the employees makes the formation of such a committee practicable.

5. Employees should be encouraged to make suggestions for improving the methods of working and the amenities of the factory. The Works Advisory Committee should be the natural and proper channel through which suggestions by workers should be made. Employees making suggestions which are adopted by the employers should be suitably rewarded.

6. When possible, additional day labour, double shifts, or night shifts should be engaged instead of working avoidable persistent overtime.

7. Work in the printing trade is largely seasonal, and large consumers, all public authorities, and the stationery office should be persuaded to place their orders earlier, and, as far as practicable, in slack season.

8. Wherever possible, the education authorities, the employers, and the trade unions should jointly arrange classes for unemployed workers, so that they may improve their efficiency and be instructed in the latest developments in their trade.

The European coal crisis, 1926-27.

The February number of "*International Labour Review*," the monthly publication of the International Labour Office, contains an

article entitled "The European Coal Crisis, 1926-1927," by Dr. Mack Eastman, formerly professor of history in the University of British Columbia, and now attached to the Research Division of the International Labour Office, Geneva. This article is a sequel to an earlier one which appeared in the May 1926 issue of the same publication under the title "International Aspects of the Coal Question" and which was referred to in the LABOUR GAZETTE of November, 1926, at pages 1048-9. Dr. Eastman shows that between May, 1926, and December, 1927, the wheel turned full circle from overproduction to threatened shortage and back to overproduction. The effect of the seven-months industrial struggle in Britain on the coal situation in Germany, Belgium, France, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and other European countries is discussed and it is shown that Britain, Germany, Belgium and finally France were all suffering from national coal crises whose causes and effects were international.

In his previous article Dr. Eastman outlined the various international agreements, remedies, programs and "solutions" which had been more

or less hopefully advocated up to that time. Unfortunately for the coal industries and mine workers of Europe little progress has been accomplished in this direction. The British attitude towards an international coal treaty in the near future has been for the most part lukewarm or hostile. Although the miners' leaders have been generally favourable to the principle of some eventual international arrangement, provided it involve the levelling upwards of general working conditions to the highest point already anywhere attained, nevertheless they seem to feel that nothing worth while can be accomplished until after the nationalization of British mines. But whatever may be the opinion of labour leaders, the attitude of the coal owners of the United Kingdom towards every suggestion of international co-operation in coal was consistently and uncompromisingly negative, especially after the great stoppage, and the organs of coal owners' opinion stood firm for free competition, and for unrestricted output and export.

After glancing at the international "solutions" still under discussion in 1927, Dr. Eastman states that it is clear that even the most internationally-minded observers, whether in Britain or on the Continent, have come to the conclusion that the next step forward would consist in the frank adoption in Britain of the policy of "rationalization" in the most comprehensive sense of that word—a policy already applied with wonderful thoroughness in the major basins of Germany and only to a lesser degree in those of Poland and France. "At the close of 1927 the drift in Britain was towards the abandonment of unintelligent pits; towards the reduction of the number of miners by pensioning off the old, or refusing entrance to the very young, and by transferring the remaining surplus no one knew where; toward more intensive and wholesale research into oil extraction, pulverisation, gasification, low-temperature carbonization, and general scientific utilization of coal and its by-products, with the help of privately endowed or Government-aided institutes; committees, or bureaux; toward greater control of prices or of output or of exports; toward further mechanisation, standardization, and modernization; toward some measure of unification or centralization, whether national or regional; in short, toward that general rationalization which Germany had already realized, and which each coal-producing nation must realize according to its own particular genius, needs, and circumstances. Not until then will the possibility and desirability of international agreements as to hours, prices, markets, output, or exports enter the realm of practical politics."

**Bill to
establish
Civil Service
Councils**

A bill was introduced in the House of Commons on January 30 by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P. (Winnipeg North), to permit of the establishment by the Government of national and departmental councils composed of an equal number of Dominion government officials chosen by the government and of representatives of the employees comprising the Dominion public service. Provision is made in the bill also for the creation of a board of appeal composed of three members, for civil servants, against suspension or dismissal or against claims of unjust treatment.

Mr. Woodsworth's bill was referred to the Industrial and International Relations Committee of the House of Commons for examination and report. Meetings of this committee were held on February 29, March 5, 8 and 13, at which an opportunity was given to representatives of various organizations of civil servants to state their views in reference to the desirability of establishing Civil Service Councils, and also of eliciting their views in relation to the particular plan which is set out in Mr. Woodsworth's bill. The hearings on this subject had not been completed when the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE went to press.

**Increase in
productivity
of labour**

In his last annual report, Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics, refers to the remarkable conditions revealed by the inquiries already made by the Bureau into the subject of productivity of labour or "one-man-hour output." He states that it was only within the past twelve months that the Bureau has extended its inquiries into wages and cost of living for the purpose of ascertaining what value the employer gets for the money he pays in wages. The report points out that "the increased output per man-hour in a given industry may have been due to more skilful and efficient labour, to new inventions, improved machinery, superior management, or any one of a number of factors; but the bureau makes no attempt to determine the relative importance of these factors."

Thus far the bureau has been able to construct productivity indexes for 11 industries. These have shown increases in output per man-hour from 1914 to 1925, as follows: Iron and steel, 59 per cent; boots and shoes, 6 per cent; leather tanning, 26 per cent; slaughtering and meat packing, 27 per cent; petroleum refining, 83 per cent; paper and pulp manu-

facturing, 34 per cent; cement manufacturing, 61 per cent; automobiles, 172 per cent; rubber tires, 211 per cent; flour milling, 36 per cent; and sugar refining, 28 per cent. For the most part the period covered is that from 1914 to 1925, though occasionally it has been possible to make indexes further back, to 1909 or earlier. In no industry has there failed to be an advance in productivity between 1914 and 1925, while in some the output per man-hour has been doubled and even tripled in the last 10 years. Dr. Stewart points out that the bare measurement of productivity must be supplemented by analysis of the reasons for changes which are discovered "in order that the statistical results may not be misused by those economic groups desiring to claim the larger share of the credit for greater efficiency. The bureau is therefore ascertaining and measuring the causes of increased output per man-hour by means of these special field studies."

Lawyers' services for poor clients.

Mr. John Queen, a labour member of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, recently suggested that a "people's counsel" should be appointed by the provincial authority to advise any person who may be unable to pay a lawyer's fees as to his rights under the law in regard to such matters as the garnisheeing of wages, etc. This suggestion is in line with the opinion of the Hon. Chief Justice W. H. Taft, of the United States Supreme Court, which was quoted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1926, page 532. "I think," said the Chief Justice, "that we shall have to come, and ought to come, to the creation in every criminal court of the office of public defender, and that he should be paid out of the treasury of the county or the state. I think, too, that there should be a department in every large city, and probably in the state, which shall be sufficiently equipped to offer legal advice and legal service in suits and defences in all civil cases, but especially in small claims courts, in courts of domestic relations, and in other forums of the plain people."

A similar proposal was made in the Saskatchewan Legislature in February, when Mr. J. T. M. Anderson, representative for Saskatoon, inquired concerning the government's policy in regard to poor persons involved in criminal action. The Attorney General replied as follows:—

"It has long been the practice of the judges, if they find the prisoner, owing to poverty, to be undefended in any case of exceptional difficulty, to ask some counsel to undertake his defence. Under such circumstances if the

judge fixes a counsel fee within the tariff in criminal cases and requests the Department to pay the same it is the practice to do so. In cases in which a request is made to the Attorney-General's Department by the defence previous to the trial of a criminal case that the department procure the attendance of witnesses for the defence on the ground that the accused is without funds to procure their attendance, it is required that an affidavit be submitted to the department by the defence. After such an affidavit has been submitted to the department, if it appears that the accused is without funds and any of the witnesses are necessary and material witnesses, the agent of the Attorney-General is then authorized to subpoena such witness or witnesses at the same rate to which Crown witnesses are entitled to be paid for attending at a criminal trial."

Accidents reported to the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board in February numbered 904, 8 of which were fatalities.

On February 22 the Legislative Assembly of Alberta by a vote of 34 to 15 defeated a motion introduced by the labour group asking the Provincial Government to bring in legislation during the present session giving effect within the province to the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, passed by the Parliament of the Dominion in 1927.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening session of the Legislature of New Brunswick contained the following statement in reference to the possible future participation of this province in the federal Old Age Pensions Act of 1927. "I hope that we may yet receive some assurance of increased assistance from the Federal Government to the scheme of old age pensions which may enable my government to deal more effectively with the matter than the present resources of the province will admit."

The Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 recently adopted a new rule providing that any case submitted to the Board should have its origin in circumstances occurring within two years previous to the date of such submission. Before its final adoption the proposal to limit the time within which controversies may be referred to the Board was submitted to, and approved by, the Railway Association of Canada and the chief executive officers of the railway brotherhoods, parties to the agreement constituting the Board.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of February was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

There was some demand for workers for the logging industry, which was fairly active. Manufacturing, including the iron and steel group, was fairly active also. For the season, coal mining production was rather favourable. A fair amount of building was being proceeded with at Halifax, although at other points the construction industry was quiet. Transportation was active, while trade was stated to be good. A fair number of women applicants were being placed in domestic work.

The fishing industry in the Province of New Brunswick was fairly active. Logging in this province was fairly quiet, with the winter activity decreasing. While construction was fair at St. John, elsewhere this industry was quiet. Manufacturing industries were operating normally. Trade was good, and while railroad transportation was likewise good winter port activities at St. John were not very brisk.

From the Province of Quebec it was reported that, with the winter logging activities rapidly easing off, the workers in demand for this industry at the different employment offices were for road work in preparation for the logging drives. Conditions in the manufacturing industry were very favourable, particularly at Montreal, while Hull and Three Rivers reported some placements due to industries increasing operations. The demand for building workers was rather slack throughout the province, although Hull and Sherbrooke reported some activity in this direction. Trade was seasonally quiet. Some placements of women domestic workers were being made, with sufficient applicants available to fill vacancies received. Throughout the Province of Quebec conditions seemed better, and snow removal was affording a considerable amount of casual employment.

In the Province of Ontario the demand for farm hands was increasing with the approach of spring. Manufacturing throughout this province seemed to be generally on the increase in so far as activity is concerned. While there was very little demand for help in the building and construction industry, interior work on a number of buildings was keeping a considerable number of tradesmen occupied. The offices in the northern part of the province still reported a continuance of orders for workers for the different branches of the logging and allied industries. Metal mines in the same

district continued to operate normally, and some placements at Cobalt and Timmins were reported. The only outstanding feature of the employment situation as far as women domestic workers was concerned was the usual demand for experienced cooks general.

Orders for farm workers for spring operations had begun to come in to the Manitoba employment offices. Construction and building were fairly active for the season, and a considerable amount of this type of work was in prospect for the spring and summer months. Orders for logging workers had decreased in number. The demand for casual labour was quite small. Trade showed some betterment, particularly in Winnipeg. A small increase in the number of women domestic workers placed was reported.

The demand for farm workers in the Province of Saskatchewan was fairly small, but it was normal for the season. Construction work was rather quiet in this province. From Prince Albert it was reported that men for the logging industry were scarce, although there was a considerable reduction in new orders received toward the end of the month. The demand for women domestic workers was fairly well maintained. While the employment offices reported that the demand for workers of all classes was not very brisk, the employment situation appeared to be rather normal for the season, without any undue volume of unemployment.

The demand for women workers in the Province of Alberta was down to some degree, but it would not seem to be less than usual for the season. Building and construction for the time of year were fairly active. The demand for logging workers continued to be rather good. The coal mining industry was still fairly quiet, but better prospects were in view at some points. Trade continued fair. The women's divisions of the employment offices reported very little activity.

Orders for logging workers in the Province of British Columbia were not very numerous, and those received were easily filled. The mines continued operating on a normal basis, but demands for workers were light. Owing to the fact that the construction industry was experiencing the usual winter dullness, orders for workers of this type were not numerous. Manufacturing continued to be normally busy. Although conditions generally throughout the Coast Province continued to be seasonally quiet, the general situation was not unfavourable for the time of year, and with the coming of spring as improvement was anticipated.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Though still affected to some extent by inventory shut-downs, and more so, by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries, employment at the beginning of February showed an increase exceeding that of the corresponding date in 1927 or 1926. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,223 firms, whose staffs aggregated 839,604 persons, as

compared with 827,711 on January 1. Reflecting this advance, the index stood at 100.8 at the beginning of February, while in the preceding month it was 99.5, and on February 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 95.4, 90.7, 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively.

Reductions were recorded in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the tendency was upward. In the Maritime Prov-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1928		1927		1926	
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		163,934,160	215,452,243	154,509,694	164,071,813	221,582,986
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		79,506,417	83,262,695	74,706,654	78,805,632	81,774,995
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$		82,564,479	130,277,157	78,533,607	84,094,692	138,421,475
Customs duty collected..... \$		11,797,596	13,167,228	11,731,472	11,499,795	12,391,585
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		3,399,113,036	4,274,077,902	2,293,076,943	2,618,830,630	2,843,153,843
Bank clearings..... \$		1,939,000,000	2,381,000,000	1,304,700,000	1,514,200,000	1,746,300,000
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		162,029,910	182,747,019	164,569,084	160,439,558	175,083,324
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,466,081,100	1,444,528,540	1,389,609,017	1,381,474,773	1,372,763,485
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. \$		1,090,011,806	1,082,732,324	959,008,088	962,510,949	970,053,595
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....		228.9	222.1	169.9	162.6	158.1
Preferred stocks.....	121.5	120.6	118.8	104.4	103.1	101.2
Bonds.....	113.0	112.4	112.3	110.3	110.2	110.4
\$Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	150.8	151.2	151.8	150.1	150.6	150.5
\$Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.25	21.41	21.37	21.46	21.59	21.41
†Business failures, number.....	208	210		187	218	
†Business failures, liabilities.. \$	3,940,507	3,260,415		3,196,698	2,875,020	
\$Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures..	100.8	99.5	106.8	95.4	94.8	101.1
*\$Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*6.8	*6.6	*5.2	*6.4	*5.9	*4.7
Immigration.....		3,692	4,566	5,521	4,164	5,415
Building permits..... \$		7,708,904	11,755,566	7,778,552	5,676,537	11,472,131
†Contracts awarded..... \$	25,875,200	20,480,000	36,853,700	19,516,700	16,771,800	13,725,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	64,691	65,006	63,197	50,695	51,717	53,971
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	98,820	84,295	96,248	55,620	58,551	58,493
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,056	4,619	4,353	3,601	3,926	3,804
Coal..... tons		1,683,476	1,866,715	1,375,920	1,561,499	1,922,808
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt. lbs.		773,808	651,649	1,043,849	1,290,824	1,156,645
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		212,560,964		173,536,387	116,628,218	172,704,109
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	256,597	244,448	248,811	241,663	233,849	233,184
(1) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	19,587,484	18,871,671		16,950,687	17,776,837	
(2) Operating expenses..... \$				15,008,958	15,193,915	15,941,578
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		15,320,285	18,767,251	13,367,502	14,435,369	17,791,980
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		13,442,240	17,094,084	11,399,303	12,925,134	16,175,793
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....				2,436,010,697	2,835,824,002	3,365,197,409
Newsprint..... tons		186,721	181,600	151,986	161,724	163,717
Automobiles, passenger.....		6,705	2,277	14,826	11,745	6,052
***Index of physical volume of business.....		††159.6	157.9	139.4	136.8	132.0
Industrial production.....		††161.4	161.5	148.0	151.0	132.4
Manufacturing.....		††148.8	140.6	144.9	145.3	137.5

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. †Maclean Building Review. \$For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending February 25, 1928, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debts. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods. ††Preliminary. (1)Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2)Including lines east of Quebec.

inces, construction and communications reported a falling-off, while logging and lumbering were brisker. In Quebec, manufacturing (especially of iron and steel, pulp and paper, textiles and building materials) showed much improvement, as did also construction and transportation. On the other hand, logging and trade recorded pronounced seasonal curtailment. The situation was decidedly more favourable than on February 1 in earlier years of the record. In Ontario, important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber and pulp and paper divisions. Logging, mining and services also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade, construction, steam railway operation and communications. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing and logging were more active, but considerable shrinkage was recorded in trade, railway construction and transportation. The situation, however, continued better than on the same date in any other year of the record. In British Columbia, there was decided recovery in manufacturing, particularly in lumber mills, and in logging, while transportation was also busier, but construction and trade reported seasonal losses.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor and the other Border Cities, and Vancouver, while Winnipeg showed a general reduction. In Montreal, manufactures registered substantial recovery, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco and building material groups; construction was also considerably busier, but there were marked seasonal losses in trade. In Quebec, manufactures and construction reported improvement, while trade was seasonally slacker. In Toronto, heavy, seasonal decreases took place in trade, but there were greater gains in manufacturing, especially in textiles and iron and steel. In Ottawa, street railway operation was busier, largely owing to snow removal, while trade was seasonally quiet. In Hamilton, the situation showed decided improvement, particularly in the manufacture of textile and iron and steel products, but trade registered curtailment of a seasonal character. In Windsor and the other Border Cities, recovery was indicated, chiefly in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, the number employed showed a contraction, mainly in trade, but manufactures were somewhat busier. In Vancouver, the lumber, food, metal, shipping and construction industries reported expansion, while trade was seasonally slacker.

An analysis of the return by industries shows a marked revival in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber,

pulp and paper, vegetable food and tobacco divisions, while the only pronounced losses were those of a seasonal character, in animal food factories. Logging and mining also showed improvement, but activity declined in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade, the losses in the last named being very extensive, as is usual following the activity of the Christmas and holiday season.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of February, 1928.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

A nominal change only was registered in unemployment among trade union members at the close of January as compared with the previous month. The 1,668 unions from which reports were received with a combined membership of 176,421 persons indicating a 6.8 per cent of idleness as against 6.6 per cent in December. The New Brunswick situation remained the same in both months, while the reductions evident during January in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta unions outweighed slightly the gains in the remaining provinces. In comparison with the returns for January, 1927, when the unemployment percentage stood at 6.4, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan unions reported a nominal advance in employment while the Manitoba situation was unchanged and the reductions in the remaining provinces swayed the percentage for Canada as a whole in a slightly adverse direction.

A more detailed report of the situation among local trade unions at the close of January will be found on another page of this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Reports of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of January, 1928, showed 22,572 references to positions and a total of 20,959 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 13,013, of which 9,671 were of men and 3,342 of women, while placements in casual work was 7,946. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service numbered 22,864, of these 15,099 were for men and 7,765 for women, while applications for employment were registered from 25,890 men and 10,844 women, a total of 36,734. A slight decrease was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month, and also with the records of January last year, the reports for December, 1927, showing 24,384 vacancies offered, 34,149 applications made

and 23,374 placements effected, while in January, 1927, there were recorded 22,922 vacancies, 35,675 applications for work, and 21,311 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of January, 1928, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 247.

According to the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the volume of business in the first month of 1928 compared favourably with the same month last year, and, after seasonal adjustment, was at a higher level than at any other time in the history of the country. The index of the physical volume of business, maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, stood at 159.6 in January compared with 157.9, the previous high point, reached in December last. Merchandise imports, after seasonal adjustment, were much greater than in December, and heavy movement of grain to the Pacific Coast ports resulted in an increase in carloadings after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. Manufacturing industries, on the whole, were considerably more active in January, the sub-index being 148.8 compared with 140.6 in the preceding month. The automobile industry showed improvement over December, although one of the chief plants had not resumed operation, materially affecting the result. Both branches of the forestry division were more active, the exports of lumber and production of newsprint being in excess of December totals. Though the production of steel showed recession, the primary iron and steel industry operated at a high rate of capacity. The sugar industry was more productive in January but still much below normal.

The output of coal from Canadian mines during December increased 6 per cent over the production for the preceding month, and was 16 per cent higher than the average for December in the past five years. The figures were 1,866,715 tons in December as against 1,752,844 tons in November and an average of 1,606,179 tons during the five preceding years. Of the coal producing provinces, Alberta and British Columbia showed increases in production over the preceding month, (but New Brunswick's output was lower than the average for the month in the five preceding years). Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during December numbered 31,656, of whom 24,567 worked underground and 7,089 on surface, as compared with a total of 30,618

in November, of whom 23,799 worked underground and 6,819 on the surface. Production per man was 58.9 tons in December as against 57.0 in November. During December the production per man-day was 2.6 tons, as compared with 2.5 in November. The tonnage lost was largely due to lack of orders.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of the building permits issued by the municipal authorities in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of January, 1928, amounted to \$7,708,904, as compared with \$11,755,566 in December, 1927, and with \$5,676,537 in January, 1927.

The *McLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in February, 1928, at \$25,875,200, this total exceeding all previous records for that month. Of this amount \$11,884,000 was for engineering contracts of which \$10,607,700 was in Quebec; \$7,574,300 for business building; \$4,855,700 for residential building, and \$1,561,200 for industrial projects. The apportionment by provinces, during February, 1928, was as follows: Quebec, \$14,512,100; Ontario, \$5,845,200; British Columbia, \$3,879,900; Prairie Provinces, \$1,372,300 and the Maritime Provinces, \$265,700.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during February, 1928, according to the same *Review*, totalled \$56,135,600, \$10,677,000 of this amount being for residential building, \$21,674,500 for business building; \$9,221,000 for industrial building, and \$14,562,600 for engineering (including bridges, dams and wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering).

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in January, 1928, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$79,506,417 as compared with \$83,262,695 in December, 1927, and \$78,805,632 in January, 1927. The chief imports in January, 1928, were: Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$17,693,176; iron and its products, \$15,605,041, and non-metallic minerals and products, \$9,921,018.

The domestic merchandise exported amounted to \$82,564,479 in January, 1928, as compared with \$130,277,157 in December, 1927, and \$84,094,692 in January, 1927. The chief exports in January were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods \$27,769,843; wood, wood products and

paper, \$19,405,713, and animals and animal products, \$13,441,975.

In the ten months ending January, 1928, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$1,032,667,846, and imports, \$902,494,884.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in February, 1928, was less than during January, 1928, and also less than in February, 1927. There were in existence during the month seven disputes, involving 232 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 5,103 working days, as compared with nine disputes in January, involving 500 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 8,154 working days. In February, 1927, there were recorded ten disputes, involving 410 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 6,403 working days. None of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to February terminated during the month, but one of the disputes commencing during February terminated during the month. At the end of February, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts affecting 168 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$11.03 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$11.19 for January; \$11.23 for February, 1927; \$11.50 for February, 1926; \$10.93 for February, 1925; \$10.75 for February, 1924; \$10.53 for February, 1923; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.54 for February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. The decrease was due mainly to a seasonal fall in the price of eggs, while the prices of pork, bacon, lard, butter, beans, prunes, yellow sugar and potatoes were also slightly lower. Beef prices were substantially higher, with less important increases in the prices of veal and mutton. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged \$21.25 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$21.41 for January; \$21.46 for February, 1927; \$21.87 for February, 1926; \$21.19 for February, 1925; \$21.18 for February, 1924; \$21.17 for February, 1923; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$24.85 for February, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$19.80 for February, 1918; and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly lower at 150.8 for February, as compared with 151.2 for January; 150.1 for February, 1927; 162.0 for February, 1926; 164.7 for February, 1925; 156.8 for February, 1924; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 238.8 for February, 1920; and 200.5 for February, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups were lower, two advanced, while two were unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, due mainly to lower prices for meats, furs, hides and skins, and eggs; the Textile and Textile Products group, due to declines in the prices of cotton, cotton yarns, cotton hosiery and rope, which more than offset higher prices for silk, wool and flax fibre; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to lower prices for silver, lead, tin, spelter and solder; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group and the Iron and its Products group both advanced; the former due to higher prices for grains, potatoes, apples, oranges and lemons, which more than offset lower prices for flour, sugar, tea, rubber and hay; and the latter due to slight increases in the prices of steel billets and of steel sheets. The Wood and Wood Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group were practically unchanged.

An international conference on emigration and immigration is to be opened in Havana, Cuba, on March 31. The agenda comprises 39 items proposed respectively by the Governments of Belgium, Cuba, Danzig, San Domingo, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Poland and Switzerland, and divided into five groups, each of which will be examined by a separate committee: transport and protection of emigrants, health and sanitary services; assistance of emigrants, co-operation and welfare measures; measures to be adopted for adapting emigration to the demand for labour in the countries of immigration, and for co-operation between the emigration and immigration services of different countries; general principles on which migration treaties should be based, and miscellaneous questions; examination of the resolutions of the Rome Conference, and the consequent action to be taken.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1928

DURING the month of February the Department received the reports of three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and certain of its employees being freight shed foremen, freight checkers, truckers, clerks, messengers, etc., (2) the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, and certain of its employees at Extension, Wellington and South Wellington mines, Vancouver Island; and (3) the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees at St. John, N.B., being grain elevator employees, members of Local 1121, and freight handlers, coopers, etc., members of Local 838, International Longshoremen's Association.

Application Received

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received during February from shop employees of the Quebec Power Company being members of the International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Drop Forgers and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, and Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and Certain of its Employees

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and certain of its employees being freight shed foremen, freight checkers, truckers, clerks, messengers, etc., were received on February 15. The board was composed as follows:—Mr. H. J. McNulty, Ottawa, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the board; Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company, and Mr. John L. Counsell, K.C., Hamilton, Ont., nominee of the employees. The dispute concerned wages and working conditions; also the alleged dismissal of an employee on account of certain union affiliation. The report of the board was unanimous and indicated that all matters in dispute had been satisfactorily adjusted.

Other Proceedings under the Act

An application was reported in the February issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* as having been received during the preceding month from certain employees of the Avon Coal Company, Limited, being coal miners, members of the One Big Union. The dispute related to the employees' request for re-establishment of the former wage rate and also concerned certain working conditions. During the latter part of January Mr. M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour, proceeded to Minto, N.B., to investigate existing conditions at the mines of the Avon Coal Company. At Minto Mr. Campbell interviewed the employees concerned; he also visited St. John and discussed the matter with the manager of the Company. During February the Hon. Mr. Heenan, Minister of Labour, conferred in Ottawa with the Manager, who agreed that the Company would restore the former wage rate and would rectify certain conditions as to which complaint had been made. The Manager later notified the Department that the agreement had been put into effect as from February 23.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, employers, and certain of its employees being freight handlers and freight clerks.

To the Honourable Peter Heenan,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—The Board of Conciliation established by you herein has the honour to report as follows:—

On Tuesday, the 17th day of January, 1928, the Board met pursuant to appointment at the city of Hamilton. All the members were present. The Board continued to meet from day to day thereafter to hear evidence respecting working conditions and pertaining to the case of the dismissal of freight trucker,

George Fricker. The Board ascertained, after having heard the evidence relating to the case of trucker George Fricker, that this employee, following his dismissal, had not appealed his case to the executives of the company. The Board thereupon suggested that trucker George Fricker immediately appeal his case through the usual channels. Pending the carrying out of this suggestion, the Board heard evidence relating to working conditions and arranged for a meeting of a committee of the men with the executives of the company to discuss the points at issue.

The Board is pleased to report that, as a result of trucker George Fricker having taken the course suggested by the Board, which right he had failed to exercise following his dismissal, the executives of the company considered his case in the usual way and reinstated him in his former employment.

Having disposed of the Fricker matter to the satisfaction of the parties, the Board next considered the question of working conditions and again suggested the advisability of the interested parties settling the matter to their mutual satisfaction, instead of leaving it to the Board. The Board is pleased to state that this suggestion was likewise carried out and, as a result of several meetings between a committee of the company's employees and the executives, that a satisfactory basis was reached and that the affected employees and the company will henceforth be able to adjust any difficulty that might arise as a result of the mutual understanding effected.

Since the parties are aware of the nature of the understanding reached, it was not deemed necessary to incorporate such working conditions and the arrangements referred to in this report. The Board is likewise pleased to state that throughout its sessions there seemed to be an excellent disposition

on the part of the company towards its employees and a willingness to meet them at any time to discuss such grievances as might arise. No complaints came before the Board from the men as to any inconsiderate treatment being shown them, and, to judge by the number of years during which the majority of employees affected have been with the company, it would appear that the relations between the parties were all that could be desired.

The Board wishes to state that, although the application makes reference to freight clerks, as a result of the investigation it conducted and the interrogation of certain persons that came before it, it was evident that the freight clerks were not interested in the proceedings. The evidence which the Board obtained, led it to conclude that the matters primarily in dispute related solely to the freight handlers and truckers and that the clerks were in no way interested in the Board, and had, furthermore, signed a statement to this effect.

The Board wishes to take this opportunity of thanking the company and its officials for the courtesies extended to it and the facilities offered to carry on its investigations.

It likewise wishes to place on record its appreciation of the employees' attitude and their readiness to co-operate with the Board and accept all suggestions made with a view to getting the matter amicably adjusted.

All of which we, the members of your Board, have the honour to submit.

Dated at Montreal, this 9th day of February, 1928.

(Sgd.) H. J. McNULTY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) BERNARD ROSE,
Representing Employer.

(Sgd.) J. L. COUNSELL,
Representing Employees.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, and Certain of its Coal Miners

A report was received from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, and certain of its employees at Extension, Wellington and South Wellington mines, Vancouver Island. The dispute related to the employees' request for a restoration of a daily bonus of 60 cents which had been deducted in 1925, and the readjustment of wage rates and working conditions. Approximately 700 employees were stated to be directly affected. The report was signed by Mr. H. A. Maclean, chairman, and Mr. Wm. Fléet Robertson, the company's nominee. Mr. Joseph

Hitchen, the employees' nominee, submitted a minority report.

Report of Board

Victoria, B.C., February 16, 1928.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—The company, known as "Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited," was incorporated in the year 1910 for the purpose of taking over and exploiting the Dunsmuir coal properties on Vancouver Island.

The company started operating mines at Wellington, South Wellington and Extension, all of which are within a short distance of the City of Nanaimo, and at Cumberland, which is some 70 miles north of the City of Nanaimo on Vancouver Island.

It was stated before the Board that approximately \$17,000,000 of capital have been invested in this undertaking by this company, and that during all the time that it has been operating since 1910 nothing whatever has been paid to shareholders by way of dividend or bonus.

It would appear that the relations between the company and its employees up to the present time have been of the most cordial and satisfactory nature. From time to time the company entered into agreements with its men, fixing a wage scale for the life of the agreement. The last of these agreements, with regard to the Wellington-Extension District, being the district embraced in this reference, was entered into on the 1st of November, 1924, and remained in force until the end of October, 1926, when by agreement it was extended until the 31st day of October, 1927. The present trouble has arisen in connection with the attempted making of a new agreement.

The agreement of the 1st of November, 1924, contains amongst other provisions, the following clause:

"During the term of this Agreement the company will pay its employees who are engaged in the classes of work named in Schedules A, B, C, and D, attached hereto and made a part hereof, a day bonus of ninety-one cents (\$0.91), it being mutually understood by the company and its employees that any increase or decrease in the bonus herein mentioned shall be governed by competitive conditions."

In the year 1925 occurred a drop of over 80 cents a ton in the price the company was receiving for its commercial coal. This loss compelled the company to take 60 cents off the above-mentioned bonus of 91 cents a day. Since 1925 the price of coal has been steadily downwards, until on the 22nd of October, 1927, the company was receiving \$5.68 a ton for coal for which, in the beginning of 1925, it had been receiving \$6.85—a loss of \$1.17 a ton.

This serious drop in the price of coal, together with the severe competition the company is experiencing from American fuel oil and from coal raised in the Alberta coal fields, has, it is contended, prevented the company from restoring the 60 cents deducted from the above-mentioned bonus in the year 1925.

The consequence of the above-mentioned adverse factors has been that, in the year ending 13th of June, 1925, the company lost \$7,030.79 on its year's operations in the Wellington-Extension District. This was improved somewhat in 1926 after taking off 60 cents of the bonus, as in that year the company made an operating profit of \$19,314.46, but in 1927 the company's operating loss was \$20,536.04 and for the portion of the year July 1, 1927, to January 14, 1928, the company's operating loss has been \$89,040.79.

It must be borne in mind that during all these years the company has paid nothing whatever for dividends and has made default in payment of interest on its debenture indebtedness.

The operating losses above mentioned are arrived at simply by deducting from the actual cost of producing the coal the amount actually received by the company for its product.

When the bonus was cut in 1925, the General Manager of the company assured his employees that every time the price of coal advanced 25 cents per ton, the company would restore 15 cents of the bonus. That offer the General Manager repeated at the hearing before the board.

Although 60 cents a day was taken off the bonus, yet the employees, it is said, made quite as much money, as the company employed them for a greater number of days during each year. In other words, the employees did more work but in this way were enabled to earn quite as much money as they did before the reduction of the bonus.

At the present time the average of the daily pay of all the employees of the company in the Wellington-Extension District amounts to \$4.41, and the average sum earned by the actual miners, that is the men who work at the face of the coal, amounts to \$5.30 a day.

At the hearing before the Board several matters other than the amount of wages received by the employees, were enquired into, but some of them were adjudged at once by the company and others will be remedied by agreement. Practically, therefore, there is nothing outstanding except the fact that the men want the 60 cents a day bonus restored, and the company takes the position that it is absolutely unable at the present time, considering the present price of coal, to comply with this request.

At the present time the Company has a large amount of capital embarked in this undertaking and continues working the mines in the hope that the price of coal will increase or that new seams of coal will be discovered

which can be operated much more cheaply than those being worked in the present mines. It must be remembered that the three mines dealt with on this reference are old mines and every year the expense of working them becomes greater.

The first meeting of the Board was held on the 28th day of January, at the City of Victoria, for organization purposes. It was then decided to hold the first public meeting at the City of Nanaimo as the mines in question are all situated within a very short distance of that place. The first public meeting was therefore held at the City of Nanaimo on Wednesday the 8th instant. At that meeting the Company was represented by Colonel Villiers, the General Manager of the Company; Mr. Thomas Graham, the Superintendent of the Company, and Mr. Fagan, the Company's Accountant. The men were represented by Messrs. R. S. Wood, J. Mason and Dominic O'Connel, all employees of the Company, and the Board wishes to put on record its appreciation of the able manner in which the case of the men was handled by these representatives.

The sittings of the Board were continued on Thursday, the 9th instant, when the public sittings were closed. At the close of the sittings the Board intimated to the representatives of the men that it considered the statement of the Company as to its financial position was correct and would have to be accepted by the Board as showing the true state of the Company's affairs, unless evidence to the contrary were produced.

The Company expressed a willingness to have its statement which had been prepared by its accountant and verified as to its correctness by his oath, and also verified as to its correctness by a firm of reputable auditors carrying on business in the City of Vancouver, and who are the Company's regular auditors submitted to any chartered accountant for examination.

The representatives of the men stated that they probably would be unable to employ a chartered accountant as they had not the necessary means. The Company thereupon offered to pay the expense of such an examination by a chartered accountant if the men had any doubt whatever as to the correctness of the statement. The representatives of the men apparently considered, after careful examination made of this statement by them and by the members of the Board, that the statement was a fair and honest one. They therefore did not ask for any re-examination of it by a chartered accountant.

The Board intimated to the representatives of the men that it was the duty of the Board, if possible, to bring about a settlement between the employers and the employees, and that, as the representatives of the men were now fully aware of the position of the Company, they ought to lay this information before the men in the hope that knowledge of the true financial position of the Company might possibly induce them to make some settlement.

The Board therefore stated that it would not send its report to the Honourable the Minister of Labour until the representatives of the men had an opportunity of consulting those whom they represented.

That consultation, we assume, has taken place, but apparently without modifying in any way the demands of the men.

This Board therefore feels constrained to report that the correctness of the reply of the Company to the miners' application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, has been fully established.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) H. A. MACLEAN,

(Sgd.) WM. FLEET ROBERTSON,

Minority Report

NANAIMO, B.C., February 22, 1928.

To the Honourable PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—In submitting my report, I very much regret my inability to concur with the other members of the Board. Whilst realizing the desirability of a unanimous report, I regret their total failure to mention the deplorable condition of the employees of this company.

Evidence submitted by the representatives of the operators indicate a financial position which is more or less a result of past folly.

Here we are faced with the fact of a basic industry unable to pay any more than two-thirds of what is necessary, as a reasonable standard of living. Some of the employees of this company are paid less than wages paid to the orientals in sawmills and logging camps.

The average wage is given as \$4.39½ per day, the yearly average as \$1,249.27, while cost of living figures are given as \$2,075.80. These

figures are from the *LABOUR GAZETTE* and verified locally.

During the last few years an increase in wages has been obtained by almost all classes of labour in the province, while in the case of miners decrease after decrease has been suffered. The cut of 60 cents per day in 1925 has resulted in real hardship to the employees.

The inducement held out to the employees was that they would work more regularly; this has been the case, but with only the result of a reduced daily wage and very little improvement in the aggregate yearly wage.

There would seem to be very little incentive in the chance to work more for no real improvement in remuneration.

The operators confess to be in no better position now than before the cut in the wages and the reduction in selling prices. Therefore, the expedient that was tried stands as a monument of colossal blunder. One way alone do they seem to have proved their efficiency, and that is in the ability to cut slices off the pay-roll.

Certain classes of employees are shown to be paid \$2.17 less per day than the same class of labour working alongside them for other companies. The matter demands the close attention of both Dominion and Provincial Governments.

There are certain definite lines along which relief could be given to the present situation.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its Marine Freight Handlers and Grain Elevator Employees at St. John, N.B.

A report was received on February 8 from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees at St. John, N.B., being marine freight handlers and grain elevator employees, members of Locals 838 and 1121, International Longshoremen's Association. Five hundred and fifteen employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which related to the employees' request for increased wages and changed working conditions. The Board was composed as follows:—The Hon. Henry Miles, Montreal, P.Q., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Mr. Frederick E. Sayre, St. John, N.B., the company's nominee, and Mr. J. E. Tighe, St. John, N.B., the employees' nominee. As a result of the board's efforts direct negotiations were resumed and an agreement was reached.

Better protection of coal could be given by the Dominion Government.

Relief in the matter of taxation could be considered by the Provincial Government.

Last but not least is the method of handling the coal; it is not proved that the best methods are adopted in the production and handling of the commodity.

Better methods of distribution might be adopted. Prices at the mine and to the consumer in the cities of Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle show a very wide margin which might be reduced to the mutual benefit of operators and employees.

Better and more up to date utilizing of coal is becoming more urgent. I trust that some real move will be forced by the present situation.

I consider that the miners are justified in their demand for an improvement in their wages and working conditions.

And, I recommend, that in the meantime their wages be increased by the sum of 37 cents per day, not that this is sufficient but that it may bring their wages in line with what would be the wage if they had continued to be governed by the Cost of Living Board, as formerly.

I trust along this line some satisfactory solution will be found.

Respectfully submitted, this 22nd day of February, 1928.

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) JOSEPH HITCHEN.

Report of Board

Report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed re dispute between certain employees and their employer, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at St. John, N.B.

To the Hon. Peter Heenan,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

We, the undersigned members of the Board appointed in this matter, beg to report that we met at St. John, N.B., on January 12, 13 and 14. All the members were present at each and every meeting. The Canadian Pacific Company were represented before the Board by Mr. George Hodge and Mr. W. Woodman.

Mr. Hodge placed before the Board a considerable amount of evidence and extensive documents.

We called before us the following representatives of the employees, Mr. John J. Doyle, Mr. John McDade, Mr. Arthur Blake, Mr. William Price and Mr. Edward McGinnis. We went into all matters relevant to the dispute and visited the wharves and elevator. When we found ourselves in a position to reach a decision, having secured all information possible from both parties, it seemed to the board that a further effort might be made towards bringing the company and their employees together.

On Saturday, January 14, an earnest effort in this direction was made. The results attained due to this were the bringing of the men into a general meeting on Sunday, January 15, and then on Monday, January 16, a meeting between the representatives of both parties, and finally a mutually satisfactory situation was reached.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) HENRY MILES, M.L.C., *Chairman*,

(Sgd.) F. E. SAYRE, *member*.

(Sgd.) JAS. E. TIGHE, *member*.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1928

THE number of strikes and lockout in existence in Canada during February was seven as compared with nine in the preceding month. The time-loss for the month was less than during February, 1927, being 5,103 working days, as compared with 6,403 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Feb. 1928.....	7	232	5,103
Jan. 1928.....	9	500	8,154
Feb. 1927.....	10	410	6,403

record six strikes and lockouts, as follows: bakers, Montreal, P.Q.; two disputes involving men's clothing factory workers at Montreal, P.Q.; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.; coal miners, River Hebert, N.S.; and asbestos and insulation workers at Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely, plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927; electrotypers at Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; sheet metal workers at Montreal, P.Q., September 1, 1927; ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., June 20, 1926; and blacksmiths, etc., at Saskatoon, Sask., May 17, 1927, the last mentioned though reported as lapsed during January, being again added to this list as the union concerned claims the strike is still in existence.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Four disputes, involving 148 workpeople, were carried over from January, the dispute involving ladies' clothing factory workers in Toronto having terminated during January (this information did not reach the Department in time for inclusion in the February LABOUR GAZETTE). None of these disputes terminated during the month, but one of the three disputes which commenced during February terminated during the month. At the end of February, therefore, there were on

Of the disputes which commenced during the month one was for an increase in wages, one for recognition of union, and one against the dismissal of employees. The one strike which terminated during the month was in favour of the workers.

A dispute involving 110 coal miners at Aerial, Alberta, has been reported as beginning on February 10 in connection with the membership of certain employees who joined the Mine Workers' Union of Canada instead of the United Mine Workers of America to which the employees of the mine generally belonged. It appears that the mine was not being operated at the time for lack of orders so that there was no actual stoppage of work. Incomplete reports indicate that it was agreed all miners would belong to the United Mine Workers of America and that work would be resumed under the same conditions as before.

A strike of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., has been reported to the Department, but no details are as yet available.

Nurses in training in a hospital in Guelph, Ont., were reported as partially ceasing work on February 22 owing to a dispute with the superintendent as to certain conditions, but work was resumed the next day. Disputes of this kind, not being industrial, are not included in the records of the Department.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

BAKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In the LABOUR GAZETTE for February it was stated that the parties involved had arranged to settle the dispute by arbitration. At the end of February, however, the strikers had not yet resumed work. During February one of the strikers was charged with intimidation in

connection with picketing in June 1927, but was acquitted in the Court of King's Bench.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In the LABOUR GAZETTE for February it was stated that two female strikers had been arrested and charged with an offence in connection with picketing. On February 6 in the Court of King's Bench they were found guilty of intimidation. The union to which they belonged, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, arranged to have an appeal entered and the women were released on bail.

LADIES' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In this dispute, commencing January 17, a number of pressers ceased work because their demand for an increase in wages had not been granted. The employer replaced these workers and they secured work elsewhere. Those who ceased work did not belong to the union, the International Ladies'

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1928

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts occurring prior to February, 1928.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.	73	1,825	Commenced May 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Underminated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	20	375	Alleged lockout, commenced Nov. 8, 1927; union conditions as to overtime. Underminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	15	300	Commenced Dec. 23, 1927; renewal of previous dispute <i>re</i> union wages and working conditions. Underminated.
Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.			Commenced Jan. 17, 1928, for increase in wages. Strikers secured work elsewhere.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>			
Stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.	40	1,000	Commenced June 10, 1927, for increase in wages. Underminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts occurring during February, 1928.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, River Hebert, N.S.	30	750	Commenced Feb. 1, 1928, against dismissal of employees. Underminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Cap factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	14	63	Commenced Feb. 15, 1928, for recognition of union. Terminated February 21, 1928, in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Asbestos and insulation workers, Toronto, Ont.	40	790	Commenced February 6, 1928, for increase in wages. Underminated.

Garment Workers' Union, and the union officials state that it is not considered to be a strike, and that a report that the union would call a sympathetic strike was not correct.

COAL MINERS, RIVER HERBERT, N.S.—Employees ceased work on February 1 because their demand for the reinstatement of two workers for an alleged offence in connection with loading coal had been refused. During the month negotiations for a settlement and for an agreement covering working conditions were reported to have been carried on, but at the end of the month it was reported that the operators of the mine were going to discontinue operations, had taken the equipment out of the mine, and were allowing it to be flooded.

CAP FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in a cap factory ceased work on February 15 to secure recognition of their

union. On February 21 work was resumed, an agreement having been signed between the employer and the employees providing for a union shop and union working conditions.

ASBESTOS AND INSULATION WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Asbestos and insulation workers ceased work on February 6, negotiations for an agreement with their employers having broken down. The union proposed an increase in wages from 85 cents per hour to \$1 per hour. A proposal to compromise at 95 cents per hour was not carried out, and work ceased on February 6. As the result of further negotiations several employers agreed with the union to increase the rate to 95 cents on July 1, but other firms refused, some workers, therefore, resuming work toward the end of the month, leaving five workers still on strike at the end of the month, their former employer refusing to agree to these terms.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1928, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1927. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of trade disputes reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in January was 31, while 10 disputes which began previous to January were still in progress during that month. In all, about 10,000 workpeople were either directly or indirectly involved, and the time loss was approximately 50,000 working days, of which 40,000 days were due to disputes in the mining and quarrying industry.

Of the 31 disputes beginning in January, 5 arose out of demands for increased wages, 5 out of proposed reductions in wages, 10 on other wages questions, 3 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 8 on other questions.

Settlements were reached in 23 disputes, of which 6 were settled in favour of workpeople, 10 in favour of employers, and 7 ended in compromise, while in the case of 4 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

There were no disputes involving large numbers of workpeople during January.

Irish Free State

Statistics for the year 1927 show that 53 disputes began during the year, as compared with 57 in 1926. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 2,312 and the time loss 64,020 working days.

Of the 53 disputes beginning in the year, 34 arose out of wages questions, one over hours of labour, 9 over the engagement or dismissal of workers and 3 over other questions concerning conditions of employment, while 5 concerned trades union questions or refusal to conclude a collective agreement, and one was a sympathetic dispute.

Settlements were reached in 55 disputes and were classified as follows: 7 in which workers' claims were wholly admitted, 9 in which workers' claims were admitted in part, and 9 in which workers' claims were rejected. In 8 cases the employers' claims were wholly successful, in 8 cases partially successful and in 7 rejected, while 7 disputes had an indeterminate result.

The principal disputes for the year include textile workers in Blarney in April and May, causing 19,000 working days' time loss; woolen mill workers in Navan from May to September with 8,500 working days lost, and storemen and boatmen at Carrick-on-Suir with 6,600 days' time loss.

Table I gives a classification of the disputes for the year by industries.

TABLE I.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE IRISH FREE STATE DURING 1927 BY INDUSTRIES

Industries	Number of Disputes	Work-people Involved	Working Days Lost
Food, drink and tobacco....	1	60	2,292
Mining and quarrying.....	5	238	2,234
Building and allied trades...	12	330	6,237
Engineering and shipbuilding	—	—	—
Textile.....	3	806	28,602
Clothing, boot and shoe.....	—	3	228
Printing and paper.....	2	16	224
Furniture and woodworking.	—	—	—
Chemical.....	—	—	—
Railway, tram and bus.....	1	47	1,598
Other transport (dock labour, etc.).....	4	103	7,030
Retail trades.....	4	53	1,571
Gas, water and electricity...	3	63	324
Public Utility services.....	13	496	12,501
General and miscellaneous trades.....	5	97	1,179
	53	2,312	64,020

Belgium

During the year 1927, 186 disputes were terminated. The number of workers were 45,071, of which 39,873 were directly and 5,198 indirectly involved. The number of establishments concerned was 1,273. The number of disputes include 181 strikes and 5 lockouts.

TABLE II.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BELGIUM DURING 1927, BY INDUSTRIES

Industries	Disputes Terminating	Establishments	Workpeople affected	
			Directly	Indirectly
Mining.....	16	16	7,226	2,412
Quarrying.....	8	31	4,081	61
Metals.....	31	44	3,400	165
Ceramics.....	8	30	2,459	94
Glass.....	2	2	213	196
Chemicals.....	1	1	116	—
Foods.....	4	4	138	26
Textiles.....	42	191	9,974	1,624
Clothing.....	1	1	82	—
Construction.....	23	560	4,112	161
Woodworking and Furnishing.....	20	256	4,653	87
Hides and Leather.....	9	15	308	2
Tobacco.....	2	66	749	—
Paper and books.	6	11	530	9
Drafting.....	2	8	102	1
Transportation.....	7	23	1,580	360
Cinemas.....	4	14	145	—
Total.....	186	1,273	39,873	5,198

Of the 186 disputes, 119 arose over wages questions and 23 against discharge of workers, and the others over various other questions. The results of the disputes were: 55 in favour of workpeople, 86 in favour of employers, and 43 ended in compromise. The other 2 disputes were one-day strikes of protestation only.

Table II gives a classification of the disputes by industries.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in December was 18, while 49 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes beginning in the month was 3,488, and 81,511 were involved in disputes which were in effect at the end of the month. The number of man-days lost during the month was 2,138,079.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—On February 16, the Senate passed a resolution providing for an investigation of conditions in the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia (where the dispute has been in progress since April 1, 1927) by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. This investigation began on February 23 and a sub-committee spent five days visiting mining towns to gain information as to conditions at first hand and to report them to the committee as a whole. Disorders resulting in loss of life and injuries continued in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Lignite Coal Miners' Dispute, Colorado.—This dispute which began last October was reported to have virtually lapsed by the end of December or early in January, most of the mines having full forces of workers and production being back to normal. Wage increases effective January first brought the basic rate for miners to \$6.52 per day in the southern field and to \$6.77 in the northern field.

Cleaners and Dyers, New York City.—A dispute occurred in New York city involving some 27,000 cleaners and dyers during February, all work in connection with cleaning and dyeing being suspended. This dispute did not involve demands for changes in wages or working conditions, but was a protest against cut rates charged by certain of these shops. After a two weeks' stoppage, work was resumed on March 5.

New Zealand

Table III is taken from the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* for New Zealand and summarizes industrial disputes for the year 1927.

TABLE III.—INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1927

Industry	Number of disturbances	Number of firms involved	Number of workers affected	Total duration (days)	Average duration (days)	Working days lost	Approximate loss in wages
Meat-freezing.....	4	4	274	17	4.25	339	170
Coal-mining.....	14	14	3,109	25	1.79	5,835	5,875
Shearing.....	1	1	6	1	1.00	6	6
Shipping and Cargo working.....	15	17	544	32	2.10	1,594	684
Miscellaneous.....	2	2	451	8	4.00	2,621	3,053
Totals.....	36	38	4,384	83	2.31	10,395	9,788

MALE MINIMUM WAGES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

New Order Governing the Catering Industry

THE Board of Adjustment which administers the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia has issued the following order governing the catering industry in the province. This Board was constituted under the Hours of Work Act, 1923, and is charged with the administration of both these Acts. The text of the Male Minimum Wage Act was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1926, page 17. The previous orders of the Board under this act relate to all branches of the lumbering industry (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1926, page 948, etc.).

MALE MINIMUM WAGE ACT

Order establishing a Minimum Wage in the Catering Industry.

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," the Board of Adjustment, constituted under the "Hours of Work Act, 1923," having made due inquiry, hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "catering industry" includes all operations in or incidental to the preparation, or to the serving, or to both preparation and serving of meals or refreshments where the meals or refreshments are served or intended to be served in any hotel, restaurant, boarding-house, eating-house, dance-hall, banquet-hall, social or other club, cafeteria, tea-room, lunch-room, lunch-counter, or in any other place where food is served and a charge is made for the same either directly or indirectly, whether such charge is made against the persons who partake of the meals or refreshments or against some other person; but does not include restaurants, boarding-houses, or other places within the meaning of the expression "lumbering industry," as defined in any other Order made under the "Male Minimum Wage Act."

2. That where used in this Order the expression "straight shift" refers to conditions of employment under which the shift or daily work period of employees is continuous, without any intermission or period of time off duty other than time allowed for partaking of meals; and the expression "split shift" refers to conditions of employment under which the shift or daily work period of employees is not continuous, but is divided into two or more parts by one or more intermissions or periods of time off duty other than time allowed for partaking of meals.

3. In the case of employees in the catering industry the conditions of whose employment provided for the furnishing of meals at the cost of the employer to such employees during each day of employment, the minimum wage for such employees shall be:—

- (a) In the case of a straight shift, the sum of thirty-two and one-half (32½c.) cents per hour; and
- (b) In the case of a split shift, the sum of thirty-five (35c.) cents per hour.

4. That, subject to the other provisions of this Order, the minimum wage for all employees in the catering industry shall be:—

- (a) In the case of a straight shift, the sum of forty (40c.) cents per hour; and
- (b) In the case of a split shift, the sum of forty-two and one-half (42½c.) cents per hour.

5. That the number of handicapped, part-time, and apprentice employees in respect to whom a permit may be obtained pursuant to the said "Male Minimum Wage Act" authorizing the payment of a wage less than the minimum wage otherwise payable under this Order shall, in the case of each employer, be limited to ten per centum of the adult male employees.

Systems of pensions for aged employees were discussed at the annual meeting of the National Retail Dry Goods Association held at New York City in February. President R. C. Hudson expressed the opinion that pensions tend to pauperize old employees, and as an alternative he recommended that all employees should be trained in work which they could perform efficiently after they have outlived their usefulness in more difficult tasks. Another speaker suggested, as an alternative to pensions, encouragement in thrift by means of increases in wages, and better protection of the health of workmen. He claimed that the main causes of dependency were to be found in sickness, disease and accident rather than in old age; and moreover that employers had no economic responsibility for old workers, provided they had paid them enough wages to permit them to save for their declining years.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Reports of Committees of Legislature on Various Acts

REPORTS were received by the legislature of British Columbia on February 29 from various committees appointed to consider the question of Public Health Insurance in the province, and to examine certain questions in regard to the administration of the Workmen's Compensation and Mothers' Pensions Act. These reports were as follows:—

Medical Service to Settlers and Health Insurance

"It is recommended that a careful and sympathetic consideration be given to the needs of settlers in outlying districts through the lack and high cost of medical service and the advisability of state assistance in this matter, to be given through the establishment of some form of health insurance and maternity benefits, which, in our opinion, should be contributory."

Workmen's Compensation

"On January 25, 1927, a select committee of this House was appointed to examine the provisions of the "Workmen's Compensation Act" and the "Mothers' Pensions Act" and the regulations made thereunder, and to inquire into the administration thereof, and generally to investigate the effects and results of the said Acts and to report its findings to the House.

"The appointment of the committee was well advertised throughout the province; a number of public sittings were held. The attendance altogether with the correspondence received by the different members proved that the press of the province had given excellent publicity to the existence and purpose of the committee.

"Representatives of various organizations, trades-unions, and a number of individuals attended the sittings of the committee. The three members of the Workmen's Compensation Board attended each sitting of the committee, prepared to answer any questions. In every instance any files asked for were promptly placed in the hands of the committee.

"The creation of some form of appeal was suggested by several of the complaining witnesses, but while the trades-unions may be safely assumed to represent the intelligent opinion of labour, it is a significant fact that no trades-union or workmen's organization has asked for the creation of a court of appeal; and the same is true of the employers' and

medical organizations. The various railway-men's organizations definitely opposed any appeal.

"Your committee does not feel justified in recommending any change in this respect at the present time.

"Your committee feels that, in justice to the workers, it is advisable that certain diseases, directly traceable to labour in various industries, and which are not now classified as industrial diseases be so classified.

"Your committee, while recognizing the efficiency of the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act, after considering many individual cases, is of the opinion that if more elasticity were shown in the administration of that Act it would tend to diminish materially the possibility of irritation and dissatisfaction arising."

Mothers' Pensions

"As a result of our own observations and from the evidence adduced, we are of the opinion that the Mothers' Pensions Act is being efficiently administered; therefore your committee after a year's deliberation do recommend that, if possible, a reciprocal arrangement be entered into between the provinces, whereby recipients of the mothers' pension who may for one reason or another have to leave one province and go to another be not debarred from receiving the pension.

"Your committee is of the opinion that if a widow be left with a house worth over \$1,500, instead of being forced to dispose of it before she can qualify for the mothers' pension, as at present, she should be allowed to retain the house, but that in her case 5 per cent of the value of the house over and above \$1,500 should be annually deducted from the maximum pension allowed.

"Your committee is also of the opinion that a similar principal should be adopted in regard to widows who have more than \$500 in money. The surplus over and above \$500 should be deposited with the government and the full amount of the pension be paid. Upon the determination of the pension the original sum deposited with the government would be returned to the widow or her beneficiaries.

"We recommend that the matters dealt with in this report be carefully considered by the legislature, as the adoption of some of these recommendations would entail an amendment to the Act."

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE seventh annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries of the province of Saskatchewan, recently received, indicates the scope of this department's activities during the year ending April 30, 1927. Under the provisions of the Bureau of Labour and Industries Act of 1920, the functions of the Bureau of Labour include the administration of the Factories Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Electrical Workers' Protection Act, the Employment Agencies Act, the Mines Act and the Minimum Wage Act. The Bureau is also charged with the duty of preparing statistics of employment, wages and hours of labour, strikes and lockouts, labour organization, industrial relations, conditions of industrial employment and the natural resources of the province.

Industrial Accidents.—The report of the Inspection Bureau details the results of the investigation of claims for compensation owing to injuries sustained by accident to government employees where the nature of the work performed brought such employees within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (No compensation board exists in Saskatchewan, and disputed claims for compensation are dealt with in the courts). The recommendations of the Bureau were invariably accepted, and were apparently satisfactory to the parties concerned, no application having been received for a review of the settlements offered. Most of the accidents investigated for the purpose of compensation occurred upon work performed under the direction of the Highways Department. In this respect, the report considers that the small number of accidents which occurred, when the large volume of the work performed throughout the province is taken into consideration, reflects considerable credit on the efficiency of the supervision. It is pointed out that "a large proportion of the accidents which happen are caused through lack of safety education." The accidents and time loss due to accidents in various industries reported under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Mines Act are listed in the accompanying table.

The report states that 71 recommendations were made for greater safety in the operation of elevators, while 39 safety recommendations were made in connection with factories, these being in all cases promptly complied with. During the year frequent inspections were made of the coal mines situated in the mining areas of the province. Two mines were ordered closed owing to the dangerous conditions of the workings.

Strikes and Lockouts.—For the past two years the province had no strikes or lockouts.

ACCIDENTS AND TIME LOSS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1926-7.

Trade or industry	Fatal	Permanent	Temporary	Time lost in days
Building trades.....	3	1	44	878
Electrical or metal trades.....			64	1,262
Lumbering.....	2		20	875
Mines (coal).....	2	1	36	1,054
Food preparation.....		3	62	1,035
Railways—Steam or electric.....	6	15	645	13,358
Printing and Publishing	—	—	4	62
Woodworkers.....	—	4	14	186
Civic employees and public.....	—	1	51	608
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	61	1,075
	14	26	1,004	20,393

Manufacturing Industries.—The primary production of the province is on a scale of considerable magnitude, and a commencement has been made to build up manufactures of a secondary nature. The capital investment in manufactures in the province shows an increase in 1925 of \$1,338,349 over the figures of 1924. Net production value of manufactures increased from \$14,134,784 in 1924 to \$15,739,692 in 1925, an increase of \$1,604,908. The accompanying table indicates the extent of the manufacturing industries in the province:—

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR 1923, 1924 AND 1925

Principal Statistics	1923	1924	1925
Establishments reporting.....	647	645	650
Capital invested.....	\$ 29,891,831	\$ 30,269,547	\$ 31,607,896
Employees.....	4,137	4,152	4,405
Salaries and wages.....	\$ 5,384,953	\$ 5,554,416	\$ 5,755,629
Cost of fuel.....	\$ 57,486	\$ 61,896	\$ 72,847
Power equipment, h.p.....	1,701,009	1,640,381	1,483,860
Cost of materials.....	\$ 19,333,620	\$ 22,179,147	\$ 24,353,581
Gross value of products.....	34,337,801	36,313,931	40,093,273
Net value of products.....	15,004,181	14,134,784	15,739,692

Coal Mining.—The number of coal mines in operation during the calendar year 1926 was 56, and the total production was 451,077 tons valued at \$819,805 as compared with 471,965, valued at \$870,875, produced in 1925. The total number of employees underground averaged 360 for the year, while the number of employees above ground averaged 110. Nine mines were ventilated by centrifugal fans and 43 by natural means.

Other Industries.—During the year the Employment Service placed 43,267 men in employment on farms. The average wage for farm work throughout the year was (winter work) 1926-27, \$10 to \$25 per month; spring 1927, \$35 to \$60 per month; harvest, \$4 to \$6

per day; autumn, after threshing until freeze-up, \$40 to \$50 per month. The fur industry yielded to trappers for the season of 1926-27, the total of \$1,609,782 as compared with \$1,927,914 in 1925-26. A total of 42 fur farms were operating in the province in 1925 as against 25 in 1924. The value of fur bearing animals on the farms is estimated at \$175,655.

The product of the commercial fisheries of the Province in 1926 had a total market value of \$444,288. Compared with the preceding year the value of the product decreased by \$50,594. Whitefish is of the first importance, representing 73 per cent of the total value of the fish production of the Province.

Employment Service.—The work of the Employment Service is dealt with in regular articles appearing in The LABOUR GAZETTE. Nine permanent offices are maintained in Saskatchewan, and the staff of the provincial service included one general superintendent, 9 local superintendents, 10 clerks and 7 stenographers. The average cost per placement was 84 cents.

Minimum Wage Board

A section of the report outlines the activities of the Minimum Wage Board in respect to wage rates in establishments coming under its jurisdiction, and statistics are given of employment in these establishments. During the year the Board made a ruling with respect to three Orders—those covering “Shops and

Shop and Stores.—Number of firms, 208; number of employees 1,072 (inexperienced), 251; experienced, 721); employees on piece work and part time, 66; employees on wages of \$15 and over, 672.

Laundries and Factories.—Number of firms, 62; number of employees, 314 (inexperienced, 110; experienced, 204); employees on piece work and part time, 8; employees on wages of \$15 and over, 84.

Mail Order House.—Number of firms, 4; number of employees, 333 (inexperienced, 61; experienced, 272); employees on wages of \$15 and over 228.

All Establishments except Hotel, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms.—Number of firms, 274; number of employees, 1,719 (inexperienced, 522; experienced, 1,197); employees on piece work and part time, 73; employees on wages of \$15 and over, 984.

Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms.—Number of firms, 154; number of employees, 662 (inexperienced, 13; experienced, 649); part time employees, 29. Of the total number employed in this particular class 69 received no other compensation (although 14 of this number received wages of \$15 and over); 402 employees received board; 109 received board and room and 12 had room only. In all 23 employees received \$15 and over.

Stores,” “Laundries and Factories” and “Mail Order Houses”—that “all time worked beyond 50 hours in any one week be regarded as overtime and paid for; statutory holidays be regarded as time worked and to be paid for as time worked.” The Board also ruled that the minimum rate of wages for female employees in shops and stores shall not be less than \$10 per week for the first six months for inexperienced help; \$12 for the second six months; \$13.50 for the third six months and not less than \$15 thereafter. Some figures in connection with the administration of the several Orders in 1926-27 are given below:

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA IN 1927

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta has issued a summary of its 10th annual report, covering the work of the year 1927, as presented to the Legislative Assembly at its present session. The complete report will be published later in the year. The principal statistics for 1927 are as follows:—

Number of accidents disposed of on which no compensation was due ..	2,132
Number of claims on which further payments have to be made	313
Number of accidents awaiting further reports and on which no payments have been made	1,721

Number of employers within the scope of the Act as at December 31, 1927	4,795
Number of accidents reported during the year 1927	10,149
Number of accidents and claims not finally disposed of as at December 31, 1926	1,930
Number of claims disposed of by award of pension or payment of compensation	5,547
Number of claims disposed of by payment only of account for medical aid	1,954
Number of accidents disposed of for which no application for compensation was received	412

The financial and other tables shown in the tenth Report, when compared with those of previous years, show that the transactions of the Board were heavier in 1927 than in any previous year. A total of 10,149 claims were reported, in consequence of which payments covering compensation and medical services as well as receipts from assessment and medical aid all totalled record figures; from which it is evident that operations under the Act were on a more extensive scale last year than in any previous year since the Act came into force.

Of the 10,149 accidents reported during the year, 59 proved fatal, 129 resulted in some permanent disability and 9,961 were of a tempor-

any nature. Thirty of the fatalities were in coal mining, and ten were in the lumbering, sawmills and woodworking group.

Compensation covering temporary disabilities and totalling \$371,787 was paid, \$415,422 was transferred to the pension fund to cover awards in the case of permanent disabilities and fatal accidents and \$106,770 was set up as a liability to cover pending claims.

A net increase of \$175,839 is shown in the disaster reserve, which brings the amount standing to the credit of this account as at December 31, 1927, to \$261,193. These are moneys set aside by the Board for the purpose of meeting any contingency caused by disaster.

Assessments levied, together with those outstanding at December 31, 1926, totalled \$1,053,456. Of this amount \$995,585.92 was collected, \$42,839 was cancelled (owing to over-estimate of payrolls or cessation of operations) leaving a balance of \$15,030 unpaid at December 31, 1927.

Receipts on account of medical aid totalled

\$202,940 while payments for medical services amounted to \$161,537.

During the year there was transferred from the accident fund to the pension fund \$415,422, which, together with interest earned by the fund, less the amount paid to pensioners, leaves a balance at the credit of this fund at December 31, 1927, of \$1,838,439, out of which 201 widows and 397 children of deceased workmen, as well as 244 workmen who met with permanent disabilities, are receiving monthly payments.

The investments of the Board at December 31, 1927, totalled \$2,409,010 (cost) and yield an average interest rate of 5.26 per cent.

Administration expense (excluding that made on account of Mine Rescue) was \$75,476 or 5.85 per cent on cash receipts, a reduction of 1.04 per cent as compared with the year 1926. Reports with reference to Mine Rescue, First Aid and Accident Prevention and Electrical Protection, covering a résumé of the various activities during the year pertaining to each, are contained in the main report, which will be reviewed in a future issue.

Workmen's Compensation in Great Britain

Statistics of compensation were recently presented to the Parliament of Great Britain, including a statement of proceedings during 1926 under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880. The total number of cases in which compensation was paid in 1926 was 370,908, and the total amount of the compensation paid was £6,006,921. Of the total amount of compensation paid, 51.6 per cent was paid by Mutual Indemnity Associations; 24.0 per cent by Insurance Companies, and 24.4 per cent by uninsured employers. The great reduction in 1926 as compared with 1925 in the number of cases and in the total amount of the compensation paid is attributed to the coal stoppage, the number of cases in the mining industry alone falling from 214,405 in 1925 to 131,231 in 1926. In 1926 the average payment in case of death was £288, as compared with £285 in 1925 and £161 in 1914; in cases of disablement the average payment (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was £14 9s., as against £12 4s. in 1925 and £6 7s. in 1914. The proportion of compensation paid in the seven industries in fatal cases was 11.2 per cent of the total amount paid for compensation. The percentages for the main industrial groups work out as follows: shipping, 36.1; factories, 9.4; docks, 13.6; mines, 8.5; quarries, 17.8; constructional work, 15.6; and railways, 22.9. In the coal mining industry the

charge arising under the act, calculated simply on the basis of the compensation paid, works out in 1926 at about 5d. per ton of coal raised, as compared with 3s. 1d. in 1925.

The report gives particulars concerning the various industrial diseases included under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. Compensation was paid in the seven groups, in 27 fatal cases, to the amount of £5,943, and in 14,751 disablement cases to the amount of £599,393. The 27 fatal cases included 9 of lead poisoning, 1 of anthrax, 1 of poisoning by nitrous fumes, 1 of dermatitis, 10 of epitheliomatous cancer, 4 of nystagmus, and 1 of beat knee. As in previous years, the bulk of the cases occurred in the mining industry, but as a result of the coal mining stoppage, the number of cases in the mining industry fell from 15,782 in 1925 to 13,192 in 1926. The majority of the cases were due to miner's nystagmus, beat hand and beat knee. Those diseases, together with beat elbow and inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths, numbered 13,270 or 89.8 per cent of the total number of cases. Of the remainder, 837, or 5.7 per cent, were cases of dermatitis produced by dust or liquids, 346 or 2.3 per cent were cases of lead poisoning, and 227 or 1.5 per cent were cases of skin or other ulceration or cancer. The remaining 98 cases, or .7 per cent, included 43 cases of various forms of industrial poisoning and 30 cases of anthrax

ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS SEEKS RECOGNITION

ON March 15, the executive board of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, consisting of Messrs. A. R. Mosher, W. T. Burford, F. Wheatley, R. I. Bradley, O. Deleau, S. Sykes, and M. M. McLean, presented a memorandum to the Dominion Government. The statement which was read by the president, Mr. A. R. Mosher, was as follows:—

To the Prime Minister and Members of the Dominion Government:

The present delegation, consisting of officers and members of the Executive of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, desires to place before you certain information with respect to the status of the Congress as the representative of a large group of organized workers in Canada.

Canadian Labour Unions.—The labour unions of Canada may be classified into two groups; first, national unions independent of foreign control; and second, so-called "international" unions, which are controlled by their United States membership, have their headquarters in the United States, and are, for the most part, affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. The American Federation of Labour affiliates maintain, as their Canadian legislative representative, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The national group is subdivided into the national Catholic unions, which operate wholly in the Province of Quebec, and the Canadian unions which with one or two exceptions have affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, the larger of the two national federations.

History of the Independent Movement.—The American Federation of Labour asserts that it is the recognized head of the trade-union movement in North America. It functions as a chartering body of autonomous craft organizations to which it claims the right to give jurisdiction in the United States and Canada. In the United States it also acts as the legislative representative of its affiliates. Since 1886 the latter function has been performed by the organization now known as the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, for the Canadian membership of American Federation of Labour unions. The Congress is therefore essentially a lobby for the promotion of legislation on behalf of the members of branch unions of United States labour organizations operating in Canada. It is not allowed to accept affiliation or make representations on behalf of any organized body of Canadian workers except those affiliated with or not dual to A. F. of L. organizations in Canada. Following the adoption of a resolution at the 1902 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, by which the Congress excluded from affiliation all national unions which were dual to international organizations, various national and independent unions thus excluded from the Congress established the Canadian Federation of Labour. Subsequently, other Canadian unions were organized, and these, with the Canadian Federation of Labour, established in March, 1927, The All-Canadian Congress of Labour. This organization has grown steadily since its formation, and it now represents all the independent labour groups in Canada, with the exception of the national Catholic unions and one or two others.

Basis of Organization.—The All-Canadian Congress of Labour is organized on the same basis as the British Trades Union Congress, and other national trades union federations, having jurisdiction over both economic and legislative matters. It not only endeavours to promote legislation in matters of interest to labour, but also to further the organization of Canadian workers in autonomous national unions.

In contrast with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (by which, in accordance with its constitutional provisions, affiliation is refused to Canadian organizations which are dual to United States unions) the All-Canadian Congress of Labour accepts the affiliation of any independent organized body of Canadian workers. The policy of the Trades and Labour Congress leaves control of the Canadian movement with the American unions; the policy of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour keeps control within our own boundaries, and provides for the representation of every independent body of organized workers in Canada.

Among the organizations which are affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour are groups of workers in the following industries: railroads, mines, lumbering, building trades, communication, shipping, as well as other classes of trades and occupations. The Congress maintains an office in Ottawa, with a full-time executive officer, and publishes a monthly journal, *The Canadian Unionist*.

During the last few years, there has been a steady development of national sentiment in Canada. The support which the Government has received in its successful endeavours to obtain for Canada a more independent status within the Empire indicates the feeling of the Canadian people in this matter. The formation of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour is a further indication of this desire for independence, and the members of the national unions which compose it feel that the Government, in giving almost exclusive recognition to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which depends for its financial support upon unions controlled by membership in the United States, is encouraging the perpetuation of a principle which it has repudiated in the matter of Canada's political relationship with other parts of the Empire.

It may be said that Canada is the only country in the world where the Labour movement is not in undisputed control of its own policy and administration. Since it is rightly felt that Canada is entitled to be politically independent, so far at least as her domestic affairs are concerned, of any other part of the Empire, the subjection of the Canadian labour movement to the will of United States labour officials with the recognition of the Government, is subversive of the self-respect of Canadian workers, and we feel that the Government should therefore recognize the right of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour to consultation in respect of social and labour legislation, and to representation in all matters in which the workers of Canada are concerned.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—This delegation does not wish to belittle the work done in the past by United States unions and their legislative lobby, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. It is felt, however, that some facts should be presented to you with respect to their representations. In in-

roducing the Congress delegation to the Government in January last, President Tom Moore stated that "the large majority of those composing it hold membership in international unions, though several thousands of them are organized in national, provincial and local organizations, where it is considered their interest can be better served in that way." Since, however, the Congress reported to the Department of Labour a membership of 103,037 for the year 1926 it is evident that the "several thousands" referred to by Mr. Moore are insignificant in comparison with the membership of the United States unions affiliated with the Congress.

The term "international" is wholly a misnomer in its application to United States unions. It properly applies to federations of independent national groups which unite for common purposes, such as the nations of the world unite in the League of Nations, which is a purely international body. But the membership of United States unions consists only of American and Canadian workers, the former of whom have absolute control of labour policy. The Canadian members pay their dues to the American headquarters of their unions, and the latter maintain the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada by paying into its treasury a per-capita fee for each Canadian member.

Trades and Labour Congress Conventions.—The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada claims that its representations to the Government are based upon the decisions made at its annual conventions, and thus are expressions of Canadian opinion. It may be pointed out, however, that the delegates to these conventions comprise a large number who are on the pay of, and under instructions from the headquarters of their respective organizations in the United States, 41 of such delegates being credentialled to the last convention, while delegates were also sent from district councils and provincial federations, thus duplicating the representation of the United States union branches. Out of 1297 local branches of the A. F. of L. unions in Canada for which a per-capita fee is paid to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada by their respective headquarters, credentials were received for only one hundred and eighty-five delegates, that is, less than 15 per cent. of the Canadian workers whom the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada claims to represent, had delegates at its last convention.

Mr. Moore also stated to the Government that an effort was being made to leave the impression that the members of the United States unions were "less responsible or desirable Canadian citizens" and the Congress, therefore, felt it necessary to depart from its usual procedure and submit a statement in its defence. The All-Canadian Congress of Labour has never used these terms in referring to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the only reason why they are imputed to us by Mr. Moore would appear to be a feeling on his part that they are not unjustified. Whether or not a Canadian citizen who supports and is subject to the dictation of a foreign labour union is "less responsible or desirable" on that account is a matter for the citizen himself to decide. There is now no excuse, however, for any Canadian citizen to give his allegiance to a foreign union on the ground that no Canadian union is available, or that his interests cannot be protected by such a union. The Canadian labour movement has now reached a stage of development in which provision is made for the organization of every class of Canadian worker, so

that the existence of branches of American unions, and their legislative lobby, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is no longer required in this country.

The Object of the Delegation.—It is not our purpose to make any suggestions to the Government at the present time with respect to legislation, as we believe that any representation from the Congress should be taken up, in the first instance, with the Minister of the Department concerned.

We do however, request that the recognition now given to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and, in some measure, to the National Catholic unions, and the American Railway Brotherhoods be extended to the All-Canadian Congress of Labour. We feel that, in view of the facts set forth herein, the almost exclusive recognition of the Trades and Labour Congress as the "mouthpiece" of organized labour in Canada is no longer justified, and that the Government should take into consideration the recent developments in the Canadian labour movement as a result of which the All-Canadian Congress of Labour has been formed, as the representative of a large group of autonomous Canadian unions. In all matters of special concern to Canadian workers, therefore, the Congress wishes to co-operate with the Government, and requests for its representations such consideration as is justified by its status, its membership, and its character as the only independent federation of national and autonomous unions in Canada.

Children's Accident Compensation in Illinois

On July 1, 1927, the new provisions of the Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act came into effect, under which illegally employed children who are injured in industrial accidents are now entitled to the benefits of the act and will also receive compensation amounting to one and a half times as much as they would have received if they had been legally employed.

In view of the new enactment the State Department of Labour has published a list of employments prohibited by the Illinois law to children under the age of 16. Under its authority to forbid the employment of children under 16 in occupations which it finds to be dangerous or injurious to health, the State Department of Labour has prohibited the employment of such children in the following classes of work: work on or near power-driven machinery and on scaffolding in buildings under construction, with certain specified exceptions; work in garages, filling stations, and automobile repair shops; cranking automobiles or motor lorries; handling petrol; work in tunnels and in places where there are noxious gases, and work with dyes.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Legislative Program of Organized Labour In British Columbia

THE legislative proposals of organized labour of British Columbia were placed before Premier MacLean and members of the provincial cabinet on February 3 by a delegation from the British Columbia executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, composed of P. R. Bengough, Wm. Page, S. D. McDonald and R. W. Nunn.

The proposals were as follows:—

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act which would provide—

(a) That excluded persons as set out in section 4, paragraph (b) engaged in undertakings costing in excess of \$50 be brought under the provisions of the act.

(b) All the compensation to be based on rate of wages being paid to workman at time of injury.

(c) That the rate of compensation be increased from 62½ per cent to 66⅔ per cent, same as in force in Ontario and Manitoba.

(d) That there be a more liberal interpretation in hernia cases.

(e) That when injured workman has been awarded total disability compensation same shall be continued until he is able to resume his former occupation or has been offered other suitable and equally remunerative employment; and that if such injured workman has suffered a permanent partial disability, but upon the report of the attending physician is able to take light work, the total disability payments should be continued until suitable employment is provided.

(f) That medical inspection and professional treatment be provided, when workers are employed in occupations where they are subjected to the dangers of poisonous gases.

Legislation which would provide for health insurance;

Amendments to the Mothers' Allowance Act so as to conform more closely with the Ontario Act;

That the scope of the Hours of Work Act be extended to include all employed within the province.

Legislation establishing a minimum wage and limitation of hours of work for boys employed within the province;

That maternity cases be given free treatment in hospitals receiving provincial government grants;

That all automobile owners be compelled to carry insurance against physical and property injury to others;

Amendments to the Municipal Act and city charters to provide:—

(1) That every person who is a British subject of 21 years of age (and to all from whom a poll tax is collected) shall have the right to vote in all civic and municipal elections.

(2) That in any city of municipal election all persons be prohibited from voting in any more than one polling division.

(3) That property qualifications be abolished for all elective offices in cities and municipalities. Five years' residence and endorsement by 150 electors be an alternative qualification.

That the provincial government urge the Dominion government to enact legislation providing for the creation of a State Unemployment Insurance Fund;

Enactment of legislation to provide for the establishment of Conciliation Boards to consider disputes of municipal and civic employees;

An act to regulate the installing of plumbing and a commission to work in conjunction with the provincial health officer in drafting such act.

The services of trade union officials to assist in properly enforcing the labour and social legislation on the provincial statutes were offered gratis to the government.

New Miners' Hall at Springhill, N.S.

Local No. 4514 of the United Mine Workers of America, of Springhill, N.S., celebrated the official opening of its new hall on February 15, the ceremony being performed by P. G. Muise, vice-president of District 26, U.M.W.A., in the presence of three hundred officials, union members and guests. The event was featured by a banquet followed by a dance.

The new building, which supersedes one that was erected more than thirty years ago, was dedicated as the first Labour Temple in the province of Nova Scotia. It was erected at a cost of \$20,000, the construction fund being contributed to by local members at the rate of about \$1,000 per month, and it is expected that the building will be free of debt about December of this year. It is constructed of brick and cellular tile on a concrete foundation 35 by 100 feet, permitting a spacious and serviceable basement. The ground floor is partly composed of offices and committee rooms, while the main hall has seating accommodation for six hundred persons. With floors of polished hardwood and white walls with ornamental wood wainscoting, the interior is attractively finished. It is steam heated, with modern plumbing and sanitary fixtures throughout. The building is electrically lighted by a profusion of ceiling and wall clusters. An ample stage provides utility for public entertainments as well as for meetings. As far as possible all material, including furniture, was obtained from Nova Scotia manufacturers.

Messages of congratulation were received from John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Thomas Kennedy,

secretary-treasurer: J. W. McLeod, president of District 26; W. G. Delaney, secretary-treasurer, District 26; Arthur Petrie, District Board member; Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour; Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Militia; Hon. Percy Black, Hon. G. S. Harrington, R. K. Smith, M.P., and P. M. Draper, secretary, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

In his address, International Board Member Hayes stated that the original ball was the first Labour Hall in Canada with the exception of one at Fernie, B.C.

Federal Office Cleaners Interview the Government

Officers of Office Cleaners' Federal Labour Union, No. 67 (Trades and Labour Congress), composed of office cleaners employed by the federal government, supported by prominent labour union officials, interviewed the Minis-

ter of Labour and the Minister of Public Works on February 21, for the purpose of bringing before the government claims for wage increases, with allowance for sick leave and holidays. It was stated that the woman working in Government offices have not had an increase since 1919, at which time their pay was increased from \$1 to \$1.25 per day. At the same time the salary was changed from an annual to a prevailing rate basis, and sickness provision was not included in the new scale.

The delegation was composed of Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Rod Plant, representing the Allied Trades and Labour Association of Ottawa; and Mrs. N. Donaldson, president; Mrs. Stanyer, secretary, and Mrs. G. Kidney, officers of Federal Union No. 67.

The ministers promised that the requests of the delegates would receive careful attention.

Civil Service Federation of Canada Meets the Cabinet

On February 21, 1928, there took place at Ottawa an interview of the Executive of the Civil Service Federation of Canada with the Prime Minister and several members of the Cabinet. The Federation made representations in connection with two specific items upon which they requested the action of the Government, the first being the establishment of a board in connection with the Superannuation Fund, and the second, the setting up of a National Civil Service Council.

In dealing with the first request, it was pointed out by the Executive that the Superannuation Fund was contributed jointly by both the Government and Civil Servants, yet the latter had no voice in its administration. Civil servants had to date paid some \$20,000,000 into the fund, and it was their opinion that the Government might properly institute a board to advise in connection with the administration of the Fund—a board upon which civil servants themselves should be directly represented.

Proceeding to the matter of a National Civil Service Council, the Executive informed the Cabinet that it was their desire to cooperate, as employees, as closely as might be possible with the Government as employer. A permanent Council, giving equal representation to both parties, was considered as the most practicable means to that end. The matter was one which had received the consideration of civil service organizations for several years, and had previously formed the basis of representations to the Government. The Federation therefore requested that the Government appoint a committee of fourteen members—seven to represent the Govern-

ment and seven to represent civil servants—with the object in view of drafting the constitution for a National Civil Service Council, and, further, that immediately after the said committee reported, the National Civil Service Council should be established.

The Right Hon. Mackenzie King, in replying for the Government, stated that the representations would receive the most earnest consideration. With respect to the superannuation board, the Prime Minister said that the Minister of Finance looked upon the idea with favour. Regarding the question of a National Civil Service Council, Mr. King drew attention to the fact that a Bill on this matter had this session been referred by the House of Commons to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations. He would, therefore, suggest that the Federation might appear before that Committee when this Bill was under consideration, to give the members the benefit of its views on the subject. Such action would be most helpful to the Government should legislation eventuate from the committee's investigation.

The delegation, which was introduced by Messrs. E. R. E. Chevrier, M.P., and Gordon Edwards, M.P., was made up of the following executive members of the Civil Service Federation of Canada: the President, Mr. T. R. L. MacInnes, Miss M. Lyon, and Messrs. J. H. Ryan, V. C. Phelan, T. H. Burns, V. L. Lawson, W. J. Callaghan, and F. Jacques. For the Government there were present besides the Prime Minister, the Honourables E. Lapointe, J. A. Robb, P. Heenan, F. Rinfret, C. Stewart, J. C. Elliott, J. Malcolm, P. J. A. Cardin, and L. Cannon.

NEW APPRENTICESHIP ACT IN ONTARIO

Proposed Apprentice Training System for Building Trades

A BILL to provide for apprentice training in certain trades was introduced in the Ontario Legislative Assembly on February 10. The proposed legislation is the first of its kind to be introduced in Canada. It is the result of much thought and continued effort on the part of interested employers and representatives of organized labour, and particular credit is due to the Construction and Apprenticeship Council of Ontario, which is sponsoring the act. This council, which is composed of representatives of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries (now the Canadian Construction Association), the Ontario Association of Architects, the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Building Trades Council of Ontario, and the Technical Branch of the Provincial Department of Education, has worked consistently, since its inception a little more than a year ago, in an effort to promote apprenticeship in the building trades. The proposed act has been endorsed by employers, organized labour, and educators, and is the result of a training program already in operation for carpentry apprentices in Toronto, and for carpenters and bricklayers in Hamilton. When the act comes into force it will have a far-reaching effect upon industrial education throughout the Dominion and should do much to promote and improve the training of young Canadians in skilled industrial occupations.

The bill as submitted to the Legislature is in the form of enabling legislation and provides for the control and regulation of apprentice training in "designated trades." The five trades named in schedule A are bricklaying, masonry, carpentry, painting and decorating, and plastering. Any other trade in any industry may be added to the schedule if twenty-five or more employers in the trade petition the Minister of Labour, but the petition must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, following an investigation by the provincial Inspector of Apprenticeship, before the act becomes effective in that trade.

The act provides for the appointment of an Inspector of Apprenticeship who shall keep a register of all contracts or indentures, supervise and inspect the application and operation of the act in each designated trade, assist the apprenticeship committees and others in carrying out its provisions, and promote interest in the adoption of the act in different industries.

In all designated trades, no minors may be employed for a longer period than three

months except under contract of apprenticeship. Indentured apprentices must be registered within three months of the date when the act becomes effective in any trade, and other learners, not under contract, must sign a contract in accordance with the act for the balance of their training periods. No contract shall be for a period of less than two years. All contracts shall be signed by the apprentice, his father (or guardian), and the employer. Contracts may be terminated or cancelled by the inspector, by mutual agreement of all parties, or for "good and sufficient reason." The transfer of apprentices from one employer to another is provided for.

The organization of the work and the programs of training are to be determined by regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. These regulations govern: the formation of apprenticeship committees in defined areas, the duties, powers and procedure of these committees, the length of the periods of apprenticeship, the qualifications for entry, the courses of training, the nature and number of classes to be attended, the number of apprentices in each designated trade, the wages of apprentices, the assessment of employers, the records to be kept, etc.

Provision is made for close co-operation with existing vocational schools, but the control of apprentice training is placed in the hands of the Minister of Labour. The members of apprenticeship committees receive no salaries but are to be reimbursed for traveling and living expenses while attending meetings and the Government will pay the cost of operating the committees. A penalty of not less than ten dollars and not more than one hundred dollars is provided for violation of the provisions of the act.

The following extracts from a statement by the Construction Apprenticeship Council indicate the purpose and value of the act as it affects the building industry:—

"By means of apprenticeship committees in defined areas the industry will be assured of proper control of apprenticeship training. These committees will be composed of representatives of employers and employees who will guard against employing more apprentices than the trade should carry to take care of existing needs. This matter of the control of the number of apprentices who may be employed at any time is important. With representatives of employers' organizations, together with employees' representatives, properly constituting these committees, we may

be assured that there will be no flooding of the trade with apprentices to the detriment of journeymen.

"The act contains reference to regulations which may come later with respect to assessment of the industry for the training of apprentices. If this assessment proves feasible it will provide an equitable plan for training apprentices. At present a small number of employers bear the cost.

"By means of an assessment the industry would have funds with which to pay apprentices wages during the first and second year of apprenticeship training, and these apprentices could be assigned to employers as they had work. Continuous employment would be provided and all the possibilities of the industry utilized for training skilled workers.

"With such funds at the disposal of the industry it would be possible to take all first and second-year apprentices out of the trade during the slack season and place them in the technical schools for training in the advanced processes and operations of their trade. It

would be to the advantage of journeymen to have apprentices taken out of the trade in the slack season so that what work there is would be left for journeymen, and it will be of great value to apprentices to give them the advantage of intensive trade training in our technical school in the winter season.

"This act should commend itself to every employer in the construction industry as a reasonable and necessary step in setting up a workable system of apprenticeship training and one which will offer our own Canadian boys an excellent opportunity to become skilled workers."

Mr. James W. Marsh, general organizer of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, expressed strong approval on the part of organized labour of the provisions contained in the proposed measure. "This," he said, "is the most important measure since the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Mothers' Allowance Act. No one with the interest of the province at heart will oppose it."

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Summary of Progress of Vocational Education—United States

In a biennial survey of education in the United States 1924-26, just published, the gains resulting from vocational education are summarized as follows:—

1. Increase in the number of shop courses in both elementary and high schools.

2. A marked tendency to offer compulsory industrial arts courses in grades seven and eight.

3. A growing tendency to discriminate more definitely between manual arts courses and vocational courses, with a growing recognition of the former as a part of the general education program and of the latter as a special form of education.

4. Marked increase in the number of schools offering some form of part-time and apprenticeship work, the number of such courses, and the number of students enrolled.

5. A great increase in the number of schools offering an occupational information course and setting up some kind of guidance machinery.

6. Increase in the time of the school program allotted to manual arts work.

7. Increase in the enrolment of all types of industrial and manual arts courses.

8. Increase in the use of visual aids for instructional purposes.

9. The development of shop work on the itinerant teacher basis together with the extension of shop courses to pupils in rural and village communities.

10. The rapid increase of general shop courses as a form of shop organization for industrial purposes, especially for the required courses in the junior high-school grades.

11. Occasional efforts toward the reorganization of teacher training work in teacher training institutions to meet special needs of manual arts instructors, especially for such new types of work as are represented by the general shop teachers.

12. Continued change in the emphasis of instruction in manual arts courses from that of skill in the use of tools and machinery to that of industrial intelligence and developmental experiences and general elementary, fundamental, manipulative abilities for general education values, including guidance.

13. A growing recognition on the part of those charged with the responsibility for organizing vocational industrial and manual arts courses of the advisability of treating the vocational industrial courses as special forms of education, strictly for employment purposes, and enrolling in such courses those students who should have training preparatory for entering upon employment in some specific trade.

Part-Time Shop and School Plan in United States

The plan of part-time school and shop employment was first put into practice in 1906 at Cincinnati. To-day there are many industrial centers where the part-time system is employed. Mr. Frank M. Leavitt, Associate Superintendent of Education, Pittsburgh, reports that "in Pittsburgh, every indentured apprentice goes to school one day a week on the employer's time. The electrical-workers' union asked for a class in the evening schools. From 600 to 900 apprentices in several trades attend evening school under compulsion of the unions. Foundry men have asked for apprentices. They try to get boys for half time and cannot. We must get them, and the employers take them on."

Charles F. Bauder, director of industrial arts, Philadelphia, says: "We have demonstrated to employers in plastering, printing, metal trades, paperhanging, and painting that it pays to return boys to school for one-half day a week for training under pay. Most of them come on Saturday morning. All are over 16 years of age. One half of the time in school is devoted to academic work related to the trades. In metal trades, all is academic. We now have 85 boys in metal trades and 75 in plastering. Boys of the last year's week-about co-operative trade-tailoring course obtained jobs largely on full time. A new two-year course is being organized. A new vocational school now being planned will offer fine opportunities for part-time courses especially with textile apprentices. A committee of the tex-

tile-manufacturers' association has recommended a week-about plan in place of the present eight-hour week in school."

An employer in Pennsylvania says: "With the new system of co-operating with the schools, in three years we have trained 4 machinists, 2 sheet-metal apprentices, and 2 patternmakers. In the next twelve years, we will have trained 40 machinists and 25 sheet-metal workers, instead of 14 and 6, as formerly. Trade training should lead to professional training. Many workmen have job or position training only—neither good vocational equipment nor training for enjoyment of life. The difficulty is that the trades are becoming so complicated that they are over the heads of the workers."

Day Classes for Workers at New York

Representatives of the building-trades unions of New York City recently held a conference with President George J. Ryan of the board of education to urge the establishment of day classes for apprentices in the continuation schools, as an extension of the classes now conducted in the evening schools. Similar classes are being conducted for apprentices in the printing-trades day continuation school.

The apprenticeship classes in the evening schools have begun their fifth year and are training 6,000 indentured apprentices in eight trades. The classes are conducted with the co-operation of the employers and trades union, and the work is supervised by committees of the trades.

CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE

Annual Reports of Dominion and Provincial Organizations for 1927

THE ninth annual report of the Canadian National Safety League, recently received, outlines the activities of the League and its various branches during the year 1927. Acknowledgement is made of the support given to the safety movement by the Dominion Government which contributed \$10,000 to the funds of the League. The central body conducts general safety work throughout the Dominion, and co-ordinates the activities of the various provincial leagues which now include the following affiliated organizations: The Ontario Safety League (now in its fifteenth year); Province of Quebec Safety League; Maritimes Safety League (covering the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island); Manitoba Safety League; and British Columbia Safety League.

A safety service by mail was given Alberta and Saskatchewan throughout the year from head office.

The work of the main body comprised the distribution of 2,000 circular safety letters and reports; 10,000 campers' bulletins; 10,500 hunters' bulletins; 93,000 industrial, traffic and special bulletins; 24,600 school bulletins; 23,750 safety calendars; 10,000 safety buttons. The distribution of these was made possible by the co-operation of the provincial affiliates, which received valuable assistance from fire rangers, provincial and district foresters, tourist agents, general passenger agents of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, fire and police chiefs, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throughout Canada.

Ontario Safety League.—The Ontario Safety League in its fourteenth annual report especially thanks the various governmental departments, municipalities and organizations which have given it financial support. During 1927 the League concentrated its efforts on safety work among school children on a scale never before attempted. The scope of the general campaign activities was considerably enlarged during the year, especially in connection with traffic, drowning and other hazardous conditions. Prior to the commencement of the intensive traffic and aquatic seasons, the boards of education and separate school boards in 74 cities, towns and villages were communicated with, and authority was given to the League to give safety talks and demonstrations of resuscitation. Where possible, the chiefs of police in the different localities supplied a local speaker, generally a traffic officer, who talked to the children on traffic and water hazards. After the lectures, the children were shown motion pictures, depicting hazards and imparting safety instruction. In all 330 safety talks were given to over 100,000 children. Motion pictures were shown in theatres in the towns visited, where they were viewed by approximately 75,000 people. In addition, publicity was secured in about fifty newspapers throughout the province. The report states that in spite of an increase of 124 fatalities during 1927 from the automobile hazard and a total increase of 97 fatalities from 36 different hazards, there were throughout the province 13 fewer children (under sixteen years of age) killed than in 1926. In carrying the message of safety to young people talks were also given upon request to Home and School Clubs, Community Clubs, Daily Bible Vacation Schools, summer camps, church organizations, juvenile lodges and clubs.

During the year 1927 there were in the Province 1,548 fatalities as a result of industrial accidents from all causes as compared with 1,451 for 1926. During 1927, deaths from the automobile hazards head the list with 422 fatalities and 3,976 non-fatal accidents, as compared with 298 fatal and 4,144 non-fatal accidents from this cause in 1926. Drownings are in the second place with 318 fatalities as compared with 297 deaths from this hazard the previous year. Dealing with the automobile hazard, the report stated that during the fall of a year a short campaign was conducted "to stay what might be called an epidemic of motor accidents" then prevalent over the North American continent. The motoring public were reached by press advertisements, bill board posters and windshield stickers. Air navigation has become the 36th hazard in Ontario, and while it was stated that this method

of travel had become much safer than in the earlier periods, yet a safety-in-air suggestion competition was recommended.

Besides directing particular attention to safety work among children, the League continued its important campaign for the reduction of industrial hazards, and its industrial bulletin service has proved to be of great value to employer and employee.

Province of Quebec Safety League.—The third annual report of the Quebec Safety League deals, in part, with the Laurier Palace theatre disaster, and in this connection states that a committee has fully investigated not only the safety of all the theatres but has extended inspection into all public buildings as well. Throughout the province, the League got in touch with school authorities during the year and a safety program was organized in many schools, safety talks being given each week by the teachers on the eve of week-end holidays. Definite educational work in this direction has been carried on regularly, and the efforts of the League have been generously supported by the radio station of *La Presse*, which broadcasted safety bed-time stories to children twice a week. The Traffic section studied the various problems pertaining to safety of the streets, while the vigilance committee, appointed to check up on the observance of traffic bylaws, was very active in investigating cases of infringement. An industrial section was added during the year, and through it "the gospel of carefulness" was regularly preached in the form of illustrated posters, talks and motion pictures to some 75,000 employees distributed in 360 firms that are members of the industrial section.

Maritimes Safety League.—This League, which covers the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, devotes special attention to safety work among the school children.

Manitoba Safety League.—In Manitoba the prospects are reported as encouraging for permanent safety work supported by the Provincial Government. Besides the activities carried on for the prevention of fires and industrial accidents, members of the Provincial Government have under consideration the appointment of a permanent safety committee which will probably be financed largely by the Government and the Manitoba Motor League.

British Columbia Safety League.—This branch was established during the year, the organization meeting being held in Vancouver on July 22, 1927. The office was thoroughly equipped with the essentials, and a system of campaign procedure instituted on the same basis as that successfully employed by the Ontario Safety League.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety Work in Cement Industry

ACCORDING to the January-February number of the *Accident Prevention Magazine*, published by the Portland Cement Association, the records of the annual safety trophy contest among the company's plants indicate that the results for the year 1927 "were not only greater than for past years, but so much greater that they dwarf previous achievement." Ten plants claimed the association trophy by completing the year's operation without a lost-time mishap. This is twice the number which have accomplished this feat during all the years since the accident records of the industry have been kept. Among the ten winners in 1927 were two Canadian plants of the organization—those at Belleville, Ontario, and Hull, Quebec. Commenting on the success of the Canadian plants, the editor makes the following observation:—

"Dominion safety leaders and those of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec found greatest interest in the achievement of the Canada Cement Company mills at Belleville, Ontario, and Hull, Quebec, and the company and its employees find gratification in the fact that they are the first organization in our membership to win the trophy during three successive years—Port Colborne, 1925; Fort Whyte, 1926, and the above-mentioned two plants in 1927. Four trophies in three years is a record that may prove hard to beat."

The Duluth plant now has the outstanding continuous safety record of the cement industry. On January 6, it completed 696 accident-free days.

Health Record of Industrial Population

The *Statistical Bulletin*, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, states that in no previous year were health conditions among the industrial populations of the United States and Canada as satisfactory as during 1927.

"The death rate among the wage-workers of the two countries, and their dependants the *Bulletin* states, "may be accurately gauged by that of the more than eighteen million of them who are industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This rate dropped, in 1927, to the amazingly low figure of 8.4 per 1,000, which is a new minimum for all time.

"The actual number of deaths among Metropolitan industrial policyholders, at ages one and over, in 1927, was 147,520. The corresponding deathrate of 8.4 per 1,000 may be

compared with 8.9 for 1926 and with the former minimum of 8.5 in both 1925 and 1924. These fractional reductions in the deathrate, when translated into actual savings of lives, assume more importance than appears on the face of the figures. If, for example, the 1926 deathrate had prevailed in 1927 there would have occurred in the latter year 8,808 more deaths than did occur. This is what results from a reduction of only one-half of one point in the deathrate. And even the reduction of one-tenth of one point from the former minimal figure of 1925 corresponds to 1,782 fewer deaths last year than would have occurred had the lowest previous mortality rate prevailed. In 1911 the deathrate of the American and Canadian wage-earners was 12.5 per 1,000. The reduction sixteen years later to 8.4 amounts to a 33 per cent drop. And no less than 72,570 fewer American and Canadian wage-earners and their dependants died last year than would have died if the deathrate of 1911 had prevailed."

Proposed Central Mine-Rescue Station

The *Canadian Mining Journal*, referring to the explosion at the Hollinger mine on February 10, when 39 miners lost their lives in consequence of an explosion, suggests that "the government of Ontario might well consider joint action with its growing mining industry for the establishment of a central depot, or mine-rescue station, with requisite transportation arrangements following what is now customary practice in coal-mining districts. Something of this kind would be more suited to the needs of the Ontario mines than provision of apparatus at individual mines where core of the equipment and training of the wearers might be neglected because, as is evident from the isolated incident at the Hollinger mine, the need for special equipment of this kind is rare.

"It is well to know," the *Journal* adds, "that the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, under the policy of accumulating a disaster reserve, will be able to meet the heavy demand that will now fall upon the funds without inflicting any unduly heavy burden upon the financial reserves of the Hollinger company itself.

The writer states that the action of the United States Department of Mines in promptly sending one of its rescue cars to the scene of the accident will be gratefully remembered in Canada.

The provincial government has appointed Mr. Justice Godson a special commissioner to inquire into the causes of the disaster.

Safety Engineer Desired by United States Commission

The United States Employees' Compensation Commission, in their last annual report, call attention to certain practices which cause unnecessary industrial risks: "There are certain conditions in government employment," it is stated, "that suggest the possibility of large savings by systematic work in accident prevention. Such savings can probably only be realized by the appointment of a competent experienced safety engineer to study the causes and conditions under which accidents occur and to secure the co-operation of government officials in all departments in avoiding unsafe practices and in correcting unsafe conditions. Examples of injuries which suggest a field for accident prevention are the large numbers of hernias due to accidents, mostly caused by overstrain in connection with heavy lifting. These cases are so numerous as to make it quite clear that many men were assigned to heavy work who are entirely unfitted physically to do such work. The very large number of drownings in the work of the Engineer Department of the War Department suggest that some means could probably be found for making the conditions of the work somewhat safer and thus avoiding the extremely costly accidents."

Progress of Safety on American Railways

Mr. Howard Goodwin, of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, in commenting on a revised schedule of charges recently issued for railway employees insured by the company, states that "the more than 1,750,000 persons employed by the railroads, aside from the recognized hazards of their occupations, are regarded by the insurance company as highly desirable types of risk, being picked men, generally skilled workers, who operate under careful medical and executive supervision and under a rigid 'safety' regime."

He states that the American railway companies have accomplished nothing more outstanding in the last decade than their establishment of the new methods and standards in the conservation of human life values. The economic value, even, of these savings is almost beyond calculation. Among the persons killed on American railroads in 1926, the last recorded year, 1,672 were employees and 169 were passengers; 111,903 employees and 5,093

passengers were injured. Comparing these figures with 1916, there is a reduction of about 30 per cent in the total number killed and of about one-third in the total number injured. The average journey per passenger has grown from 33.58 miles to 40.79 miles, or about 21.4 per cent, though the number of passengers decreased more than 174,000,000. The number of railroad employees increased 4.6 per cent in the ten-year period."

Investigation of Hernia in Ontario

It is stated that the Ontario Department of Health is giving serious consideration to the problem of hernia as an occupational disease. The Hon. Premier Ferguson, speaking in the provincial legislature on February 21 expressed approval of a speech on this subject by Dr. G. A. McQuibban, the member for Northeast Wellington, who pointed out the difficulty of determining the exact cause of ruptures, and of selecting the cases where they are due to employment. In many cases the patient is predisposed to the ailment, owing to conditions which have developed gradually, but such workmen are unconscious of their condition, knowing nothing of it until they are suddenly disabled, without hope of assistance towards recovery. Dr. McQuibban pointed out that in silicosis the campaign of prevention had been very successful, and he suggested that the same could be done with hernia. By means of medical examinations those cases which are predisposed and actually in progress could be determined. The workman could be placed at safer work and treatment given him, and in this way the number of cases actually coming to the observation of the board would be lessened. He promised that the Workmen's Compensation Board would find the medical profession willing and eager to co-operate with them in this matter. Caisson disease and silicosis had been included in the compensation list, he said. "I hope," he added, "that all measures have not been exhausted by the government to give this condition to which I refer the place it rightfully deserves."

No Accident Year of Electro-Metallurgical Company

The Electro-Metallurgical Company of Canada, Limited, of Welland, Ontario, gave a banquet to its employees on February 16 to celebrate the completion of a full year without a lost-time accident. A bronze tablet has been erected to commemorate the achievement. Mr. W. H. Winans, head of the Industrial Relations Department, said that the year's record meant that safety had been successfully practised for an aggregate of 823,000 labour hours,

equivalent to one man working for 329 years without an accident. In Canada and the United States, some person died every six minutes as the result of an accident. Needless sacrifices of 91,000 lives were made every year and it was too great a price. That something could be done to reduce this enormous toll was evidenced by the fact that the Welland plants had operated for a full year without a lost-time accident. He believed that with determination, enthusiasm and courage, the Welland works could extend their safety record to two full years.

Occupational Mortality Rates in England and Wales by Social Classes

The Registrar General for England and Wales has issued a report on occupational mortality, based on the results of the census of 1921, taken in connection with the birth and mortality statistics of 1921-1923. The figures are for male occupations only, except that illegitimate births are connected with the occupations of the mothers. The number of males aged 2 to 65 years in England and Wales at the last census was 10,082,062, of whom 9,704,860 were occupied and retired (civilians only). If the mortality of all these males be expressed as 1,000, the corresponding mortality of the five social classes is as follows:—

Class I, numbering 225,618, comprises directors and secretaries of companies, stockbrokers, heads of departments in banks and insurance companies, clergymen and ministers of religion, professional men, authors, editors, and journalists, etc.—Rate of mortality, 812.

Class II, numbering 1,974,884, comprises farmers, employers and managers in most businesses, railway officials, officers in the mercantile marine, buyers and commercial travellers, and most brokers and agents, civil service and local authority officials and clerks, commercial and other clerks, teachers, artists, etc., etc.:—Rate of mortality, 942.

Class III, numbering 4,218,715, comprises foremen, and the more skilled grades of manual workers generally, together with shop assistants, roundsmen and van salesmen, postmen and post office sorters, telegraph and telephone operators, actors, musicians, and stage hands, domestic servants, gamekeepers, waiters, motor car, motor omnibus, and motor lorry drivers, tram drivers, etc., etc.:—Rate of mortality, 951.

Class IV, numbering 1,984,906, comprises agricultural labourers and fishermen, most mine and quarry workers other than coal hewers, machine tool workers, engineers' and foundry labourers, drivers of horse-drawn vehicles, omnibus and tramway conductors, packers, railway porters, platelayers, gas stokers, boiler firemen and stokers, firemen and trimmers in mercantile marine, etc., etc.:—Rate of mortality, 1,007.

Class V, numbering 1,300,737, comprises unskilled workers:—Rate of mortality, 1,258.

The social contrasts for some individual diseases are even more striking. For respiratory tuberculosis the mortality rate for Class 5 is nearly three times as high as that for Class 1, and for bronchitis the rate for Class 5 is nearly seven times as high as in Class 1.

Master Painters Recommend Paint Spraying Machines

The American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association published recently a pamphlet prepared by Mr. G. B. Heckel, entitled "The Spray Painting Machine as Economical Factor in the Preservation and Decoration of Structures and Products." It is intended as a reply to objections that have been advanced from the side of labour against the use of the sprayer as being detrimental to the health of the worker and as tending to lessen employment.

Paint sprayers in a crude form have existed since 1869, but the modern air-atomizing machine is comparatively a recent development. The spray gun is its most important unit, delivering a readily controllable, concentrated spray at uniform rates of speed as the operator desires. Its advantages are enumerated as "speed, cleanliness, economy of time and labour, ease of operation, excellence and variety of work performed, and adaptability."

The pamphlet mentions particular classes of work which is impracticable by any other means. The atomized paint, varnish, enamel, lacquer, etc., from the spray gun penetrates every crevice of the surface and finds no difficulty in thoroughly coating a surface which a brush, for mechanical reasons, would leave inadequately protected, and for which the time required would make the cost prohibitive. Labour men themselves recognize, it is claimed, that certain kinds of work are best done by a machine, as is shown by agreements made by many local journeymen painters' unions, permitting the use of sprayers only on rough work "where it is not practical to use brushes, such as concrete, undressed lumber, brick, etc." Mr. Heckel, however, justifies the use of the spray gun for carriages, furniture, and fine work as well as for structural painting. While it will not replace the

brush, he believes it will develop more and wider uses for paint and painters, and this is Mr. Heckel's answer to the allegation that painters will have less employment in consequence of the general adoption of the machine.

As to the economy of spray painting, the writer asks "shall we, when avoidable, continue to spend from 65 per cent to 75 per cent of the total cost of the job on labour and only 25 per cent on materials, or shall we, by increasing production, reduce the labour cost to 50 per cent or less of the total. This can be done, in very many cases, by the use of

the machine, without reducing the wages of the individual workman; and, because of the increased demand which always follows reduction in cost, without displacing a single workman."

Mr. Heckel's pamphlet does not deal with the alleged ill effects on workmen, but he points out that for proper operation and proper service the use of the spray machine requires skill and knowledge just as does the proper use of the brush. The machine should be adopted as a supplementary service and the more intelligent journeymen should be thoroughly instructed in its use and care.

REPORT OF THE LIBERAL INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE Industrial Inquiry Committee, a body appointed nearly two years ago on the initiative of the organizers of the Liberal Summer Schools, published a voluminous report early in February, under the title "Britain's Industrial Future." The report was prepared by specialists in the various departments of economics considered including employers, trade-unionists and financial experts, and outlines an economic policy having the unanimous approval of the committee composed of the following members: W. T. Layton, editor of the *Economist*, chairman; E. D. Simon, M.P., vice-chairman; Right Hon. D. Lloyd George; Right Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel; Right Hon. Sir John Simon; E. H. Gilpin; H. D. Henderson, editor of the *Nation and Athenæum*; Philip Kerr; J. M. Keynes; the late C. F. G. Masterman; Professor Ramsay Muir; H. L. Nathan, and B. S. Rowntree.

The committee applies the principles of "rationalization" to industry as a whole, and attempts to infuse into the existing haphazard industrial growth some measure of control and co-ordination. The discussion of the abstract merit of socialism or individualism is briefly dismissed, the committee being concerned with finding the most effective adaptation of the existing machinery.

Economic General Staff.—The second section of the book deals with the "organization of business." The committee propose the establishment of a Board of National Investment, whose duty would be to direct the flow of national savings which at present accrue in the hands of the various government departments. They also recommend that an Economic General Staff should be created for the continuous study of economic problems and of their relation to government policy. Apart

from these two new features, however, the recommendations of the committee are confined to a suggested remodelling of existing boards, under both public and private management, and to proposals for adapting and enlarging company law to suit the widely varying nature of joint stock enterprise.

Industrial relations.—The discontent of the workers is stated to result from the feeling that they are treated as tools rather than as partners in production, and that the distribution of wealth is carried out on principles to which they are not parties, leading to a cleavage between a small owning class and a large working class. The committee propose that industry should be given a measure of self-government under proper control. The machinery for collective bargaining should be developed into a system of "joint ascertainment" of what is just, practicable and advantageous to the industry and to the community.

The committee recommend an extension of the trade board system to trades now without boards, and industries with joint industrial councils should add a neutral member, representing the state or the consumers. The committee recommends that the Ministry of Labour should be reconstructed under the title of Ministry of Industry, taking over the powers of the Home Office under the Factory Acts and Compensation Acts, the Mines Department of the Board of Trade, and such other functions as may be necessary to bring within the purview of a single Ministry all the relations between the state and the organized bodies of employers and workpeople. The Ministry, thus reconstructed, should undertake the duty of advising and stimulating the various industries towards co-operative action in the pursuit of efficiency.

Council of Industry.—A Council of Industry also should be established in close association with the Ministry of Industry, to be composed of nine employers' and nine workers' representatives, with six members appointed by the ministry. A proper minimum wage should be fixed by each industry for itself, but in addition the worker should receive a sum representing his individual special effort or skill, and an ideal wage should include an element varying in accordance with the profit made by the employing firm. An extension of suitable forms of profit-sharing is also desired. In general, the object or policy of the state should be to bring about the establishment in every industry of a representative regulating body, including both employers and workmen, for the consideration of common interests, and endowed with the power of obtaining, under proper safeguards, legal sanction for their agreements. In certain essential industries compulsory procedure would be applied. In these industries the worker would not have the right to strike without warning and inquiry, but a worker in such an industry should be compensated for thus waiving his individual rights. His terms of service should be such that he would not wish to strike.

Works Councils.—On this subject the committee states that it is even more important to create the machinery of organized co-operation in the individual factory or workshop than in national negotiating bodies. But this must be done without impairing the necessary authority and prerogatives of management, which would be fatal to efficiency, and without conflicting with the agreement or decisions of national or district negotiating bodies. Anything which can be accurately described as "workers' control" is therefore out of the question. The representation of workers upon boards of directors is of little value, unless either the workers have an established right to a share of residual profits, or the functions of direction have been divided, in which case workers might advantageously be represented upon a supervisory council. The committee regards it as important that there should be permanent, regular, and established methods of consultation in every factory and workshop of substantial size. It is therefore recommended that it should be a legal obligation upon every concern employing fifty or more workpeople, or, alternatively, upon every concern falling under the Factory or Workshops Acts, to establish a works council.

Profit Sharing.—A wider diffusion of ownership might be obtained, first, by the setting aside of reserves within industry, and second,

by means of private saving. It is by the creation of reserves that the major part of industrial capital is provided. This is all now assumed to be the property of the existing shareholders. The report suggests that after existing capital has received an adequate return, the balance ought to be shared with the employees, and that it is best shared in the form of capital allotments, which create new ownerships. It is recommended that the Council of Industry should do everything in its power to stimulate distributions of this kind, which are already adopted by various concerns.

Unemployment.—The committee draws a sharp line between normal unemployment, due to trade fluctuations, seasons, etc.; and abnormal unemployment due to the war or other special causes. Normal unemployment, it is stated, can be tempered by a wise regulation of monetary policy and by forethought in the distribution of orders. It can be alleviated by a system of social insurance. Abnormal unemployment ought not to be dealt with by a straining of the insurance system, or by poor relief. It is recommended that the state should assume direct responsibility for the relief of the able-bodied unemployed. This would result in restoring the unemployment insurance scheme to a sound actuarial basis. Abnormal unemployment should be met by a readjustment of the balance of the economic life of the country and by a vigorous national development. This subject occupies several chapters of the report, dealing with roads, housing, electricity, waterways, agriculture and other divisions of national work, these proposed undertakings being brought into relation with the financial and other arrangements proposed elsewhere in the report, and the whole system being so designed that no sudden or excessive strain may be placed upon the public exchequer.

The last section of the report deals with national finance, reforms being proposed in currency and banking, in the system of national accounts, in the expenditure of national revenue, and in the present system of local rating, the latter being considered to be far more injurious to industry at the present time than the system of national taxation.

The *Manchester Guardian*, commenting on this publication, expresses the opinion that "the authors of this report have undertaken a gigantic task, and performed a national service, not in any spirit of partizanship, but with a single eye to what seemed to them reasonable, fair, attainable, and in the national interest."

BRITISH CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL PEACE

RECENT movements toward industrial peace in Great Britain were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1927, pages 1309-10, and the issue for January, 1928, page 4, noted the decision of the Trades Union Congress and a representative body of employers, headed by Sir Alfred Mond, to hold a conference for the purposing discussing the industrial problem. The invitation for a joint meeting was extended by the employers, and accepted by the General Council of the T.U.C., a committee being appointed to enumerate the topics which might serve as a basis for discussion.

According to a report of the preliminary conferences appearing in the February, 1928, issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, the subsequent proceedings were as follows:

The first meeting of the General Council with the employers who had sent the invitation took place on January 12. At this meeting Sir Alfred Mond explained why a representative group of employers had issued the invitation, as none of the existing bodies were able to take the initiative. They were there, he said, neither as representatives of associations nor as representatives of their respective businesses, but in their individual capacity. It was not the purpose of the meeting to go into the more detailed problems of the various industries, which must be dealt with by the industries themselves; but to consider general lines of policy which they could recommend, the particular application of which must be determined by the various industries in the way most suitable to each.

He went on to suggest that this involved problems of the following character:—

The better organization of existing industries by means of amalgamation; rationalization; introduction of new processes and of new methods, both technical and administrative. This would involve the consideration of means of dealing with workers eliminated by improved methods, e.g., by methods of transference or by encouraging mobility of labour, and by a system of compensation and pension.

The improvement of the security and status of the worker.

Social problems, such as questions of housing, health and unemployment insurance, and educational methods.

The effect of national taxation and of rates upon industry.

Causes of industrial disputes, and means of avoiding them.

Participation in the proceeds of industry, on the basis of the worker being not merely entitled to a fixed percentage of wage, but interested in the general prosperity of his industry.

The creation of a permanent standing committee, to meet for consultation from time to time on topics affecting industry.

Mr. Ben Turner, chairman of the Trades Union Congress, replied on behalf of the General Council. He thanked the employers for their invitation, noted the reasons given for the inability of any single organization of employers to enter into discussions on the entire range of questions they had met to discuss, and expressed the hope that the employers there present might be able to indicate what steps they proposed to secure the greatest possible amount of support for and the widest possible adoption of the agreed principles. Each side entered into the conversations without prejudice, and without surrendering principles which they held to be fundamental. In their discussions and decisions they should not in any way trespass upon the sphere and functions of the existing organizations of employers and trade unions.

A general discussion followed, in which nine trade union leaders and three employers spoke; and various questions as to the scope and procedure of the proposed conversations were considered.

Sir Alfred Mond replied on the discussion, and announced that the employers had appointed a sub-committee to carry on the discussions, consisting of himself (as chairman), Lord Londonberry, Sir David Milne-Watson, Sir Hugo Hirst, Lord Ashfield, Lord Weir, the Hon. Vernon Willey, with Mr. J. Conway Davies as secretary.

Mr. Ben Turner stated that the General Council had not yet decided on the appointment of a committee, but that the matter would be considered at a special meeting of the General Council.

The General Council met on January 24, and decided to continue discussions with the representative group of employers. The Council authorized the committee, which was appointed in the first place to make arrangements for the conference with the employers, to go into the questions for discussion and to meet the committee already appointed by the employers. The committee so appointed by the General Council consists of Mr. Ben Turner,

Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Mr. A. Pugh, Mr. E. Bevin, Mr. T. Richards, and Mr. W. M. Citrine, with Mr. W. Milne Bailey as secretary.

The Council also authorized the committee

to draft an interim report for submission to the executives of the affiliated unions, and reports will be prepared for circulation to the unions from time to time during the period of the discussions.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN NEW ZEALAND

THE calling of a representative conference by the Right Hon. J. G. Coates, Prime Minister of New Zealand, for the purpose of investigating and revising the industrial legislation of the Dominion, together with recent proposals to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925, have served to emphasize the special features of the New Zealand system of conciliation and arbitration as applied to industrial disputes.

The conference, which has been convened to meet on March 27, was announced as being in response to a general feeling that the labour legislation, particularly the arbitration system, required revision. The scope of the inquiry will include the welfare of the country as a whole, the interests of capital and labour, the effect of industrial legislation on the primary industries on which the prosperity of the country depends, the encouraging of primary industries, the basis of wage rates, the constitution of the Arbitration Court, and immigration. There will be twenty-five representatives each for employers and employees, in addition to the departmental political representatives.

It had been alleged that one of the chief consequences in the past of the work of the Arbitration Court was an increase of wages in secondary industries at the expense of primary producers, with the result of an influx of workers to the towns, and considerable unemployment in the larger centres was attributed to this condition.

The original Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was placed on the New Zealand statute book in 1894. Its object was to encourage the formation of industrial unions and associations, and to facilitate the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration. It provided for the registration as "industrial unions" of societies of workers or employers in the various industrial districts, and, as "industrial associations" of any council or other body representing any number of such unions; for the making of industrial agreements pursuant to the act and the filing of such in the Supreme Court; for the formation of industrial districts, the election of Boards of Conciliation, and the setting up of a Court of Arbitration.

Administrative Machinery.—The original act and its amendments were consolidated in 1900; a compelling act was passed in 1905; and further consolidation was effected in 1908 and 1925. There have been several important amendments to the act, which will be detailed later. The act is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Labour, and inspectors of factories are charged with the duty of seeing that the provisions of awards and agreements are carried out. For purposes of its administration the Dominion of New Zealand is divided into industrial districts. The system is based on the organization of "industrial unions," each of which include three employers or fifteen employees, and the nomenclature of the union indicates its locality and whether composed of workers or employers. Each such union is required to register with the court and provide the Secretary of Labour with an annual statement as to membership.

When a dispute arises the first part of the legislative machinery to operate is a Council of Conciliation. These are called into being by one of four "Industrial Commissioners," who are appointed for a term of three years, and who exercise jurisdiction within an assigned industrial district. An industrial union, if registered under the act, may cite an association of employers or an employer for a hearing of an industrial dispute before a Council of Conciliation. Similarly, a registered industrial union may be cited by an association of employers or an employer. The workers may compel any of their employers to come under this act; but the employers cannot so compel the workers unless the latter have registered as an industrial union, such registration being voluntary. The duties of an Industrial Commissioner are to establish and preside over a Council of Conciliation in an attempt to settle the dispute. If a settlement is arrived at, the agreement is signed by both parties and registered as an industrial agreement. If, however, only the assessors (the other members of the conciliation council) reach an agreement, it is filed as a "recommendation." If within one month no objection has been received from either party, such recommendation becomes binding in the same manner as an agreement. If no settle-

ment is arrived at, or if the recommendation of the assessors is not accepted, then the dispute goes immediately to a Court of Arbitration.

The Court of Arbitration.—This body functions for the whole of New Zealand in the settlement of industrial disputes pursuant to the act. It consists of three members appointed by the Governor General, the presiding officer being a judge of the Supreme Court. The other two members are appointed on the nomination of the disputants, one on the recommendation of the employers and one by the employees. There is no appeal from its decisions except on certain points of law, and it is noteworthy that in practically all such cases where appeals have been made, the action of the court has been sustained. According to an outline of the act given in the New Zealand Year Book, the court, after hearing argument upon the matters not agreed upon, makes its award, which is binding on all parties. In all cases where an industrial agreement, or an accepted recommendation, or award is filed, it becomes binding on all the parties, and a strike or lockout becomes unlawful. For any breach of the award, an employee is liable to a fine not exceeding £10, while an employer who does not observe the wage terms of an award is also liable to penalty and to the payment of wages in arrears. At one time, the unions had the right of initiating proceedings for breach of an award, receiving the fines thus imposed. However, in 1903, this duty was given over to factory inspectors, and the fines went to the public treasury.

Amendments to the Act.—While the act has been amended from time to time, yet the general principle of the system has not been materially altered since its establishment. In 1898, an amendment was passed empowering the Arbitration Court in its award to prescribe the minimum rate of wages, with special provisions for a lower rate being paid in the case of workers unable to earn the prescribed minimum. The amendment of 1903 prohibited employers and employees from taking proceedings to defeat any of the provisions of an award during its currency. It forbade an employer to dismiss any employee merely because he happened to be entitled to the benefit of an award, or merely because he was a member of a union. In 1905 an amendment provided for the punishment by fine of any employee or employer, bound by an award or industrial agreement affecting an industry, who participates in a strike or lockout in that industry. A worker taking part in a strike was subject to a fine not exceeding £10,

while an employer taking part in a lockout was liable to a penalty not exceeding £500. In 1908, an additional penalty was provided for in the case of certain public utility industries such as gas manufacture, the supply of milk or meat, tramway service, etc. A further amendment in 1911 empowered the Arbitration Court to make an industrial agreement into an award provided such an agreement does not conflict with an existing award or is not contrary to the public interest.

Proposed Amendment of 1927.—While there has been no major amendment since 1911, the position of the farming industry under the act has been a matter of increasing controversy. Finally, on October 20, 1927, a bill amending the act was introduced by the government in which it was proposed to exempt the farming and dairy industries from the operation of the act. Farming includes "all agricultural, pastoral, and dairying operations and all work of any description incidental to such operations, when effected on a farm, but does not include market gardening or orcharding, or cultivation of or operations concerning flax or timber." Accordingly this would have the effect of depriving shearers and other pastoral workers of the benefits of future awards. A delegation of trade union delegates, which was received by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour, expressed itself as entirely opposed to the bill, which they requested should be withdrawn. In view of the complicated situation which developed, the Prime Minister announced that the Government had decided, in effect, to hold over the amending bill until Parliament had again dealt with the subject. However, several substitutions were made in the original proposals, the net result being that no award relating to farming or to the manufacture of butter, cheese, etc., can be made before September 1, 1928 and also that existing awards are to be maintained. The Prime Minister also announced the convening of a conference of the directly interested parties during the recess.

The lighthouse keepers of Canada have asked the Dominion Government that they should be included among the civil servants who benefit under the Superannuation Act. The practice hitherto has been to pay lighthouse keepers in lump sums from which they can secure their own assistants. This arrangement in the past has not enabled the lighthouse men to be accurately classified as to salary.

AN EMPLOYER'S EXPERIMENT WITH UNION AGREEMENTS

WHY I Unionized My Plant" is the subject of an article in the February issue of *Factory and Industrial Management* (New York), by Mr. George W. Meade, president of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin. The writer recounts the labour troubles which formerly occurred in this industry owing to the company's opposition to unionized labour. These difficulties suggested a full inquiry which might lead to a permanent solution. In the spring of 1919 the company had planned to increase wages, but there were some problems connected with the increase which the office could not solve to the best advantage, and for a proper solution of which certain information that only the men themselves could give was needed. Consequently, on this matter, the executive reasoned as follows: "Now that we must have a union here in our plant, is there anything we can do to make it a good union rather than a troublesome one? And have unions good points that we can develop to advantage? If so, what are these points? Deliberately and independently we began to investigate. We looked into union ideas and principles as we would have looked into a chemical problem in paper-making, or a problem of developing our supplies of pulp-wood."

One of the first steps of this new policy was to call in some of the union leaders in the plant at various times for questioning. The result of these consultations is detailed by Mr. Meade as follows:—

"The result was that a new view-point was presented to us of which we have never before been conscious. We found that the union men, although they too were beset by fears and prejudices, had also an unexpected store of well-reasoned plans and aspirations. Above all they exhibited a striking candor and honesty . . . We decided, when this stage of inquiry was passed, to keep on applying the scientific method to our union-labour relations. Inquiry first, then trial and error. We would see what would happen if we attempted negotiations with the union. And if something reasonably promising resulted, we might give it a year's trial. . . . As a result, in May of 1919, we signed a one year's contract, or 'joint labour agreement' with representatives of three unions: The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers; the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The further result is that each of the eight springs since 1919 has

seen a new contract based on the experience of the previous year and signed by both parties after fresh negotiations have cleared the atmosphere of any new aspirations or dissatisfaction on the one side or the other."

Dealing with the fears and doubts of the average anti-union employer, the writer in the light of his own experience states: "Certainly, if our experiment had proved any of these forebodings true we would not have kept on through nine successive contracts. However, our experience has been quite the opposite of what the employer would expect who holds himself in a mood of opposition. Instead of our unions going on and on to bolder and bolder demands, they have progressed year by year to more and more effective co-operation."

One of the rules in operation at this plant is that no man can be discharged without having his case subject to review, at his complaint, by the grievance committee. "There is no question," observes the president, "that in the days before our union agreement capable men were sometimes discharged by an irate foreman or a superintendent for rather slight cause. Under the new arrangement we not only save good men for the company, but also have lost one or two superintendents who were, it now appears, a good riddance."

"But here again the rule has stimulated an improvement in our own procedures. To-day we make no discharge without study and thought. To our minds the discharge of a man is a serious reflection upon the employer himself. Time and careful thought in the selection of men; training foremen to take pride in the progress of their men; study and transfer of men who are not measuring up to what is expected of them; continuous effort to avoid injustice; with all these it should almost never be necessary to fire a man. What this thorough respect of a man's right in the possession of his job means to us, is a thing no man can measure. Surely, any man who is free from the fear that something may happen to take his job from him can accomplish more in his daily work than can the man who is haunted by such fear."

Mr. Meade pays tribute to the union leaders:

"Recently the foresightedness of the union leaders has been evidenced in their attention to business conditions in the paper industry. The paper industry of America is at present over-built. There is an excess capacity of at least 15 per cent. This condition has called forth all the ability that we and other paper manufacturers have to look ahead and safe-

guard our future. But I sometimes think the union leaders, who are close students of economics, saw what was coming before we did. At any rate they recently asked us and our employees to take our share of lessened business. That is, instead of each mill fighting to keep one hundred per cent busy by cutting prices or sacrificing standards of quality, they would like to see each one running, let us say, 85 per cent of its capacity, with normal prices and improved quality. Similarly they would like to have each man in the mill take his share of the slack instead of seeing part of the men continuously employed and part of them out of work. In line with this policy our men suggested that we shut down on Thanksgiving Day, which is not one of the holidays agreed upon in our contract. In the long run this may not be the best possible method of how to make men secure in their jobs at a time when the jobs of some are threatened

by current business conditions. On the other hand it is at least a method which is better than no method at all. And it has the advantage both of being co-operative and of inspiring further co-operation."

In other phases of relationship with the unions, the writer reports the results to have been satisfactory. In particular, the men were found to be "receptive to our undertakings toward economy even when these mean that fewer men will be employed; and very willing to modify their pet rules, such as not having non-union men come into the plant for construction work, when they see that a rule blocks the path of efficiency."

In conclusion, the president declares that for nine years the experiment with unions has been successful. "It may not be always so," he stated, "but so long as it is successful we shall, I imagine, prefer dealing with unions to any alternative method."

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN OF JAMES PENDER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, SAINT JOHN, N.B.

PUBLIC attention was called in February to the achievement of the co-operative committee of James Pender and Company, nail manufacturers at Saint John, New Brunswick, in saving the company's export trade to the West Indies by means of an arrangement made in 1925, whereby the management and the workmen made certain mutual concessions temporarily for the common interest. The employees agreed to contribute their time, and the company its overhead expenses in connection with contracts for the West Indian market. Seventy-five per cent of the returns were to go to the men and 25 per cent to the company. The result of the arrangement was that the market for the product of the factory was saved, and the wages of the men for this work averaged for the whole period 87.7 per cent.

Pender Co-operative Plan

The "Pender Co-operative Plan" is an arrangement between the employers and employees of James Pender and Company Limited. It was inaugurated during the latter part of the year 1922. For many months previous to that time the readjustment after the abnormal business of the war period had led to lack of employment, high costs, and a growing lack of interest between employers and employees. The continuance of such conditions could only be detrimental to both labour and capital.

The employees of James Pender and Company Limited, with the full support of the

management, after several conferences, decided that some steps should be taken to remove as far as possible the existing conditions by improving both the quality and quantity of their output, which would naturally decrease costs, and thus conserve their own interests as well as those of the company.

Some of the results obtained to date by the adoption of the plan are: Production has been increased and costs lowered, as a result of which employment has been provided for a large number of workers; the management and men have been drawn closer together, and are working in complete harmony; wages have been adjusted on the strength of the plan; working conditions have been greatly improved by the adoption of safety appliances, and improvements to the plant.

The co-operative plan has no jurisdiction over the employees except in the operation of the plant, but all employees are asked to conduct themselves in such a way as to cast no reflection on the firm or fellow employees.

Constitution and By-laws

The objects of the Pender Co-operative Plan are stated in the constitution to be as follows:

(a) To promote and maintain just and harmonious relationship between the company and its employees in all departments.

(b) To expedite the settlement of any matters requiring adjustment between the company and its employees.

(c) To further the efficiency and to improve the working conditions of the plant through co-operative development of constructive policies by the employees and the management.

The by-laws provide for the election of departmental representatives, elected each year by the employees. These representatives form the general Works' Committee, discussing freely all factory problems, conditions and regulations, and recommending to the Co-operative Committee any policies which it believes will bring about better and closer relations between the management and the employees or improve the efficiency or general welfare of the employees of the company.

On the other side, the Executive Committee consists of the Superintendent and not more than six additional members appointed by him to hold office at his pleasure. This Committee discusses policies and working conditions tending to improve the efficiency of the company and the welfare of the employees.

The General Works Committee meeting with the Executive Committee is known as the "Co-operative Committee." The duties of the Co-operative Committee are to receive and discuss freely and openly all questions brought forward by the General Works Committee and Executive Committee, with power to recommend definite action to the management.

Among other rules the following may be quoted: If any employee or employees have

a grievance, the matter should first be taken up with the foreman. Failing satisfactory decision, the matter should then be reported to the Departmental representative.

When a grievance is reported by an employee or employees to the representative, the latter takes in writing the facts of the case and has the paper signed. This paper is to be handed to the General Works Committee and, if necessary, referred to the Co-operative Committee for action.

No employee shall be discriminated against in the operation of the Pender Co-operative Plan because of race, sex, political or religious affiliation, or membership in any labour or other organization.

No Departmental Representative shall be interfered with by the management in the legitimate performance of the duties of his or her office, nor shall be discriminated against by the management or any employee on account of any action taken by him or her in good faith in his or her representative capacity. If any Departmental Representative feels that any such discrimination is being made against him or her, it shall be handled in the same way as other grievances. It is provided that the Pender Co-operative Plan shall not interfere with existing or future agreements between trade organizations and the company, or abridge the right of any trade organization to deal separately with the company.

Legislation Desired by Ontario Municipalities

The Ontario section of the Union of Canadian Municipalities held a conference at London, Ontario, in February for the purpose of framing proposals to be submitted to the federal and provincial governments in regard to matters of importance to the municipalities. Among the suggestions made to the federal government, it was proposed that concentration farms should be established away from the cities; that immigration should be further encouraged; that the Dominion government should contribute part of the cost of unemployment relief; and that low railway rates should be fixed for transporting Alberta coal to other places in the Dominion.

The Ontario legislature will be asked to increase the provincial grant to hospitals; to pay to the municipalities a portion of the proceeds of the gasoline tax; to relieve the municipalities of the cost of highway maintenance; to enact legislation making the federal Old Age Pensions Act effective within the prov-

ince; to contribute a portion of the cost of unemployment relief; and to build three or four institutions for the care of senile patients.

Since February 4, 1922, the United States Public Health Service has been furnishing medical advice by radio to vessels at sea. The amount of this work has increased and the Public Health Service has often rendered great assistance to vessels at sea in need of medical aid. Advice by radio is furnished from the United States Marine Hospitals of the Public Health Service, the Atlantic Coast being served from New York City, the Gulf of Mexico from Key West, New Orleans and Galveston, and the Pacific Coast from San Francisco. On the Great Lakes, the Marine Hospitals at Chicago, Cleveland and the Relief Station at Sault Ste. Marie give medical assistance by radio. The Relief Station of the Public Health Service at Honolulu, serves ships in that vicinity, and those near Manila radio the Relief Station there for advice.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Meeting of the Governing Body

The Thirty-eighth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from February 1-4. Dr. W. A. Riddell attended as one of the Government representatives on behalf of the Minister of Labour of Canada. Mr. James Simpson, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was also present as one of the workers' representatives, in place of Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, who is one of the eight workers' members of this body. Reference is made elsewhere in the present issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* to the consideration which was given to the Washington Convention limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, in his report on the work of the office emphasized the progress that was being made in the ratification of conventions and stated that the number of ratifications officially registered was now 255. He also drew attention to the delicate situation which might be created by an extension of the practice of conditional ratifications. On behalf of the workers' group it was pointed out that if the policy of conditional ratifications became general, governments would wait for each other to take action and ratifications would be impeded.

The Director referred to the election of the Governing Body which is to take place at the next session of the International Labour Conference. An amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles has been adopted by the Conference with the object of increasing the membership of the Governing Body so as to permit of a larger representation of countries outside Europe. Forty-two ratifications of this amendment are requisite in order that the same may take effect. Up to the present, the amendment has been ratified by 34 countries only. If this situation is not changed by the time the Conference meets in 1928, the Governing Body will be re-elected according to the provision laid down in the present Article 393.

It was decided that the Joint Maritime Commission would meet in the second half of the month of March and that the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene would meet on April 16.

It was decided that the 39th Session of the Governing Body should be held in Geneva in the week of April 23-29.

Agenda of the 1929 Conference.—In consequence of decisions previously taken by the Governing Body, the International Labour Conference will hold two sessions in 1929, a general session and a special session for maritime questions. The Governing Body had first to consider whether these two sessions would be held at different times of the year, or whether they would be held successively. The Governing Body decided that the maritime session would open immediately after the general session.

The agenda of the maritime session had been fixed previously. It includes regulation of hours of work on board ship, the protection of seamen in case of sickness (including treatment of seamen injured on board ship), and the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports.

The agenda of the general session remained to be fixed definitely. It will be remembered that at Berlin in October last the Governing Body decided to place on this agenda the question of forced labour. The Governing Body exchanged views on the other questions which might be added to the agenda; unemployment insurance, hours of work of salaried employees, and the connected question of the hours of closing of shops and that of the termination of employees' contracts of employment. The Governing Body finally selected the question of hours of work of salaried employees.

The Work of the International Labour Organization in 1927

The work of the International Labour Organization in 1927 is outlined in the monthly summary published by the International Labour Office for January, 1928. The most characteristic features of the year were: the adoption of two important Conventions on sickness insurance, the noticeable improvement in the number of Conventions ratified, the consideration in a spirit of mutual examination of the reports furnished by States Members on the application of Conventions ratified by them, the collaboration with the International Economic Conference, the establishment of closer relations with distant countries, a detailed study of conditions of native labour, a methodical effort to solve intellectual workers' and salaried employees' problems, and the constant development of its scientific work.

At the beginning of 1927, 215 ratifications of International Labour Conventions had been registered with the League of Nations.

At the end of the year this number had risen to 248, an increase of 33. Recent parliamentary decisions which render new ratifications possible suggest that even more definite progress will soon be realized. The Conventions which show the greatest number of ratifications are:—

Convention concerning unemployment—ratified by 21 States;

Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry—ratified by 18 States;

Convention fixing the minimum age of young persons employed at sea—ratified by 18 States;

Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers—ratified by 16 States;

Convention concerning the night work of women—ratified by 16 States;

Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers ratified by 16 States.

During the year 1927 the relations of the organization with workers' and employers' organizations have continued to develop.

The employers have shown continued readiness to co-operate in the work of the organization. In the Conference and Governing Body their collaboration has not failed. The International Organization of Industrial Employers made a point of inviting the Chairman of the Governing Body and the Director to attend the opening sitting of their Congress. The various national central employers' organizations, although not in some cases abstaining from criticism, have not dissociated themselves from the objects of the organization.

The workers' organizations have continued to give the fullest support to the organization. The International Federation of Trade Unions at its Congress in Paris reiterated its continued confidence in the work of the organization, and its affiliated national organizations and international secretariats continue to display the same attitude. The other tendencies represented in the International Labour Conference have also continued to show confidence in the International Labour Organization and to claim the ratification of the international labour conventions.

Specially noteworthy is the increasing tendency of the great organizations of salaried employees to turn to the office for the examination of questions of interest to them. The intellectual workers repose high hopes on the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers, which is being established in connection with

the work of the International Labour Organization. The question may be asked why intellectual workers were not associated from the start with the work of the International Labour Office. The reason is that when the peace treaties were drawn up the intellectual workers were not generally organized. Since that time, however, a change has taken place in the direction of organization, both nationally and internationally.

Ratification by France of Draft Convention

On January 18, 1928, the secretary-general of the League of Nations forwarded to the International Labour Office the copy of a communication by which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic informed him, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, of the ratification by France of the Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers adopted by the Third (1921) Session of the International Labour Conference.

In view of recent parliamentary developments, it is anticipated that further ratifications may be registered by France. It is announced that the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted two reports recommending ratification of the Conventions concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture and the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers. The committee asked that these reports be submitted to the Chamber without delay and adopted without discussion. The maritime committee of the Chamber has adopted the final text of a report on the Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen.

Publications of the International Labour Office

In accordance with a decision of the Seventh Assembly of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office has undertaken the preparation of an annual list of publications dealing with the International Labour Organization.

The first list, which has just been published, comprises publications that appeared during the years 1919 to 1926.

It includes. (1) Works relating to the International Labour Organization catalogued in the library of the International Labour Office; (2) Articles appearing in periodicals received by the International Labour Office and read by its Documents Service; (3) Books or articles on the Organization noted by the national correspondents of the Office.

The Bibliography does not include articles appearing in daily newspapers, or publications of the Office.

Prevention of Industrial Accidents

A report on the prevention of industrial accidents has been issued by the International Labour Office in pursuance of its policy of calling attention to this subject at this year's session of the International Labour Conference. The volume is one of 318 pages and contains chapters dealing with (1) legal provisions for the prevention of industrial accidents and the official supervision of their enforcement; (2) organized safety work of associations and institutions for the promotion of safety; (3) the scientific side of accident prevention, including accident statistics; and (4) particular aspects of accident prevention; also a draft questionnaire which will be considered by the International Labour Conference for submission to the principal States, looking to the adoption of a Convention or Recommendation on the subject of industrial accidents, at the ensuing session of the International Labour Conference in 1929.

The questionnaire propounds the query whether a Recommendation should be passed embodying the general principle that it is the duty not only of the employers and workers but also of governments and the general public to use their best endeavours and every means in their power to prevent industrial accidents. The question is also asked whether a Recommendation should be adopted in favour of practical measures to put the principle indicated in the preceding question into operation. Attention is directed also to the need for authoritative statistics of industrial accidents and for scientific research into accident prevention. Further questions in the questionnaire relate to the desirability of convening in the near future a conference of experts to study the technical aspects of the problem of automatic couplings on railways, and to the desirability of indicating the weights of heavy packages transported by ship and the fixing of maximum weights of packages and loads for various categories of workers.

In a preface to the report attention is directed to the heavy loss of life incident to industrial accidents occurring at present in various countries. In 1923 the number of fatal accidents to workers was 2,082 in France, and 3,302 in England. The corresponding figure for Germany in 1925 was 5,285. In the United States the total number of fatal industrial accidents is estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 a year. The number of injuries sustained at work is far more than one hundred times as high. It is estimated that contributions to compulsory accident insurance

roughly average 1 to 2 per cent of wages. In the United States a method has been used to estimate the annual loss in working days, a fatal accident being considered equivalent to a loss of 6,000 days. The result is an annual average of 40 million working weeks lost. In other words, 800,000 persons must work steadily throughout the year merely to take the place of those who have permanently or temporarily lost all or part of their working capacity in consequence of an accident.

Social Legislation of Latin America

In response to a request expressed by Governments and scientific workers of the countries concerned, the International Labour Office has undertaken the publication of a collection of labour laws of Latin-American countries.

The first volume, which covers Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Chile, has just appeared. The remaining Latin-American countries will be dealt with in a second volume. The work is to appear in Spanish only. The study has been prepared by Mr. Moises Poblete-Troncoso, former Under-Secretary in the Chilean Ministry of Hygiene, Social Assistance and Welfare, and Labour, and Professor in the University of Santiago de Chile, who, in addition to the work of collecting, selecting and classifying the laws, has written a general introduction, containing a survey of their fundamental features.

It has been decided to publish this survey in the *International Labour Review*.

Industrial Disputes in New Zealand and Australia

The number of industrial disputes reported in New Zealand in 1926 was 59, involving 6,264 workers employed in 67 undertakings. The corresponding figures for 1925 were 83 disputes, 10,027 workers, and 94 undertakings.

The total duration of the disputes was 314 days (598 in 1925) and the amount of wages lost was approximately £32,355 (£49,149 in 1925). The most important group of disputes (25) took place in the coal mining industry, involving 4,159 workers and a loss of wages amounting to £17,647. The most prolonged dispute lasted 14 days and took place in the meat refrigerating industry.

The number of industrial disputes reported in Australia in 1926 was 360, involving directly or indirectly 113,034 workers. The corresponding figures for 1925 were 499 and 176,746. These are the lowest figures since 1921, except for 1923 when the figures were 274 and 76,321 respectively. The number of working days lost in 1926 was, however, the largest since 1920, being 1,415,813, as compared with 1,107,544 in 1925.

EIGHT HOUR DAY CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

AT the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office which was held in Geneva on February 1-4, the British Government, through Hon. Mr. Betterton, Parliamentary Secretary, proposed that the Convention limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, which had been adopted at Washington in 1919, should be referred to the International Labour Conference in 1929 for revision. In offering this proposal he recalled the difficulties experienced in Great Britain with regard to the ratification of conventions. The Governing Body is required, at least once in ten years, to present to the Conference a report on the working of the Convention and to consider the desirability of its revision or modification. Mr. Betterton suggested that the International Labour office should be instructed to prepare a draft report on the working of the Convention for consideration by the Governing Body at its next session, in order that the same might be communicated to all the States Members of the International Labour Organization for an expression of their views. The British Government, he said considered it preferable that a revision of the Convention should be undertaken as soon as possible in order that a workable Convention might be produced which would be generally accepted. Their intention, he observed, in Great Britain was to work towards the framing of a Convention which, while adhering to the principles of the Washington proposal, would be free from the difficulties encountered in that draft. If such a text was obtained, Great Britain would be prepared to stand in line with other industrial states by ratifying it and putting it into operation.

On behalf of the Workers' Group, Mr. Jouhaux (France) opposed the British Government's proposal. He pointed out that it amounted to a refusal to ratify the Washington Convention. He recalled the fact that, as a proof of its conciliatory attitude, the Workers' Group had on several occasions associated itself with efforts made to interpret the Convention in order to facilitate its ratification. This applied particularly to the Conferences held at Berne and London. As representative of the French workers, Mr. Jouhaux expressed the profound disappointment occasioned by the proposal of the British Government. He drew attention to the fact that the French workers had agreed that the ratification by France of the Hours Convention should be made conditional on ratification by the British

Government and by the German Government, because they believed they were entitled to count on those ratifications being received, in view of the statements which had previously been made by the representatives of those Governments. He also emphasized the fact that the Convention had already been ratified by a certain number of countries which were confronted with economic difficulties at least as great as those confronting the large industrial countries, in particular Great Britain.

Mr. Lambert-Ribot, French employers representative, stated that the principle of the eight-hour day could not be questioned. The only points to be considered were the adjustments required as regards the methods of application of the Convention. These adjustments should take account of an experience of nearly ten years of the working of the Convention and their adoption would be calculated to facilitate ratifications.

Mr. Mahaim, Belgian Government representative, said that the proposals of the British Government would place his country, which was one of those which had ratified the Washington Convention unconditionally, in a difficult position. He emphasized the fact that Belgium had experienced and had overcome the difficulties advanced by the British Government in support of its refusal to ratify the Convention, and that no international social legislation was possible if the provisions of Conventions were constantly discussed afresh.

After a long discussion, in which Mr. Poulton, British workers' representative, Mr. Müller, German workers' representative, Mr. Oudegeest, Dutch workers' representative, Mr. Forbes Watson, British employers' representative, Mr. Oersted, Danish employers' representative, and the representatives of the German and French Governments took part, Mr. Betterton stated that he had appreciated the arguments submitted against his proposals and he did not press for an immediate decision by the Governing Body concerning the inclusion in the agenda of the 1929 Conference of the question of the revision of the Hours Convention. While maintaining his opinion as to the advantages of revising the Convention in the very near future, he agreed that the matter should be postponed till the next session of the Governing Body.

After statements had been made by Mr. Sokal, Polish Government representative, and by Mr. Simpson, Canadian workers' representative, the Director drew the following conclusions from the discussion. He said that

the eight-hour day seemed to him to be almost universally recognized, and it did not appear that the principle could be seriously threatened. In his opinion the British Government's proposal was nevertheless premature, inasmuch as the general rules for the procedure to be followed as regards revision of Conventions had not yet been determined. He also expressed the opinion that in order that a request for revision could be considered, it would be necessary that the request should specify the points with regard to which revision should apply.

Finally, the Governing Body adopted two resolutions submitted by Mr. Picquenard, French Government delegate.

The first of these resolutions, which was adopted by 15 votes to 6, with one declared abstention, is as follows:

The Governing Body instructs the Standing Orders Committee to submit to it, at its next session, a report on the procedure to be adopted

with regard to proposals for the possible revision of Conventions, taking into account the terms both of the Conventions themselves and the constitution of the International Labour Organization.

The Standing Orders Committee will meet on 30 and 31 March to consider this question.

The second resolution submitted by Mr. Picquenard was adopted by 13 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions. It is as follows:

The Governing Body decides to place on the agenda of its next session, after the consideration of the general procedure for revision, the question whether the revision of the Hours Convention, proposed by the British Government, should be placed on the agenda of the 1929 Conference.

The Chairman pointed out that this second resolution was simply intended to specify the order in which the questions would be considered, and left members of the Governing Body quite free to vote either for or against revision of the Hours Convention.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN QUEBEC IN 1927

A preliminary statement of the mineral production in the Province of Quebec during the year 1927 has been recently issued by the provincial Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries (Bureau of Mines). The purpose of the preliminary statement is to present to the interested public the figures of production at as early a date as possible after the close of the year. The figures are given subject to revision as returns are not quite complete. The final statistics will be given as in past years in the annual Report On Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec. The ton used throughout is that of 2,000 pounds except when specially mentioned. The values of non-metallic products, raw or prepared are given as estimated at the point of shipment or at the pit mouth. As regards metallic products, the value of the metal contents of the ore is given, this being calculated at average yearly market prices of the refined metals.

The total value of the products extracted from the mines and quarries during the twelve months ending December 31, 1927, amounted to \$29,211,001 according to reports of production received to date direct from mine and quarry operators. These figures will probably be slightly increased when all reports are in. It is a record annual figure for all times past. As compared with the preceding year, 1926, it is an increase of \$3,460,538 or a proportional increase of 13.4 per cent. Compared with the previous record of \$28,392,939, which was for the year 1920, it represents a substantial increase, which, the Bureau adds, "is almost certain to grow year by year for a long time to come." It is pointed out that the high total

value of the mineral production of 1920 was due to the abnormally high prices then prevailing, rather than to the quantities of the various products marketed.

The total value of the mineral production for 1927 is analysed as follows: Non-metallic products, apart from building materials, \$11,326,856, or 38.8 per cent of the total; building materials—stone, brick, lime, cement, sand—\$15,474,338 or 52.9 per cent; metallic products, \$2,409,307, or 8.3 per cent.

The Bureau points out that asbestos has always been by far the largest individual item in the table of Quebec's mineral production, at least since 1898 when annual mineral statistics were first collected regularly. For 1927, asbestos production represents 36 per cent of the total. The tonnage of asbestos sold and shipped from the mines of Quebec in 1927 amounted to 274,798 tons valued at \$10,621,571, a slight increase of 1.6 per cent in tonnage, but a substantial increase of 5.2 per cent in value as compared with the year 1926. This increase is due to the better prices for all grades which ruled throughout the year. The average price of all asbestos shipped was \$38.65 a ton for the year as against \$36.13 for 1926.

The value of the building materials production in the Province during 1927 shows an increase of nearly 20 per cent over that of 1926. It amounts to \$15,474,338 as compared with \$13,004,929 for the previous year. This is the largest production of building materials ever recorded in the Province. Cement, brick, stone, lime and sand indicated increases both in quantities and in values of production.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON CENSUS OF TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in an effort to obtain a measurement of the mechanism of distribution in Canada, recently issued a preliminary report on the census of trading establishments, summarizing the results of its research in this direction. This statistical study in the field of trading establishments parallels the annual census in industrial activity a review of which was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1927, pages 1322 to 1327.

The report points out that while statistics have long been available relating to population and, more recently, regarding the production of commodities, yet the mechanism by which commodities have been distributed to the ultimate consumer has in the past been subject to but slight quantitative measurement. Information regarding this mechanism is of great economic and social importance, and the postal census of Trading Establishments relating to the year 1923 represents a first step to meet an urgent need. It is further stated that the statistics, while incomplete, are indicative of certain phases of merchandising and form a basis for more thorough-going investigations.

In all, 66,814 schedules were received for wholesale and retail distributing firms as a result of the census. This number does not, of course, include all trading establishments in the Dominion, it being found impossible to take cognizance of a large number of very small units. Of this total, 60,181 were retail stores, 3,782 were wholesale and 2,851 were wholesale and retail. By ownership these were divided into 9,493 joint stock company stores, 49,833 single ownership and 7,488 partner ownership stores.

Capital Investment.—Capital investment was ascertained by adding together the following items—(a) cash in hand and in the bank, (b) merchandise on hand, (c) accounts due, (d) furniture and fixtures, (e) delivery equipment, (f) real estate. The total amount of capital investment in the 66,814 stores was shown by inventories to be \$1,580,123,723. This was distributed among the three classes of stores as follows: Retail, \$914,990,830; wholesale, \$476,559,544; retail and wholesale, \$188,573,349. Thus, 57.9 per cent of the capital investment was in retail stores, 30.2 per cent in wholesale and 11.9 per cent in retail and wholesale. The average capital investment in retail stores was \$15,204, in the wholesale stores \$126,007, and in wholesale and retail stores \$66,143.

Purchases and Sales.—In the year covered by the census the total purchases of merchandise were: Retail, \$1,225,016,362; wholesale, \$812,139,031; wholesale and retail, \$283,922,904, the combined total being \$2,321,078,297. During the same period the sales were: Retail, \$1,642,103,468; wholesale, \$1,021,920,931; wholesale and retail, \$366,638,786. The combined total of sales was \$3,030,663,185.

The trade done per dollar of investment capital was obtained by dividing the total of investment capital into the sales totals. For the Dominion as a whole the figures are: Retail, \$1.80; wholesale, \$2.13; wholesale-retail, \$1.94.

Employees, Salaries and Wages.—Total male employees, as shown by the schedules, were 168,392 and the total female 73,468. Total salaries and wages amounted to \$261,040,558. The average amount received by each employee in retail stores was \$965; in wholesale stores \$1,321 and in wholesale-retail \$1,216. Employees averaged in number 2.5 in retail stores, 15.2 in wholesale and 9.8 in wholesale-retail.

The Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council of the American Association for Labour Legislation. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is also a member of the Advisory Council.

The *London Gazette* of January 13, 1928, contained an announcement that His Majesty the King has awarded the Imperial Service Medal to 52 officers of the Department of Railways and Canals of Canada, and to six officers of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada. The names of these officers are given in the *Canada Gazette*, February 18, 1928.

A Canadian conference on social work will be held at Montreal on April 24-27, the participating organizations being the Social Service Council of Canada, the Canadian National Committee on Mental Hygiene, the Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers, and the Canadian Association of Social Workers. The Canadian Council on Child Welfare will not hold a conference in 1928.

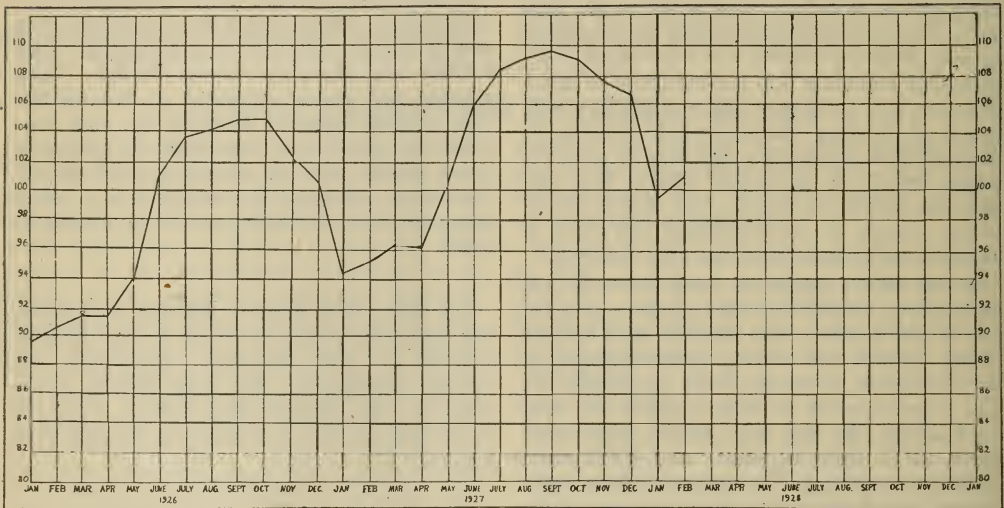
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION ON FEBRUARY 1, 1928, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THERE was an increase in employment at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected to some extent by inventory shutdowns and more so, by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. Employment, however, was in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any other year of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated re-

Maritime Provinces.—Construction and communications reporting a falling-off in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where logging and lumbering were brisker. The general losses were smaller than on February 1, 1927, but the situation then was rather more favourable. Statistics were received from 506 firms employing 63,707 workers, compared with 63,893 at the beginning of January.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



turns from 6,223 firms, whose staffs aggregated 839,604 persons, as compared with 827,711 on January 1. This increase which was more extensive than on the corresponding date in 1927 or 1926, caused the index to stand at 100.8, while in the preceding month it was 99.5, and on February 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 95.4, 90.7, 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively.

Substantial recovery was shown in manufacturing, and logging also reported improvement. On the other hand, there were important seasonal declines in construction trade and steam railway operation.

Employment by Economic Areas

Reductions were recorded in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the tendency was upward.

Quebec.—The recovery in Quebec caused the reinstatement of a greater number of workers than on February 1, 1927, when employment was in considerably smaller volume. Manufacturing (especially of iron and steel, pulp and paper, textiles and building materials) showed much improvement, as did also construction and transportation. On the other hand, logging and trade recorded pronounced seasonal curtailment. The working forces of the 1,366 co-operating employers aggregated 238,659 persons, as against 233,872 in the last report.

Ontario.—Important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber and pulp and paper divisions. Logging, mining and services also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade, construction, steam rail-

way operation and communications. According to data received from 2,897 firms, their staffs rose from 345,266 at the beginning of January to 355,264 on the date under review. This advance exceeded that indicated on February 1 in the three preceding years, while the index was higher than in any other winter since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.—The contraction in the Prairie Provinces involved a rather greater number of workers than that noted at the beginning of February of 1927, but was smaller than in 1926, while the situation continued better than on the same date in any other year of the record. Statements were tabulated from 823 employers, whose staffs declined by 4,632 persons to 111,567 on February 1. Manufacturing and logging were more active, but considerable shrinkage was recorded in trade, railway construction and transportation.

British Columbia.—The additions to payroll registered at the beginning of February were somewhat smaller than those noted in the same month of 1927, when employment was not so active. The working forces of the 631 reporting firms aggregated 70,407, an increase of 1,931 over their January 1 staffs. There was considerable recovery in manufacturing, particularly in lumber mills, and in logging, while transportation was also busier. On the other hand, construction and trade reported seasonal losses.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor and the other Border Cities and Vancouver, while Winnipeg showed a general reduction.

Montreal.—Manufactures registered substantial recovery in Montreal, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco and building material groups; construction was also considerably busier, but there were heavy seasonal losses in trade. Employment, however, showed an increase on the whole, according to the data received from 733 firms employing 113,241 workers, as compared with 111,295 in the preceding month. This gain exceeded that of February 1, in 1927 or in 1926, while the index on the date under review was higher than in any other winter since the record for Montreal was instituted in 1922.

Quebec.—Returns tabulated from 100 employers in Quebec showed that they had enlarged their staffs by 149 persons to 10,425 at the beginning of February, Manufactures and

construction reported improvement, while trade was seasonally slacker. The index was higher than on the corresponding date last year, when employment had declined.

Toronto.—Heavy seasonal losses took place in trade, but there were greater gains in manufacturing, especially in textiles and iron and steel. The result was an increase of 471 in the number employed by the 831 co-operating firms, who had 104,658 employees. A falling-off in personnel had been indicated on February 1 a year ago; the index then stood at 89.9, compared with 95.4 on the date under review.

Ottawa.—Street railway operation was busier, largely owing to snow removal, while trade was seasonally quiet; 139 employers had 10,725 workers, or 119 more than on January 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1927.

Hamilton.—The situation in Hamilton showed decided improvement, particularly in the manufacture of textile and iron and steel products. Trade, on the other hand, registered seasonal curtailment. Statistics were tabulated from 202 firms employing 29,914 persons, compared with 28,168 in the preceding month. The index was several points higher than on February 1 a year ago, when practically no change was noted.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Recovery, chiefly in automobile plants, was indicated in the Border Cities, where 646 workers were taken on by the 127 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 10,208. Employment was not so active as on the same date of 1927.

Winnipeg.—The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade, while manufactures were somewhat busier. Returns were compiled from 297 firms with 28,088 employees, as compared with 29,978 in the preceding month. Conditions were better than at the beginning of February last year, when curtailment was also noted.

Vancouver.—The lumber, food, metal, shipping, and construction industries reported expansion, while trade was seasonally slacker. A combined working force of 24,264 persons was recorded by the 239 employers furnishing data, who had 23,763 in their last report. Employment was slightly more active on February 1 a year ago, the improvement then registered having been rather greater.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

The revival in manufacturing on February 1 was more marked than on the corresponding date of 1927, when the index was about four points lower. Statements were tabulated from 3,842 manufacturers employing 468,249 operatives, compared with 448,566 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy recovery was in the iron and steel, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, vegetable food and tobacco divisions, while the only pronounced losses were those of a seasonal character in animal food factories.

Animal Products—Edible.—There was a further though much smaller decline in em-

ployment in this group at the beginning of February the reduction was rather larger than on the corresponding date last year, when the index was however some four points lower. Statements were tabulated from 167 firms employing 15,287 workers, as compared with 15,985 in the preceding month. Fish preserving and meat-packing plants showed the largest losses, which took place to a considerable extent in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

Leather and Products.—Employment in boot and shoe factories showed an increase, which exceeded that noted on February 1, 1926. The situation then was not quite so favourable as on the date under review. A combined

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Feb. 1.....	90.1	96.3	90.4	88.1	93.7	87.2	84.8
1922							
Feb. 1.....	78.9	78.6	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3	73.0
1923							
Feb. 1.....	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	85.0
1924							
Feb. 1.....	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
1925							
Jan. 1.....	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1.....	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1.....	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1.....	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1.....	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1.....	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1.....	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1.....	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1.....	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1.....	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1.....	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1.....	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
1926							
Jan. 1.....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1.....	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
1927							
Jan. 1.....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1.....	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1.....	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1.....	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1.....	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1.....	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1.....	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1.....	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Sept. 1.....	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	98.7
Oct. 1.....	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	98.3
Nov. 1.....	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	97.0
Dec. 1.....	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8	96.4
1928							
Jan. 1.....	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0	90.5
Feb. 1.....	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4	94.5
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at Feb. 1, 1928.....	100.0	7.6	28.4	42.3	13.3	8.4	55.7

working force of 17,993 persons was reported by the 192 co-operating manufacturers, who had 17,311 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the gain took place in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber and Products.—The commencement of seasonal activity caused a considerable advance in employment, while there was also improvement in furniture, vehicle and other lumber-using factories; 3,819 workers were taken on by the 672 firms making returns, who had 42,132 on their staffs. This increase was a good deal larger than that registered at the beginning of February in earlier years of the record, in all of which the index was lower than on the date under review. All provinces shared in the upward movement, the gains in Ontario and British Columbia being the most extensive.

Musical Instruments.—There was a further but somewhat smaller curtailment in employment in musical instrument works, 40 of which reduced their payrolls from 3,212 persons on January 1 to 3,084 on February 1. Practically all the decrease was in Quebec. Somewhat greater contractions were noted on February 1, 1927, but the index number then was slightly higher.

Plant Products—Edible.—Partial recovery from the heavy seasonal losses of the preceding

month were registered in this division at the beginning of February, when the 312 reporting establishments enlarged their payrolls by 1,125 employees to 25,038. Gains were shown in all divisions of the group, those in sugar and syrup factories being most marked. Considerably smaller advances were noted on the corresponding date last year, but the index number then was practically the same.

Pulp and Paper.—The additions to staffs recorded in pulp and paper plants were larger than on February 1 of previous years of the record, in all of which employment was at a lower level. Data were received from 467 employers of 60,387 workers, as against 53,351 at the beginning of January. The greatest increases were in pulp and paper mills, but other branches of this group were also busier. There were general gains except in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, the improvement in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive.

Rubber Products.—Considerable expansion in employment was shown in rubber factories, 37 of which added 246 employees to their payrolls, bringing them to 14,809 at the beginning of February. This increase, which was smaller than that noted on the corresponding date last year, was chiefly confined to Quebec and On-

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1923	86.2	.....	88.5	95.7	86.0	.....	89.0	85.8
Feb. 1, 1924	87.1	.....	84.7	89.7	84.3	.....	84.7	91.1
Feb. 1, 1925	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.1	77.3	.....	84.2	97.4
1926								
Jan. 1	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	89.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.6	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	89.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
1927								
Jan. 1	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	82.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	98.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	99.5	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
1928								
Jan. 1	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1928...	13.5	1.2	12.5	1.3	3.6	1.2	3.3	2.9

tario. The index was higher than in the winter of any other year of the record.

Textile Products.—The increase in employment in the co-operating factories was more pronounced than on February 1, 1927 or 1926,

and employment continued in greater volume than on the corresponding date in previous years since 1920. Silk, woollen, knitting, headwear, garment and personal furnishing and other textile establishments registered import-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	¹ Relative Weight	Feb. 1, 1928	Jan. 1, 1928	Feb. 1, 1927	Feb. 1, 1926	Feb. 1, 1925	Feb. 1, 1924
Manufacturing	55.7	94.5	90.5	90.7	85.9	79.3	84.9
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	94.4	99.1	90.1	84.6	84.7	81.1
Fur and products.....	1	76.2	79.9	76.1	78.1	73.1	92.7
Leather and products.....	2.1	83.5	80.4	82.3	75.9	74.8	80.5
Lumber and products.....	5.0	86.5	78.5	82.3	81.5	75.5	79.7
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.8	86.0	76.5	82.8	85.1	79.0	85.5
Furniture.....	1.1	95.6	88.9	86.8	81.6	75.2	75.2
Other lumber products.....	1.1	80.4	74.8	77.3	73.4	67.8	70.3
Musical instruments.....	4	70.3	73.5	71.5	61.4	57.7	63.9
Plant products—edible.....	3.0	90.7	86.4	91.0	91.3	86.3	87.4
Pulp and paper products.....	7.2	116.8	113.2	109.6	103.2	96.7	99.7
Pulp and paper.....	3.7	128.8	122.2	118.4	108.3	98.1	103.1
Paper products.....	8	97.0	96.6	93.3	88.3	86.3	88.8
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	109.7	108.6	104.7	102.1	93.4	99.4
Rubber products.....	1.8	103.7	101.6	94.8	91.2	76.6	71.6
Textile products.....	9.0	98.2	92.8	94.6	91.6	85.8	86.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.6	119.0	116.5	111.0	107.2	99.3	94.6
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	101.9	94.6	103.5	96.8	86.7	90.3
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.6	74.6	69.3	74.1	73.2	70.6	75.7
Other textile products.....	1.1	111.4	101.1	101.8	99.8	98.0	95.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.7	116.2	107.7	103.2	90.3	93.8	100.3
Wood distillates and extracts.....	1	139.0	116.4	103.0	103.3	150.3	113.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	8	91.0	86.3	84.5	80.7	78.9	85.0
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	94.3	87.9	87.9	74.1	66.5	81.5
Electric current.....	1.5	135.1	135.8	121.9	118.6	125.0	116.9
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	134.2	135.6	133.8	116.1	116.5	112.0
Iron and steel products.....	15.3	82.0	78.2	80.5	75.5	65.2	78.5
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.6	66.0	64.1	60.5	56.4	44.7	62.0
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.3	85.9	83.3	78.6	71.9	65.3	73.9
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	81.4	78.0	90.1	73.8	46.1	59.3
Land vehicles.....	6.8	92.2	88.1	92.3	90.2	81.9	98.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	4	30.8	21.2	35.6	30.3	25.3	33.3
Heating appliances.....	6	78.9	86.0	80.4	80.6	67.0	77.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	9	120.3	111.6	94.4	84.8	70.1	82.3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	80.7	75.3	84.2	80.3	68.6	97.7
Other iron and steel products.....	2.1	82.2	78.5	79.7	72.8	64.9	73.3
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	110.8	105.0	101.6	88.5	76.1	81.7
Mineral products.....	1.1	107.6	106.4	101.0	100.7	96.0	92.9
Miscellaneous.....	5	84.6	84.3	91.1	84.3	80.7	88.3
Logging	4.8	93.9	90.4	82.6	80.6	86.8	97.0
Mining	5.8	108.2	107.6	99.4	94.1	93.1	104.0
Coal.....	3.4	92.6	92.5	88.0	82.9	81.5	96.6
Metallic ores.....	1.6	178.8	177.0	151.9	140.6	148.2	142.1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	8	101.7	99.7	93.3	92.6	72.2	85.4
Communications	2.9	117.5	119.8	115.5	110.7	107.6	104.0
Telegraphs.....	6	114.9	115.9	111.8	103.0	97.3	100.4
Telephones.....	2.3	118.2	120.8	116.5	112.7	110.3	105.0
Transportation	13.1	107.0	107.7	103.4	101.2	98.4	103.7
Street railways and cartage.....	2.5	119.8	117.9	110.9	108.6	107.5	111.6
Steam railways.....	9.4	100.7	102.2	97.3	95.1	94.0	99.3
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.2	146.8	145.1	153.9	151.8	124.9	133.6
Construction and Maintenance	7.8	123.3	128.1	110.2	99.5	98.3	94.2
Building.....	3.4	135.2	132.3	132.5	111.0	89.1	89.6
Highway.....	9	830.4	971.1	465.6	468.4	826.8	405.4
Railway.....	3.5	95.1	100.3	87.5	83.0	86.2	89.7
Services	1.9	126.6	126.1	114.9	107.8	106.8	106.3
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.0	122.8	122.1	113.6	108.6	109.0	110.2
Professional.....	2	131.7	124.7	111.8	111.6	111.9	114.5
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	7	130.2	132.4	117.8	105.4	102.0	98.7
Trade	8.0	110.9	121.4	103.0	98.2	94.2	91.2
Retail.....	5.4	114.5	129.4	105.6	98.6	93.6	89.6
Wholesale.....	2.6	104.0	106.0	98.0	97.4	95.3	94.0
All Industries	100.0	100.8	99.5	95.4	90.7	86.1	90.6

¹ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

ant increases in personnel. The working force of the 516 co-operating firms aggregated 75,895 persons, as compared with 71,963 in their last report. Ontario showed especially noteworthy improvement.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—The advance in employment in this group was considerably greater than had been the decline recorded at the beginning of January, while the index number was higher than in any other month of the record, standing at 116.2, as against 103.2 on February 1, 1927. Returns were tabulated from 123 manufacturers with 14,038 employees, or 1,023 more than in the preceding month. The bulk of the gain was in Quebec and Ontario.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were compiled from 117 firms in this group, whose staffs rose from 6,720 on January 1 to 7,044 at the beginning of February. Practically all this improvement took place in Ontario. Employment was in greater volume than in the winter of earlier years of the record.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Contrasting with the contractions indicated at the beginning of February, 1927, there was a considerable increase in employment on the date under review; according to 123 manufacturers, their labour forces included 9,511 workers, or 711 more than in the preceding month. All provinces shared in the upward movement, which was most pronounced in Quebec.

Electrical Appliances.—Employment in electrical appliance works showed a further, though smaller decline, while the situation continued to be rather better than on the corresponding date a year ago. Data were received from 46 establishments, employing 10,935 operatives, as against 11,051 on January 1. Practically all this shrinkage was registered in Ontario.

Iron and Steel Products.—There were large increases in employment in iron and steel factories, exceeding the losses noted at the beginning of January. The expansion was particularly noteworthy in vehicle, agricultural implement, shipbuilding, plant machinery, structural and other iron and steel works and in rolling mills. The improvement in Ontario and Quebec was most pronounced. Statistics were tabulated from 665 firms whose staffs stood at 128,226, as compared with 122,395 on January 1. The index was higher than in most winters of the record.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Lead, tin, zinc and copper works and smelters and refineries reported heightened activity. The general gain was greater, and the index was higher, than on February 1 in most years since the record was instituted. The working forces of the 103

co-operating manufacturers included 16,186 employees, or 798 more than at the beginning of January. Practically all the increases was in Ontario and British Columbia.

Mineral Products.—Seventy-six establishments in the mineral products group reported 9,687 workers, as compared with 9,546 in the preceding month. Gas, ice and other divisions in this group reported the bulk of the advance.

Logging

Seasonal expansion was recorded in logging camps at the beginning of February; the increase was smaller than on the corresponding date in 1927, but the index number then was over 11 points lower. Statements were received from 249 operators employing 39,747 workers, as against 38,076 on February 1. The trend of employment was downward in Quebec, but upward in the remaining provinces.

Mining

Coal mining, metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mines afforded moderately increased employment, there being an increase of 219 persons in the forces of the operators furnishing returns, who also numbered 219. Their staffs aggregated 48,454 employees, of whom 28,807 were engaged in the mining of coal, 13,322 in metallic ores and 6,323 in non-metallic minerals, other than coal. Activity had shown a falling-off on February 1, 1927, when the index, as in the winter of other years of the record, was several points lower than on the date under review.

Communications

The working force of the 186 companies and branches reporting stood at 24,439 persons, compared with 24,893 in the preceding month, most of the reduction taking place on telephones. The number employed was greater than on the same date in any of the last eight years, in all of which the tendency was unfavourable.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was an upward trend in employment in this division on February 1, repeating the movement noted on the corresponding date of 1927. The index was higher than in the winter of other years of the record. The 118 co-operating employers had 20,740 persons on their payrolls, or 298 more than in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the increase, which was largely due to snow removal from street railway lines.

Steam Railways.—Seasonal contractions involving a much smaller number of workers than on February 1 a year ago, were shown in steam railway operation; employment continued at a rather higher level than on the same date in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920. Returns were compiled from 102 companies and branches in this group, whose staffs aggregated 78,720 persons, as compared with 79,889 on January 1. There were decreases in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while elsewhere improvement was noted.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Employment in water transportation showed a small increase, in contrast with the decline noted on February 1 in most years of the record; 45 employers added 148 workers to their payrolls, bringing them to 10,135 on the date under review. There were small losses in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while in Ontario and British Columbia there were slightly larger gains.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—For the first time in the history of this series, employment in building construction showed an increase on February 1, considerable reductions being usual on that date. The index was higher than in the winter of any other year of the record. Statistics were received from 496 contractors, with 28,570 persons in their employ, as against 27,953 on January 1. Practically all the improvement was in Quebec and the Western Provinces.

Highway.—The number of persons employed by 126 firms on highway construction and maintenance was 7,391, or 1,558 less than in the preceding month. The seasonal losses in Ontario and British Columbia were especially

pronounced, while in Quebec there was a small advance. Employment was brisker than in the winter of other years of the record.

Railway.—Continued, but smaller contractions were noted in railway construction and maintenance; the decline was also less extensive than on the same date of 1927, while the number employed was greater than in other years for which statistics are available. Statements were tabulated from 40 employers in this group, with 29,825 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 31,459 in the last report. Quebec showed improvement, but reductions in personnel were registered in the other provinces.

Trade

Following the unusually marked increases in employment reported at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a considerable falling-off in the number employed in trade on February 1. Although the losses exceeded those noted on the corresponding date in previous years, employment continued at a higher level than in the winter in the other years of the record. The 620 trading establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 73,434 employees on January 1, to 67,428 at the beginning of February. There were decreases in all provinces, mainly in retail stores, although wholesalers were also slacker.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative Weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on February 1, 1928.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF JANUARY, 1928

THE term unemployment as found in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in employment other than their own trades, or who are idle owing to illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are not included in these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures refer only to the organizations reporting.

The situation among local trade unions at the close of January, 1928, varied little from that of the previous month, the change in the employment percentage being only .2 points in advance of that recorded on December 31, 1927. For the January tabulations returns from 1,668 local organizations were received, covering a membership of 176,421 persons, 12,082 of whom, or a percentage of 6.8, were without work at the end of the month, in comparison with percentages of 6.6 in December and 6.4 in January, 1927. Though the change in percentage for Canada, as a whole, appeared nominal during January in contrast with the

previous month there were fluctuations of considerable magnitude in various provinces. Of these, the most substantial were reported among unions in Ontario and Quebec, the declines in the former province more than offsetting the improvement registered in the latter. Unemployment in the building group in Ontario, due to seasonal depression in that industry, accounted in large measure for the adverse movement in that province, supplemented by further contractions of considerable volume in the manufacturing industry, mainly the fur and iron and steel divisions. The determining factor in the better situation as obtaining in Quebec was the gain in employment registered in the iron and steel group, especially among railway carmen, who, although indicating much short time, reported little actual unemployment at the close of January, con-

most outstanding reductions in the other provinces, namely, those of 2.5 per cent in Nova Scotia and 2.2 per cent in British Columbia, were caused, in the former, by unemployment in the coal mines, and in the latter, by greater inactivity among carpenters and joiners engaged chiefly in the shipyards of that province.

Each month a separate compilation is made showing the unemployment trend in the largest city of each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The Halifax percentage of unemployment during January was the most substantial reported in any of the cities used in this comparison, and a considerable increase over the December percentage of idle members. Vancouver was the next in line with 12.6 per cent of inactivity, a slight improvement however, over December. Edmonton unions indicated a 10.2 percentage of idleness

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



trasted with the conditions in December when, owing to shutdowns, a large number of their members were thrown out of work. Of the remaining provinces Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta unions all reported recessions in the amount of work afforded, which were not particularly outstanding, while New Brunswick showed no change in the percentage of unemployed members. Of the increases in Saskatchewan and British Columbia those reported by British Columbia unions were the most pronounced, and due for the most part, to preparations consequent upon the opening up of the fishing season which takes place early in February. In comparison with the returns of January, 1927, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan unions alone indicated increases in activity, which, however, were quite small; the Manitoba situation remained unchanged, and the

in January, in contrast with 5.9 per cent in the previous month. St. John and Montreal were the only centres in which a better situation prevailed during January. In comparison with the returns of January, 1927, the Halifax and Edmonton reductions were the most noticeable, followed by contractions on a smaller scale in Vancouver, Toronto and Winnipeg unions, while in St. John, Montreal and Regina there was an increase in employment afforded.

The chart accompanying this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January 1922 to date. The course in January this year changed little from that of December, though the slight projection shown was in an unfavourable direction, indicating a small increase in the amount of inactivity recorded over December. The same conditions prevailed when comparison is made with Jan-

uary last year, the unemployment curve at the end of January, 1928, resting slightly above that point reached in the same month of 1927.

In the manufacturing industries as a whole the percentage of idleness was slightly less during January than in December, as was shown by the returns tabulated from 446 local unions with a membership of 50,553 persons. Of these 4,170 were without work, a percentage of 8.2 as compared with 9.3 per cent in December. The change in the unemployment figure reported in the iron and steel groups, while not being the most substantial reported in the industry as viewed from a percentage basis, still involved the greatest number of workers, and was sufficient to sway considerably in a more favourable trend the percentage for the industry as a whole. Pulp and paper makers, hat, cap and glass workers also contributed a share to the greater activity reported. On the contrary, unemployment for printing tradesmen, cigar makers, garment and fur workers was somewhat restricted. In making a comparison with the returns of January, 1927, when 7.8 per cent of idleness was shown, the most noticeable improvement took place in the iron and steel group, supported by small gains in employment for printing tradesmen, textile and brewery workers, bakers, hat, cap, glove and gas workers. However, the contractions in the wood products division of the industry, and among paper makers, garment, leather and fur workers and metal polishers more than counterbalanced these gains.

The 41 unions of coal miners reporting a membership of 16,215 persons at the close of January indicated a 2.9 percentage of idleness as against percentages of 1.4 and .4 in December, 1927, and January 1927, respectively. From Nova Scotia coal fields a reduction in employment of nearly 3 per cent was evidenced during January as compared with the previous month. In Alberta no change was indicated, the percentage of inactivity in both months being but nominal, while from British Columbia no members were reported idle, as compared with a small percentage of unemployment in December. Considerable short time was registered by both Nova Scotia and Alberta coal mines, due partly to a falling off in orders received. In comparison with the January, 1927, situation the changes in Alberta and British Columbia coal mines were quite small, while in the Nova Scotia areas there was an increase in unemployment of over 4 per cent during the period under review. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia reported all their members at work in January, contrasted

with considerable slackness during December. Asbestos miners in Quebec were also quite actively employed.

The building trades, with 191 unions reporting a membership of 19,209 persons at the close of January, showed a further advance in the unemployment which has been apparent since the beginning of the fall and winter slack season, the January percentage standing at 23.2 as compared with 19.1 per cent in December. The change over January last year, when 22.6 per cent of the tradesmen were idle was, however, small. The most noticeable curtailment in operations in comparison with December was indicated among carpenters and joiners and bricklayers, masons and plasterers, though painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, granite and stone cutters, steam shovel and dredgemen and tile layers, lathers and roofers all suffered a reduction in the employment available. Bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers and hod carriers and building labourers, on the other hand, were afforded a slightly greater volume of work. The improvement in the situation over January, 1927, for bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada	
Jan., 1919.....	1.3	.8	3.9	4.6	3.6	5.7	2.0	5.1	3.9	
Jan., 1920.....	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.5	4.9	4.0	11.8	4.0	
Jan., 1921.....	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1	
Jan., 1922.....	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9	
Jan., 1923.....	3.3	5.5	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	3.5	16.6	7.8
Jan., 1924.....	3.3	3.0	6.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	3.3	6.4	7.5	
Jan., 1925.....	3.3	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	3.1	7.0	10.2	
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	3.7	8.7	6.3	6.7	8.1	
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	3.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3	
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	10.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3	
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.3	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9	
June, 1926.....	3.3	1.6	8.9	1.6	2.6	.8	4.6	2.6	4.1	
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0	2.3	
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	2.0	3.9	2.5	
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3	
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	4.9	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.6	2.6	
Nov., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	6.5	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0	4.7	
Dec., 1926.....	3.3	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9	
Jan., 1927.....	3.3	3.4	7.8	6.2	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4	
Feb., 1927.....	3.3	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5	
March, 1927.....	13.2	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7	
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0	
May, 1927.....	1.2	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2	
June, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2	
July, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3	
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7	
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1	
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9	
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2	
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6	
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8	

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Tyres, textiles and textile products	Workers in Hat, cap and glove makers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Miscellaneous manufactures	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
January 1916	30.5	.....	1.5	3.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7.10	5.9	11.5	3.2	.....	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	5.9	.....	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	.....	2.4	1.1	2.1	3.2	3.0
January 1920	24.2	.....	5	2.9	2.7	1.1	1	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.7	2.3	2.6	8.0	2.3	.....	8.2	11.8	8.1	0.9	2.6	0	.....	1	3.2	5.4	3.0
January 1921	70.5	9.8	1.5	14.7	23.2	5.0	7.3	3.9	14.3	15.5	5.6	21.3	.....	15.2	15.3	20.7	7.7	0	7.2	30.8	8.5	55.7	6.7	2.4	2	.....	1	4.5	13.1
January 1922	73.1	6.5	11.3	15.8	10.1	6.0	7.0	5.6	37.3	13.9	4.2	17.3	.....	5.2	22.2	11.0	59.7	0	2.2	82.8	7.9	50.0	8.0	6.5	2	.....	3.3	7.5	6.0
January 1923	55.5	8.8	.....	6.4	6.7	4.2	1.1	5.6	37.4	4.4	3.8	4.0	.....	21.6	4.6	7.6	5.8	0	8.0	54.6	5.0	60.0	4.4	9	6	.....	3.3	4.2	7.8
January 1924	41.9	.....	8.8	6.7	1.4	5.1	1.8	3.8	14.9	13.0	15.7	16.4	1.3	18.6	3.6	8.0	35.3	0	8.0	53.3	4.3	10.7	4.4	3.1	2	.....	1.0	2.1	7.5
January 1925	11.1	0.10	14.3	9.8	7.7	4.2	2.2	4.9	11.1	31.4	22.3	33.5	8.7	4.4	14.1	13.7	98.6	0	10.3	37.5	5.1	9.5	5.7	1.6	2	.....	0	3.0	8.0
January 1926	25.8	26.4	21.8	7.9	8.1	4.0	2.2	4.8	16.4	9.4	15.8	8.7	8.9	13.0	7.9	9.2	87.2	0	10.3	37.5	5.1	9.5	5.7	1.6	2	.....	0	3.0	8.0
January 1927	4.4	36.4	21.8	5.2	10.2	4.1	1.5	5.9	8.3	7.2	20.8	6.5	3	6.9	3.0	8.4	37.2	0	13.7	26.6	5.0	12.9	5.7	3.8	1.3	.....	0	3.1	8.0
February 1926	1.3	19.4	17.6	5.2	12.2	4.3	0	4.0	4.0	130.7	26.2	31.7	15.9	11.6	4.3	3.2	4.7	0	10.5	20.9	4.5	6.5	5.1	1.4	1.3	.....	0	3.1	8.0
March 1926	1.3	48.10	1.1	9.8	7.1	2.7	3.0	4.5	6.31	8.19	33.3	23.2	26.3	3.3	3.5	0	12.3	0	10.5	20.9	4.5	6.5	5.1	1.4	1.3	.....	0	3.1	8.0
April 1926	1.4	0	6.4	8.3	2.1	4.1	2.0	4.5	6.31	8.19	33.3	23.2	26.3	3.3	3.5	0	12.3	0	10.5	20.9	4.5	6.5	5.1	1.4	1.3	.....	0	3.1	8.0
May 1926	1.4	0	6.4	8.3	2.1	4.1	2.0	4.5	6.31	8.19	33.3	23.2	26.3	3.3	3.5	0	12.3	0	10.5	20.9	4.5	6.5	5.1	1.4	1.3	.....	0	3.1	8.0
June 1926	1.4	0	6.4	8.3	2.1	4.1	2.0	4.5	6.31	8.19	33.3	23.2	26.3	3.3	3.5	0	12.3	0	10.5	20.9	4.5	6.5	5.1	1.4	1.3	.....	0	3.1	8.0
July 1926	13.0	0	6.1	3.2	5.7	2.7	2.2	2.9	12.1	4.4	13.7	1.5	9.7	1.7	1.6	2.2	4.0	0	9.4	7.1	2.1	5.8	2.3	0	.....	0	3.4	1.5	4.9
August 1926	2.6	85.4	7	6.8	3.3	2.6	0	3.5	9.8	5.2	17.3	1.7	21.3	1.9	8.3	1.8	0	0	7.0	5.5	1.6	5.8	2.1	0	.....	0	3.1	1.4	4.5
September 1926	2.2	2.4	8	3.7	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	10.1	6.9	12.8	5.9	16.2	2.1	2.4	16.8	3.6	0	7.3	12.7	1.5	2.7	1.7	0	.....	0	1.4	1.4	4.7
October 1926	12.9	14.0	5.1	7.3	15.6	2.3	2	3.4	12.1	5.9	7.3	4.7	15.8	15.1	7.1	4.9	1.4	0	3.6	7.8	1.6	9.3	1.6	0	.....	0	1.8	1.4	4.7
November 1926	3.9	1.6	1.3	7.8	13.3	3.3	2	3.4	18.0	6.5	11.0	6.1	8.4	14.7	7.6	6.4	5.4	0	7.3	12.7	1.5	2.7	1.7	0	.....	0	1.8	1.4	4.7
December 1926	4.1	0	3.2	6.8	14.2	4.2	2	6.3	9.5	6.2	4.5	6.2	9.7	3.1	8.1	2.9	3.9	2.8	13.7	19.3	3.0	60.9	2.3	0	.....	0	2.6	1.2	5.9
January 1927	4.1	0	3.2	6.8	14.2	4.2	2	6.3	9.5	6.2	4.5	6.2	9.7	3.1	8.1	2.9	3.9	2.8	13.7	19.3	3.0	60.9	2.3	0	.....	0	2.6	1.2	5.9
February 1927	4.1	0	3.2	6.8	14.2	4.2	2	6.3	9.5	6.2	4.5	6.2	9.7	3.1	8.1	2.9	3.9	2.8	13.7	19.3	3.0	60.9	2.3	0	.....	0	2.6	1.2	5.9
March 1927	1.3	.....	6.8	5.2	16.2	2.3	3	3.3	8.0	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	21.0	4.4	3.0	16.5	0	20.0	24.3	4.0	27.1	3.7	0	.....	0	2.0	1.3	6.5
April 1927	1.3	.....	6.8	5.2	16.2	2.3	3	3.3	8.0	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	21.0	4.4	3.0	16.5	0	20.0	24.3	4.0	27.1	3.7	0	.....	0	2.0	1.3	6.5
May 1927	5.9	0	3.9	8.9	5.2	4.7	2.4	2.4	5.4	3.7	2.6	2.4	27.7	7.5	4.4	5.3	42.7	0	0	8.0	2.1	11.4	2.2	0	.....	0	1.8	1.4	5.6
June 1927	7.0	0	3.9	8.9	5.2	4.7	2.4	2.4	5.4	3.7	2.6	2.4	27.7	7.5	4.4	5.3	42.7	0	0	8.0	2.1	11.4	2.2	0	.....	0	1.8	1.4	5.6
July 1927	1.5	0	2.9	5.9	5.1	3.0	2.2	2.9	14.8	6.3	3.4	6.3	15.1	7.9	4.4	3.8	21.2	0	0	9.6	2.8	3.6	2.1	0	.....	0	1.4	0	4.9
August 1927	1.5	0	2.9	5.9	5.1	3.0	2.2	2.9	14.8	6.3	3.4	6.3	15.1	7.9	4.4	3.8	21.2	0	0	9.6	2.8	3.6	2.1	0	.....	0	1.4	0	4.9
September 1927	2.6	0	2.6	4.0	1.8	2.6	1.4	3.1	4.8	1.8	1.3	1.7	4.2	6.4	5.2	1.4	4.6	0	1.1	8.5	1.9	4.9	2.1	0	.....	0	1.4	0	4.9
October 1927	3.5	0	2.6	4.0	1.8	2.6	1.4	3.1	4.8	1.8	1.3	1.7	4.2	6.4	5.2	1.4	4.6	0	1.1	8.5	1.9	4.9	2.1	0	.....	0	1.4	0	4.9
November 1927	26.7	0	2.8	7.2	2.0	3.2	4.8	2.5	2.2	0.11	2.0	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	3.7	2.5	0	.....	0	1.6	0	5.7
December 1927	19.9	0	2.9	9.3	1.3	4.0	6.5	2.5	2.2	0.11	2.0	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	3.7	2.5	0	.....	0	1.6	0	5.7
January 1928	2.6	0	2.9	8.7	1.10	3.6	3.2	3.8	35.4	10.3	0	11.3	8.6	25.3	3.9	5.9	3.8	0	17.9	19.1	3.6	47.4	2.8	0	.....	0	2.6	1.0	6.6
February 1928	2.6	0	2.9	8.7	1.10	3.6	3.2	3.8	35.4	10.3	0	11.3	8.6	25.3	3.9	5.9	3.8	0	17.9	19.1	3.6	47.4	2.8	0	.....	0	2.6	1.0	6.6

and joiners and granite and stone cutters, was slightly more than offset by the declines in employment for the remaining tradesmen.

The change in the transportation industry during January, 1928, was merely nominal both as compared with December conditions and with the January, 1927, situation. During January this year returns were received and tabulated from an aggregate of 662 unions, involving a membership of 59,599 persons, 2,279 of whom, or a percentage of 3.8, were idle, in contrast with 3.6 per cent in December, and with 3.5 per cent in January, 1927. Slightly greater activity was indicated by navigation workers during January than in the previous month, which increase, however, the declines for steam railway employees (whose returns constitute over 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting), street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs were sufficient to slightly more than counteract. The level of employment in the navigation division was, much lower in January than in the same month last year, and street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs also reported a less favourable situation. Among steam railway employees, on the other hand, there was a .8 per cent increase in the work afforded.

From longshoremen, whose returns are tabulated separately each month, 13 reports were received in January comprising 7,272 members, and of these 1,403, or a percentage of 19.3, were idle, as compared with a 15.0 unemployment percentage in December. An increase in slackness of 8 per cent was registered over January, 1927, the percentage out of work at that time being 11.3.

Unions engaged in governmental service including federal and civic employees, showed little change in employment conditions during January over both the previous month and January last year. Reports were tabulated from 141 unions of these workers with 12,505

members, 1.2 per cent of whom were idle on January 31, as compared with 1.0 per cent of inactivity in December, and with 1.3 per cent in January, 1927. Federal employees reported nominal unemployment in January compared with no inactivity in both the months used here for comparison, while among civic employees there was a slight reduction in the amount of work afforded in contrast with December and a small increase over January, 1927.

The 112 unions in the miscellaneous group of trades from which reports were received, with an aggregate membership of 5,087 persons, registered 9.8 per cent of unemployment at the close of January compared with 6.7 per cent in December. Hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen all contributed slightly to the increase in idleness over December, the most pronounced reduction taking place among unions of barbers. In comparison with the January, 1927, returns, when the percentage of inactivity stood at 6.6, all of the tradesmen registered a slightly adverse situation.

From the 2 unions of fishermen reporting at the end of January with 755 members, 2.6 per cent were without work on January 31, as against 26.7 per cent at the close of December and 3.9 per cent in January, 1927. Adequate work was provided during both December and January for the lumber workers and loggers for whom returns were tabulated, while in January, 1927, 1.6 per cent of their members were unemployed.

Table I on page 298 summarises the returns by provinces for January of each year from 1919 to 1925 inclusive and for each month from January, 1926, to date and table II on page 299 gives the unemployment percentages recorded in the various groups of industries for the same months.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JANUARY, 1928

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of January, 1928, as indicated by the average daily placements effected showed a decline, both when compared with that of the preceding month and with the corresponding period a year ago, the loss in the former comparison being nearly 7 per cent and in the latter about 2 per cent. Construction and maintenance showed the greatest gain, due to increased placements in the railway and highway divisions, but these gains were more than offset by a marked

decline in logging. Changes in other industrial groups were nominal only.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1926, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Employment Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply during the first half of the month, but showed a marked upward trend during

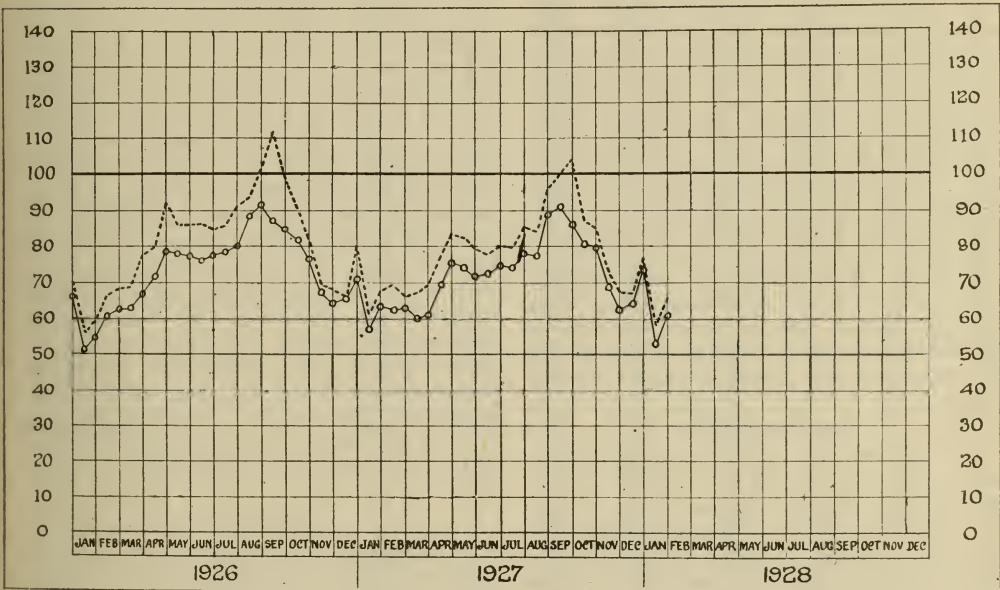
the latter half of the period under review, both reaching at the end of January, levels only slightly lower than those attained at the close of January a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 58.2 and 66.0 during the first and second half of January, 1928, in contrast with the ratios of 61.3 and 67.6 during the same periods of 1927. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 52.7 and 61.1 as compared with 56.6 and 63.4 during the corresponding month of 1927.

during the month of January, 1927. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of December, 1927, averaged 877 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the first half of January, 1928, was 846, of which 537 were in regular employment and 309 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 841 daily, and with 896 daily during the first half of January, 1927. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 833 daily

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,606 during the first half of January, as compared with 1,140 during the preceding period and with 1,585 daily in the corresponding period of 1927. Applications for work during the latter half of the month numbered 1,363 daily, in contrast with 1,282 daily during the latter half of January a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service daily was 934 during the first half and 900 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 972 and 867 vacancies

(508 regular and 325 casual), as compared with an average of 813 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of January, 1928, the offices of the Service referred 22,572 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 20,959 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 13,013, of which 9,671 were for men and 3,342 for women, while the placements in casual work totalled 7,946. The number of vacancies reported by employers totalled 15,099 for men and 7,765 for women, a total of 22,864, while applications for work totalled 36,734, of which 25,890 were from men and 10,844 from women. The following

table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928 (1 month).....	13,013	7,946	20,959

NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decline of about 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during January when compared with the preceding month and also in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 19 per cent less than in December and nearly 16 per cent below January, 1927. Farming, transportation and trade were the only industrial groups in which more placements were made during the month under review than in January last year, and these gains were more than offset by declines in the other divisions. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 40; logging, 43; transportation, 29; construction and maintenance, 24; trade, 57; and services, 266, of which 200 were of household workers. During the month 89 men and 62 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in New Brunswick during January was over 17 per cent less than in the preceding month and 10 per cent below the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of 20 per cent in placements when compared with December, and of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with January, 1927. Trade was the only group in which more placements were made during the month under review than in January, 1927. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 65; transportation, 31; construction and maintenance, 26; trade, 24; and services, 387, of which 291 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 113 men and 58 women during the month.

QUEBEC

During January employment offices in the Province of Quebec received orders for nearly 18 per cent more workers than in the preceding

month, but nearly 25 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 23 per cent less than in December, and nearly 29 per cent below January, 1927. Construction and maintenance and services showed gains in placements over January last year, but these gains were more than offset by large reductions in bush placements. The changes in other groups were small. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 103; logging, 287; construction and maintenance, 322; and services, 413, of which 332 were of household workers. There were 700 men and 431 women placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Orders listed at Ontario offices during January called for 5 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, and nearly 2 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 4 per cent in placements when compared with December, and of over 2 per cent in comparison with January, 1927. The manufacturing industries and logging showed the largest declines in placements from January last year, and were responsible for the adverse change under this comparison. Construction showed considerable improvement. The changes in other groups were small. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 965; logging, 1,944; farming, 353; mining, 111; communication, 50; transportation, 118; construction and maintenance, 2,684; trade, 315; and services, 2,782, of which 1,896 were of household workers. During the month 4,005 men and 1,139 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Manitoba during January were 11 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 8 per cent better than during the corresponding month last year. Placements declined over 22 per cent from December, and were 1 per cent lower than in January, 1927. Construction and maintenance showed the largest increase of placements over January last year, and farming and logging the largest reductions. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 91; logging, 838; farming 354; transportation, 43; construction and maintenance, 216; trade, 136; and services, 1,488, of which 1,226 were of household workers. There were 1,451 men and 529 women placed in regular employment during the month.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1928

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Regular Place-ments same period 1927	
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis-tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			Un-placed at end of period
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	538	55	599	715	151	323	551	270
Halifax.....	258	36	312	212	38	174	326	132
New Glasgow.....	139	17	138	162	71	49	98	87
Sydney.....	141	2	149	143	42	100	127	51
New Brunswick	556	16	671	543	171	384	416	180
Chatham.....	93	8	131	85	64	21	46	39
Moncton.....	188	6	208	184	57	127	55	67
St. John.....	275	2	332	274	50	236	315	74
Quebec	1,527	360	3,513	1,448	1,131	25	1,373	1,600
Hull.....	570	265	487	359	359	0	69	389
Montreal.....	540	57	2,112	531	445	1	971	631
Quebec.....	155	10	462	190	142	3	191	350
Sherbrooke.....	97	18	188	120	66	16	70	125
Three Rivers.....	165	10	264	248	119	5	72	105
Ontario	10,510	1,060	17,425	10,119	5,144	4,219	9,275	6,407
Belleville.....	210	0	212	208	162	46	71	62
Brantford.....	254	13	367	244	99	145	353	94
Chatham.....	215	5	228	214	90	124	154	118
Cobalt.....	261	65	267	254	247	5	39	194
Fort William.....	346	3	401	332	312	20	110	514
Guelph.....	84	15	203	94	39	38	109	40
Hamilton.....	549	17	1,278	526	208	317	1,266	144
Kingston.....	722	17	765	703	60	643	186	100
Kitchener.....	147	17	464	193	84	50	278	114
London.....	370	32	514	384	243	96	515	260
Niagara Falls.....	177	16	275	176	80	91	210	25
North Bay.....	141	64	345	332	310	22	3	531
Oshawa.....	249	0	450	221	152	69	124	98
Ottawa.....	678	124	929	711	302	242	859	373
Pembroke.....	218	96	332	297	265	32	14	225
Peterborough.....	150	34	121	171	88	44	160	90
Port Arthur.....	1,175	0	771	742	676	66	29	740
St. Catharines.....	140	14	348	124	54	70	562	128
St. Thomas.....	158	9	179	159	91	68	97	62
Sarnia.....	111	4	141	111	67	44	120	130
Sault Ste. Marie.....	148	9	480	158	90	27	138	84
Sudbury.....	199	7	307	208	206	2	23	252
Timmins.....	348	105	289	235	216	19	54	248
Toronto.....	3,046	378	7,195	2,932	835	1,727	3,385	1,536
Windsor.....	414	16	564	390	168	212	416	245
Manitoba	3,190	53	4,129	3,353	1,980	1,206	848	1,990
Brandon.....	105	8	138	99	88	11	39	107
Dauphin.....	143	24	129	85	68	17	30	43
Winnipeg.....	2,942	21	3,862	3,169	1,824	1,178	779	1,840
Saskatchewan	2,103	226	2,305	2,008	1,420	550	586	1,301
Estevan.....	40	3	72	31	25	6	44	16
Moose Jaw.....	356	46	420	385	192	155	243	304
North Battleford.....	128	10	114	114	93	21	0	42
Prince Albert.....	442	102	201	183	159	24	22	117
Regina.....	452	36	619	475	338	137	176	349
Saskatoon.....	402	16	637	583	475	108	93	362
Swift Current.....	59	8	47	45	27	18	5	35
Weyburn.....	72	2	69	66	42	24	3	29
Yorkton.....	152	3	126	126	69	57	0	46
Alberta	2,440	76	3,270	2,432	1,947	436	613	1,768
Calgary.....	444	19	1,016	518	363	100	234	350
Drumheller.....	194	1	249	155	133	22	46	83
Edmonton.....	1,298	45	1,383	1,261	1,105	162	184	1,073
Lethbridge.....	269	11	388	281	153	128	109	162
Medicine Hat.....	235	0	234	217	193	24	40	100
British Columbia	2,000	89	4,822	2,152	1,069	803	3,132	908
Cranbrook.....	171	10	196	154	154	0	48	164
Kamloops.....	94	6	225	106	66	11	47	39
Kelowna.....	8	0	61	8	7	0	0	—
Nanaimo.....	71	0	113	69	19	50	76	17
Nelson.....	63	1	74	62	55	6	41	76
New Westminster.....	83	0	184	84	41	43	168	8
Penticton.....	59	5	72	55	15	26	59	15
Prince George.....	105	9	89	89	89	0	0	67
Prince Rupert.....	11	0	69	12	7	5	81	24
Revelstoke.....	39	9	54	13	8	5	20	6
Vancouver.....	884	31	3,144	1,064	450	430	2,010	400
Victoria.....	412	18	541	436	158	227	582	92
All Offices	22,864	1,935	38,734	22,572	13,013	7,945	18,794	14,424
Men.....	15,099	976	25,890	14,627	9,671	4,695	13,269	11,379
Women.....	7,765	959	10,844	7,945	3,342	3,251	3,525	3,045

SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decline of 13 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Saskatchewan during January when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of 7 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 9 per cent fewer than in December, but 11 per cent in excess of January, 1927. Farming and construction and maintenance placements were less than in January last year, but all other groups showed increases. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 49; logging, 322; farming, 427; transportation, 115; construction and maintenance, 107; trade, 95; and services, 847, of which 570 were of household workers. During the month 931 men and 489 women were listed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during January were over 3 per cent less than in the preceding month but over 12 per cent better than in the corresponding month last year. Placements showed a slightly smaller percentage of change under each comparison. Farming, mining, construction and maintenance services and trade showed increased placements over January, 1927, and these gains more than offset the declines in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 137; logging, 711; farming, 429; mining, 143; construction and maintenance, 229; trade, 63; and services, 635, of which 514 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,608 of men and 339 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During January positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia declined over 9 per cent from the preceding month, but were nearly 5 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There was a reduction of 10 per cent in placements when compared with December, but a gain of over 3 per cent in comparison with January, 1927. Increased placements in the manufacturing industries, construction and maintenance and services were mainly responsible for the gains in placements over January last year, as the changes in all other groups were small. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 250; logging, 339; farming, 83; transportation, 90; construction and maintenance, 220; trade, 105; and services, 759, of which 449 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 774 men and 295 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 13,013 placements in regular employment, of which 7,849 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,921 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,419 going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 502 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

From Quebec offices 45 persons took advantage of the special reduced fare, 44 going to points outside the Province and one within the province. The latter, a camp cook, was conveyed from Montreal to employment within its own zone. All the interprovincial transfers were from Hull, 40 bushmen going to camps around North Bay and 4 bushmen to the Cobalt district.

The Ontario offices granted 604 certificates of reduced transportation, 483 provincial and 121 interprovincial. The bulk of the provincial movement was to northern Ontario logging camps which benefited by the transfer of 472 bush workers, the majority of whom went from Fort William, Port Arthur and North Bay. North Bay also despatched one engineer and one machinist to Timmins, 2 miners, one plasterer and one electrical worker to Cobalt and one waiter to Toronto. From Port Arthur one miner went to a point within its own zone and from Sault Ste. Marie one miner travelled to Timmins. The Toronto office issued a certificate to one watchman for Port Arthur and one farm worker for the North Bay zone. For mining operations and railway construction work in the Winnipeg zone 90 persons were transferred by Ontario offices, 30 mine labourers going from Cobalt, including one mining surface man, 18 shaft men, 4 deck men, 3 engineers, 2 miners, one blacksmith and one foreman, 16 shaft miners from Sudbury and 44 railroad construction labourers from Port Arthur. The Hull zone received 2 carpenters from Cobalt, 27 bushmen from North Bay and one diamond driller from Pembroke and the Montreal zone one waiter from North Bay.

The Manitoba offices transferred 602 persons at the reduced rate, 302 provincially and 300 to employment in other provinces. The Winnipeg office effected the majority of the trans-

fers within the Province, 86 construction labourers, 66 bushmen, 8 stationmen, 7 hotel workers, 3 rock labourers, one baker, 3 cooks, 3 carpenters, 2 domestics and one timekeeper going to Dauphin zone centres, 28 bushmen and one female hotel worker to points in the Winnipeg zone and 80 farm labourers and 8 farm domestics to various Manitoba districts. The remaining provincial certificates were granted by the Dauphin office to 3 railroad construction labourers, one rock man and one bushman bound for employment in the Dauphin zone. The 300 persons travelling to points outside the Province were all despatched by the Winnipeg office, the Port Arthur zone receiving 233 bushmen, 8 riveters, 6 construction labourers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 farm hands, one fisherman and 10 hotel and household workers, the Regina zone 3 female hotel workers and one cook, Estevan one tank man and one chambermaid, Prince Albert 3 cooks and one bush foreman, Saskatoon one cook, North Battleford one millwright and Edmonton one domestic. The balance of the movement was of twenty farm hands and 4 farm domestics who were sent to Saskatchewan rural points and one farm hand to a situation in Alberta.

Persons using reduced rate certificates issued by Saskatchewan offices were 279 in number, and of these 256 were going to provincial employment and 23 to points outside the Province. Of the transfers within the Province 212 were bushmen mainly for camps in the vicinity of Prince Albert who received their certificates from the Saskatoon, Regina, Prince Albert and Moose Jaw offices. From these centres in addition 37 farm hands and farm domestics sought work in the various agricultural parts of the Province. The Regina office also sent one baker to Swift Current. The remainder of the movement provincially was of hotel and household workers for the Prince Albert, Moose Jaw and Regina zones. Of those travelling to other provinces 17 were for the Dauphin zone including 8 station men going from Saskatoon, 2 rock drillers from Yorkton, 5 bushmen from Regina and 2 railroad construction blasters from North Battleford. Regina, in addition, issued certificates to one domestic destined for New Westminster and one housekeeper for Montreal, while from Moose Jaw 2 bushmen were despatched to the Fort William zone and 2 farm labourers to employment in the Province of Alberta.

Of the 316 certificates issued by Alberta offices 314 were for various stations within the province and 2 for other provinces. From Edmonton 206 bushmen, 5 miners, 6 carpenters, 10 cooks, 7 sawyers, 3 mine labourers, one waitress, one blacksmith, one bookkeeper, 2

porters, one housekeeper, 2 engineers and one female hotel worker were all transported at the reduced rate to stations within the territory covered by that office, one tile setter, one carpenter and one painter to the Calgary zone and 25 farm labourers to various sections throughout the province. The Calgary office despatched 13 bushmen, one waitress and 2 chambermaids to employment within its own zone and 19 farm hands and 5 farm domestics to provincial rural districts. Those who travelled without the Province were for British Columbia points, one farm hand securing a certificate from the Calgary office for transportation to Revelstoke and one housemaid from Edmonton for Vancouver.

The business conducted by British Columbia office included transfers of 75 persons, 63 of whom were sent at the reduced rate to points within the Province and 12 to other provinces. Provincially, the Vancouver offices shipped 8 carpenters, 2 bridge builders, 2 cooks, one blacksmith, one cement finisher, one edgerman, one fireman and one flunkey to the Penticton zone, 10 bushmen, to Cranbrook and 3 miners, one flunkey, one waitress, one engineer and one cook to employment in the Vancouver zone. From Nelson 6 bushmen and one farm labourer, from Penticton one sawyer and from Prince George 15 bushmen, 2 cooks and one bridgeman all went to stations within their respective zones. In addition, Prince Rupert sent 2 bushmen to camps around Prince George and one carpenter within its own zone. The interprovincial movement was entirely to farm areas, Alberta receiving 7 agricultural labourers, Saskatchewan 3 farm hands and one farm domestic and Manitoba one farm labourer, the majority coming from Vancouver.

Of the 1,921 persons who made use of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 450 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 336 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 131 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 3 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and one by the Kettle Valley Railway.

The Eastern Ontario Townships Good Roads Association, at a convention held at Ottawa in February, adopted a resolution favouring the inclusion of farmers among the classes covered by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Act and pointing out that the protection given by the Act to other industries was denied to the farmers, who mostly employed unskilled labour, and were held individually responsible for injuries.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

IN recent weeks the question of unemployment in the United States has been receiving considerable public attention in that country, this fact being due to what apparently is a growth of some consequence in the numbers out of work during the latter months of 1927 and the early months of the current year. While it is not known exactly how many are unemployed, estimates of the number have ranged well into the millions, and from the indexes available and the statements made by reliable authorities, it would seem that the employment situation is now less favourable than at any time since 1920. In New York State the Governor ordered a special investigation as a preliminary to dealing with the situation.

The index number of employment in manufacturing industries, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, shows a cumulative falling off in each of the last three months of 1927. The figure for December, 85.1 (the base of 100 being the average of 1923), shows less employment in manufacturing industries than in any other month of the last three years. The average of these index numbers for the months of 1927 is 88.5 points, compared with 100.0, 90.3, 91.2 and 91.9 for 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926, respectively. A figure compiled by the American Federation of Labour, showing the percentage of its membership unemployed in twenty-three of the leading American cities, shows, on the average, 13.8 per cent unemployed in October to De-

ember, 1927, and 17.8 per cent in January, 1928. In this case comparison with earlier dates cannot be made, as the record only commenced during last year.

The condition at present existing is ascribed only in part to an actual decline in economic activity. The increasing productivity of labour, due to new machinery in industry, is stated to be an important fundamental cause, and recently the Secretary of Labour called attention to this factor. A table which appears in the March issue of the *Bulletin* of the National City Bank of New York quotes Department of Labour figures which state that the increase in the productivity of labour, due to the introduction of labour-saving machinery, ranges from 26 per cent to 211 per cent in the case of the ten more important divisions of the manufacturing industry, over a period of eleven years. Industries other than manufacturing, notably railroad transportation and agriculture, are reported to show a like tendency. While large numbers of the displaced and diverted workers have been absorbed in newer industries, such as automobile servicing, the radio trade, etc., and the growth of the hotel and restaurant business, not all of them have become so established. One fact that adds strength to the belief that a considerable share of the present unemployment is largely due to the further mechanization of industry is that it is largely centred in the north-eastern industrial States.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN CONTRACTORS AND THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL, TORONTO

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, page 201, there appears the text of agreements between certain organizations of carpenters and certain organizations of employers in Toronto as to wages, working conditions, etc., from January 1, 1928. One of the above agreements was signed between the General Contractors Association of Toronto and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and this organization of employers has also signed an agreement with the Toronto Building Trades Council, with which the Toronto locals of the United Brotherhood are affiliated, the text being as follows:

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL, TORONTO

WORKING AGREEMENT between the General Contractors' Association of the City of Toronto, Parties of the First Part and Toronto Building Trades Council, Parties of the Second Part.

It is hereby agreed that in the event of a dispute arising or any disagreement existing between any of the trades represented by the

Parties of the Second Part and the Parties of the First Part, which dispute may tend to cause a sympathetic strike or general lockout, (as distinct from an individual trade strike) that before any definite action is taken the matter in dispute shall be submitted to a Board of Conciliation composed of three representatives of the Building Trades Council and three members of the General Contractors Association. This Board shall meet upon notification by either party, within twenty-four hours (24) of such notification and shall render its decision within a further forty-eight hours (48) of such reading, unless this latter period is extended by mutual consent.

This Agreement shall remain in effect from the date of signing until notice in writing to the contrary has been given by either party. Dated at Toronto, this 23rd day of November, 1927.

Signed on behalf of the General Contractors Association of Toronto.

ISAAC ILSLEY, P. W. PRICE,
Chairman, Secretary.

Signed on behalf of The Toronto Building Trades Council.

J. L. GILLANDERS, WM. VARLEY,
President Secretary.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics compiles each year data as to rates of wages, hours of labour, etc., under the union scales for certain trades in the principal cities in the United States. The information secured is published in detail annually in special reports issued the following year; but summaries of the figures are given in the *Monthly Labour Review* published by the Bureau. The issues for September and November contain information as to the figures for May 15, 1927, with comparisons with previous years.

The Bureau publishes the hourly rate of pay for each trade in each city on May 15, as specified in the agreements between the unions and employers. The number of employees working under these agreements is also given, the hours per week and the weekly wages for a full week's work. It is stated that it has not been found practicable to secure from the unions or the employees themselves data as to actual or average weekly earnings.

The Bureau analyses the data as to trade union scales, calculating index numbers of rates of wages per hour, full time hours per week and wages per week full time. The accompanying table gives these index numbers for all trades and cities for previous years, the data going back to 1907. This information is given from time to time in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, the last article on the subject being in the issue for December, 1926.

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION WAGE RATES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF MAY EACH YEAR, 1907 TO 1927.

(1913=100.0)

Year	Index numbers of—		
	Rate of wages per hour	Full-time hours per week	Rate of wages per week full time
1907.....	89.7	102.6	91.5
1908.....	91.0	102.1	92.5
1909.....	91.9	101.9	93.3
1910.....	94.4	101.1	95.2
1911.....	96.0	100.7	96.5
1912.....	97.6	100.3	97.7
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	101.9	99.6	101.6
1915.....	102.8	99.4	102.3
1916.....	107.2	98.8	106.2
1917.....	114.1	98.4	112.4
1918.....	132.7	97.1	129.6
1919.....	154.5	94.7	147.8
1920.....	199.0	93.8	188.5
1921.....	205.3	93.9	193.3
1922.....	193.1	94.4	183.0
1923.....	210.6	94.3	198.6
1924.....	228.1	93.9	214.3
1925.....	237.9	93.0	222.3
1926.....	250.3	92.8	233.4
1927.....	259.5	92.4	240.8

The data cover Bakers, Building Trades (41 trades), Chauffeurs and Teamsters and Drivers, Granite Cutters and Stonecutters, Laundry Workers, Linemen, Longshoremen, Printing Trades (book and job offices 10 trades; news offices, 8 trades), and Street Railway Employees. The number of employees included in the compilation was 835,924 in 66 cities. It will be observed that figures for railway employees, coal miners, iron and steel workers, etc., are not included.

The average rate per hour for all trades included in the calculation was found to be \$1.19 in 1927 as compared with \$1.148 in 1926, the 1927 average being 3.7 per cent above that for 1926, 127.3 per cent higher than 1917, 159.5 per cent higher than in 1913, 174.8 per cent higher than in 1910 and 189.2 per cent higher than in 1907.

All hourly rates have been converted to equivalent weekly rates and all weekly rates have been reduced to equivalent hourly rates. Taken collectively, weekly rates in 1927 were 3.2 per cent higher than in 1926, 114.3 per cent higher than in 1917 and 163.1 per cent higher than in 1907. Because of reductions in hours of labour, weekly rates have not increased to the same extent as hourly rates. In 1927 the regular hours of labour were 0.5 per cent lower than in 1926, 7.7 per cent lower than in 1913, and 10 per cent lower than in 1907.

A table is included showing index numbers of changes in the wages of the building trades since 1913.

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE BUILDING TRADES

(1913=100)

Year	Index numbers
1913.....	100
1914.....	102
1915.....	103
1916.....	106
1917.....	113
1918.....	126
1919.....	145
1920.....	197
1921.....	200
1922.....	187
1923.....	207
1924.....	224
1925.....	233
1926.....	248
1927.....	257

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics in 1921 published in the *Monthly Labour Review* for February an index number of earnings per hour of wage earners generally for the period 1840 to 1920, using such data as was available for the various lines of employment

except agriculture. In the same *Review* for February, 1928, this index number has been brought down to 1926. The figures up to 1920 were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, 1921, page 420, and the table continued down to 1926 is given herewith.

The *Monthly Labour Review* contained the following:—

The early part of 1920 was a period of great industrial activity and in this period employment and hourly earnings reached their highest point. A sharp downward trend of employment occurred in the latter part of the year. There was a great reduction in employment in the depressed year, 1921, accompanied, as might be expected, by a reduction in wage rates. The slump continued in 1922. As business conditions improved in 1923 there was a gain in wage rates which has been augmented each succeeding year.

It must not be assumed that changes have been alike in all lines of employment. Heavy factors in the upward trend since 1922 are the trades engaged in baking, building, stonework, auto driving, freight handling and printing. All of these trades were particularly active during recent years and they have had very substantial wage increases. The building trades and all of these trades collectively had a wage rate 26 per cent higher in 1926 than in 1920. Anthracite-coal workers had an increase of 10 per cent in the latter part of 1923. On the other hand, earnings per hour in many lines were considerably lower in 1926 than in 1920. To illustrate, there was a decrease of 32 per cent in hourly earnings in cotton manufacturing, of 22 per cent in woollen manufacturing, of 15 per cent in the iron and steel industry, and of 6 per cent in railroad wages, all as between 1920 and 1926.

There is also published a table of index numbers of wages on farms collected by the United States Department of Agriculture on the basis of rates in 1910-14 equal 100. The Bureau of Labour Statistics converted these index numbers to the basis of rates in 1913 equal 100, the same basis as the other index numbers of wages computed by the Bureau. That part of the table of index numbers of farm wages 1866 to 1926 on the basis 1913 equals 100 is included herewith.

INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM-WAGE RATES, 1866 to 1926

(Years 1866 to 1878 in gold)

(1913=100)

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1866.....	53	1909.....	92
1869.....	52	1910.....	93
1874 or 1875.....	57	1911.....	93
1877 or 1879.....	54	1912.....	97
1879 or 1880.....	57	1913.....	100
1880 or 1881.....	60	1914.....	97
1881 or 1882.....	63	1915.....	98
1884 or 1885.....	63	1916.....	108
1887 or 1888.....	63	1917.....	135
1889 or 1890.....	63	1918.....	169
1891 or 1892.....	64	1919.....	198
1893.....	64	1920.....	230
1894.....	59	1921.....	144
1895.....	60	1922.....	140
1898.....	63	1923.....	160
1899.....	65	1924.....	160
1902.....	73	1925.....	162
1906.....	88	1926.....	164

INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGES PER HOUR, 1840 TO 1926

(Exclusive of Agriculture)

(Currency basis during Civil War period, 1913=100)

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1840.....	33	1870.....	67	1900.....	73
1841.....	34	1871.....	68	1901.....	74
1842.....	33	1872.....	69	1902.....	77
1843.....	33	1873.....	69	1903.....	80
1844.....	32	1874.....	67	1904.....	80
1845.....	33	1875.....	67	1905.....	82
1846.....	34	1876.....	64	1906.....	85
1847.....	34	1877.....	61	1907.....	89
1848.....	35	1878.....	60	1908.....	89
1849.....	36	1879.....	59	1909.....	90
1850.....	35	1880.....	60	1910.....	93
1851.....	34	1881.....	62	1911.....	95
1852.....	35	1882.....	63	1912.....	97
1853.....	35	1883.....	64	1913.....	100
1854.....	37	1884.....	64	1914.....	102
1855.....	38	1885.....	64	1915.....	103
1856.....	39	1886.....	64	1916.....	111
1857.....	40	1887.....	67	1917.....	128
1858.....	39	1888.....	67	1918.....	162
1859.....	39	1889.....	68	1919.....	184
1860.....	39	1890.....	69	1920.....	234
1861.....	40	1891.....	69	1921.....	218
1862.....	41	1892.....	69	1922.....	208
1863.....	44	1893.....	69	1923.....	217
1864.....	50	1894.....	67	1924.....	223
1865.....	58	1895.....	68	1925.....	226
1866.....	61	1896.....	69	1926.....	229
1867.....	63	1897.....	69		
1868.....	65	1898.....	69		
1869.....	66	1899.....	70		

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1928

THERE was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during January as compared with the preceding month, but the aggregate was higher than in January, 1927, and also than in the same month in any other year since this record was instituted in 1920. The co-operating municipalities reported permits for building estimated to cost \$7,708,904, as compared with \$11,755,566 in December, 1927, and \$5,676,537 in January, 1927. There was, therefore, a reduction of 34.4 per cent in the former, but an increase of 35.8 per cent in the latter more significant comparison.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had granted over 600 permits for dwelling valued at more than \$3,000,000 and over 1,200 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$3,900,000. In December, authority was granted for the erection of some 550 dwellings and 1,200 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$3,400,000 and \$7,000,000, respectively.

New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta reported increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with December, the last named showing the greatest gain. Of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces, those of \$1,472,032 and \$1,775,522 in Quebec and Ontario respectively, were most pronounced.

As compared with January, 1927, there were increases in all provinces except New Brunswick and Alberta. The most marked advances were in Ontario and Quebec, where they stood at \$1,803,980 and \$1,024,020, respectively.

In Montreal and Toronto, there were decreases in the value of the building permits granted as compared with the preceding month, but increases over the corresponding month last year. Winnipeg showed an advance in both comparisons, while in Vancouver the January total was less than in either December or January, 1927. The following cities reported increases in both comparisons—New Glasgow, Sydney, Moncton, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, York Townships, Riverside, Sandwich, St. Boniface, Regina, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Kamloops, New Westminster, Point Grey and North Vancouver.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES.

Cities	January, 1928	December, 1927	January, 1927
	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown			
Nova Scotia	25,275	29,335	6,989
*Halifax.....	18,335	29,335	4,350
New Glasgow.....	2,000		
*Sydney.....	4,940		2,639
New Brunswick	15,865	12,100	254,257
Fredericton.....		3,075	157
Moncton.....	3,800	1,250	
*Saint John.....	12,065	7,775	254,100
Quebec	1,944,850	3,416,882	920,830
Montreal—*Maison-neuve.....	1,225,480	2,431,225	839,305
*Quebec.....	583,570	27,275	39,350
Shawinigan Falls.....	8,500		1,075
*Sherbrooke.....		65,000	17,700
*Three Rivers.....	27,300	769,375	8,400
*Westmount.....	100,000	124,007	15,000
Ontario	4,213,114	5,988,636	2,409,134
Belleville.....	8,500	536,550	3,700
*Brantford.....	14,648	6,585	3,150
Chatham.....	18,000	51,900	22,175
*Fort William.....	2,920	8,200	4,000
Galt.....	900	2,500	5,363
*Guelph.....	1,225	3,295	26,975
*Hamilton.....	250,600	185,000	139,000
*Kingston.....	6,770	955	5,325
*Kitchener.....	7,196	13,162	7,986
*London.....	101,550	63,250	31,650
Niagara Falls.....	55,450	43,540	53,915
Oshawa.....	51,500	278,875	12,665
*Ottawa.....	75,100	491,720	59,300
Owen Sound.....	2,500	1,000	
*Peterborough.....	7,515	9,525	16,835
*Port Arthur.....	633,675	12,909	101,708
*Stratford.....	1,100	2,300	450
*St. Catharines.....	33,910	84,915	29,925
*St. Thomas.....	800	550	340
Sarnia.....	15,201	75,765	11,530
Sault Ste. Marie.....	8,145	1,740	
*Toronto.....	2,162,329	3,330,107	437,480
York and East York Townships.....	380,150	237,850	146,215
Welland.....	5,355	8,515	6,750
*Windsor.....	190,175	410,625	116,440
Ford.....	4,000	17,800	34,500
Riverside.....	80,800	25,825	37,800
Sandwich.....	54,100	11,050	47,500
Walkerville.....	38,000	49,000	40,000
Woodstock.....	1,000	23,628	6,455
Manitoba	127,475	106,352	55,965
*Brandon.....	825	30,000	
St. Boniface.....	17,000	11,602	4,315
*Winnipeg.....	109,650	64,750	51,650
Saskatchewan	53,950	78,900	33,105
*Moose Jaw.....	5,300	29,800	3,250
*Regina.....	31,650	8,450	23,155
*Saskatoon.....	17,000	40,650	6,700
Alberta	130,922	50,633	145,225
*Calgary.....	101,317	39,613	101,421
*Edmonton.....	13,650	3,025	35,950
Lethbridge.....	15,430	7,770	7,854
Medicine Hat.....	525	225	
British Columbia	1,197,453	2,072,728	1,851,032
Kamloops.....	4,000	320	3,000
Nanaimo.....	5,980		141,600
*New Westminster.....	92,145	12,150	52,383
Prince Rupert.....	1	12,900	5,850
*Vancouver.....	587,640	968,385	1,258,545
Point Grey.....	343,690	124,300	264,540
North Vancouver.....	29,910	8,450	19,995
South Vancouver.....	78,600	30,950	82,700
*Victoria.....	55,488	915,273	22,419
Total—63 Cities	7,708,904	11,755,566	5,676,537
*Total—35 Cities	6,479,668	10,190,436	4,716,881

¹ Not received.

The value of the permits issued by 63 cities in January of the years 1920-28 is shown below:—

Year	Value
1928	\$7,708,904
1927	5,676,537
1926	4,719,534
1925	5,447,270
1924	4,460,579
1923	4,139,498
1922	3,326,537
1921	2,595,564
1920	4,017,024

The 1928 figure for January was the greatest in the record of nine years, being larger by 35.8 per cent than in 1927, the previous high level, while wholesale prices of building materials continued to be lower than in previous years since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities in January, 1928, and December and January, 1927. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contained the following fair wages clause:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Two of the contracts above mentioned contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. The schedules are given below.

Six contracts were awarded for interior fittings (Group "B") containing the general fair wages clause and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council which reads as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid

such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

1. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour hereunder

regarding overtime and classification, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments

for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Renewal of a wharf at Bella Bella, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractor, John Currie, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, February 3, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$3,955.87.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages not less than	Hours per Day	Hours per Week
	\$ cts. per day		
Poomman.....	7 50	8	48
Bridgeman.....	7 50	8	48
Derrickman.....	7 50	8	48
Fireman.....	5 00	8	48
Labourers.....	4 00	8	48
Engineers.....	8 50	8	48
Pile driver foreman...	9 50	8	48
Pile driver man.....	7 50	8	48

Reconstruction of the coal wharf at Trois Rivières, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dufresne Construction Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February 9, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$189,734.60.

Dredging a channel and basin at Murphy's Pond, Port Hood, N.S. Name of contractor, Roderick McDougall, Port Hood, N.S. Date of contract, February 10, 1928. Amount of contract, \$0.50 per cubic yard, place measurement, approximate expenditure, \$11,500.

Docking, repairing and painting of Dredge P.W.D. No. 1 (Fielding). Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of

contract, January 30, 1928. Amount of contract, \$26,000.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Interior alterations to the Post Office Building including freight elevator and hoist and mastic basement floor, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Kye Construction Company, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 6, 1928. Amount of contract, \$20,410 for general work and \$5,656 for mastic basement floor.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages not less than	Hours per Day
	\$ cts. per day	
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	10 00	8
Carpenters and joiners	7 50	8
Concrete finishers	8 00	8
Concrete workers	4 40	8
Electrical workers	8 00	8
Labourers	per hour 0 50	8 or 9
Lathers—metal	per day 8 00	
	or per yard 0 09	8
Lathers—wood	per day 8 00	
	or per yard 0 07	8
Painters and glaziers	per day 7 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	9 00	8
Roofers—patent	6 50	8
Roofers—sheet metal	8 00	8
Sheet metal workers	8 00	
Teamsters with team and wagon	10 00	9

Construct and instal interior fittings (in oak) in the Public Building at Rockland, Ont. Name of contractors, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, February 9, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,021.

Supply and instal interior fittings (in solid B.C. fir) in the Public Building at Kensington, P.E.I. Name of contractor, Major Schurman, Summerside, P.E.I. Date of contract, February 4, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,050.

Alterations and additions to plumbing and heating in the Governor General's Quarters at the Quebec Citadel, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Napoléon Ferland, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, January 30, 1928. Amount of contract, \$7,428.

Supply and instal interior fittings (in oak) in the Public Building at St. Jacques de l'Achigan, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, January 29, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,185.

Interior fittings (birch) in the Public Building at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, January 25, 1928. Amount of contract, \$3,960.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Clearing, grubbing, crosswaying, grading, culvert excavation, etc., of proposed Hudson Bay Railway line from Mile 356.5 to Fort Churchill, in the Province of Manitoba. Name of contractors, Stewart and Cameron Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 1, 1927.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

No construction contracts having a valuation of \$3,000 and over were placed by this department during the month of February.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in February, 1928, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 668 31
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	359 73
Making up and supplying letter carriers uniforms, etc.	8,992 25
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	291 15
Bag fittings	3,047 10
Scales	776 60
Rural mail boxes	25,416 00
Letter boxes	396 00

Mines Regulations for Manitoba are in course of preparation by Dr. R. C. Wallace, commissioner of mines for the province. The department is securing full information concerning the recent disaster in the Hollinger mine at Timmins, Ontario, and it is stated that the new regulations will include protective measures for workmen under similar conditions.

In reply to a question in the British House of Commons as to how many women were employed in the coal mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces, and in the salt mines of the Punjab, and whether any proposals for the gradual withdrawal of these women were being considered, the Under-Secretary of State for India said that on an average there were 23,392 adult females employed daily in those provinces in coal mines below ground, and 18,616 above ground. In the salt mines of the Punjab the average was 223 daily. Proposals were under consideration for the gradual withdrawal of the women employed below ground.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1928

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was toward slightly lower levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index of wholesale prices being down somewhat from the levels of the previous month.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.03 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$11.19 for January; \$11.23 for February, 1927; \$11.50 for February, 1926; \$10.93 for February, 1925; \$10.75 for February, 1924; \$10.53 for February, 1923; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.54 for February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. The decline was due mainly to the substantially lower prices for eggs, while less important declines occurred in the prices of pork, bacon, lard, butter, beans, prunes, yellow sugar and potatoes. The most important advance occurred in the price of beef, while smaller advances occurred in the prices of veal, and mutton. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.25 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$21.41 for January; \$21.46 for February, 1927; \$21.87 for February, 1926; \$21.19 for February, 1925; \$21.18 for February, 1924; \$21.17 for February, 1923; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$24.85 for February, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$19.80 for February, 1918; and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel showed a slight increase. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was slightly lower at 150.8 for February, as compared with 151.2 for January; 150.1 for February, 1927; 162.0 for February, 1926; 164.7 for February, 1925; 156.8 for February, 1924; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 238.8 for February, 1920; and 200.5 for February, 1919. Thirty-eight prices quotations were lower, thirty-six were higher, and one hundred and sixty-two were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups declined, two advanced, while two were unchanged. The groups which declined were:

the Animals and their Products group, due mainly to lower prices for meats, furs, hides, and eggs; the Textile and Textile Products group, due to declines in the prices of cotton, cotton yarns, cotton hosiery and rope, which more than offset higher levels for silk, wool and flax fibre, the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to lower prices for silver, lead, tin, spelter and solder; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group and the Iron and its Products group advanced. In the former higher prices for grains, potatoes, apples, oranges and lemons more than offset declines in the prices of flour, sugar, tea, rubber and hay, while in the latter group the advance was due to slight increases in the prices of steel billets and of steel sheets. The Wood and Wood Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group were practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods declined. In consumers' goods lower prices for flour, eggs, tea, sugar, meats and cotton hosiery more than offset advances in the prices of oranges, apples, lemons, potatoes and spices. In producers' goods materials for the textile and clothing industry, for the fur industry, for the chemical using industries, for the meat packing industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, declined. Materials for the leather industry and for the milling and other industries were slightly higher.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were lower. Declines in the prices of rubber, sugar, tea, eggs, beef, hay, cotton and non-ferrous metals more than offset higher prices for grains, oranges, lemons, apples, potatoes, hogs, sheep, spices, silk, wool and steel billets. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also declined, due mainly to declines in the prices of flour, sugar, manila rope and cotton yarn. Domestic farm products and articles of forest origin were lower. Articles of marine origin were somewhat higher, while articles of mineral origin were unchanged.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of wholesale prices of about eighty commodities, based upon prices in 1923 and weighted according to the physical volume of production of each commodity included, was slightly lower at 96.27 for February, as compared with 96.65 for January and 96.51 for December, 1927.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups *viz.* the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since

1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for

(Continued on page 322)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA†

Commodities	Quantity	(†)	(†)	1910	1913	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1916	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1919	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1923	Feb. 1924	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1927	Jan. 1928	Feb. 1928	
		1900	1905																	
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	c.	c.																	
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.0	47.6	65.2	72.4	73.2	71.4	55.4	54.6	54.2	55.2	57.2	57.8	62.8	67.0	
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	32.6	33.0	46.4	50.8	47.6	45.6	31.4	29.8	29.4	29.2	31.2	31.6	30.4	39.2	
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11.8	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.0	18.2	25.7	27.2	25.9	26.4	18.8	18.3	18.6	18.2	19.2	20.0	21.7	22.4	
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.8	21.7	31.9	34.5	33.1	32.2	26.2	27.4	27.0	28.5	29.5	28.0	29.0	29.8	
Bacon, break-	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	34.9	36.3	63.2	65.7	70.6	70.4	51.6	50.6	50.6	54.0	54.0	52.9	55.9	50.6	
Lard, pure.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.0	26.8	45.6	51.6	52.2	56.1	39.3	40.6	36.1	34.1	41.7	40.7	37.2	36.8	
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.4	37.0	67.4	71.4	78.4	83.4	41.6	45.4	45.0	46.6	49.4	46.6	44.2	43.8	
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	35.4	34.7	49.0	56.6	56.7	79.4	56.2	55.3	56.7	65.7	50.5	58.4	64.0	51.8	
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	55.2	52.2	71.4	82.2	91.2	92.4	78.8	72.0	45.2	54.2	41.5	50.1	52.0	44.2	
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	61.4	65.8	95.4	104.2	131.8	108.8	77.0	82.4	87.0	75.2	90.8	87.2	85.8	84.6	
Cheese, old.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	35.3	38.5	52.8	58.6	73.9	63.0	44.7	47.2	49.1	43.0	49.8	49.0	47.0	46.4	
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	63.0	67.5	112.5	118.5	136.5	127.5	105.0	100.5	100.5	118.5	114.0	114.0	115.0	115.5	
Flour, family...	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	38.0	65.0	68.0	76.0	67.0	47.0	45.0	42.0	36.0	53.0	53.0	52.0	52.0	
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.0	24.0	37.5	38.5	40.5	35.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	31.5	29.0	30.0	3.15	31.5	
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.6	12.4	20.2	24.0	31.6	25.4	19.2	\$20.8	\$21.0	\$21.4	\$21.8	\$21.8	\$21.2	\$21.2	
Beans, hand-	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	17.6	33.8	27.8	23.2	20.2	17.0	17.0	17.4	16.6	16.0	16.2	16.0	15.6	
Apples, evapor-	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.6	12.9	20.5	22.2	27.9	24.0	21.7	21.7	18.9	20.1	20.0	19.8	19.4	19.4	
Prunes, medium	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.0	12.9	17.2	19.6	26.0	23.5	18.5	19.0	16.7	15.5	15.8	15.2	13.9	13.4	
Sugar, granu-	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.4	31.6	42.0	48.0	64.4	50.4	35.2	39.2	47.6	47.6	31.6	33.6	32.4	32.4	
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	10.6	14.6	19.8	22.2	30.4	24.0	16.6	18.6	22.8	17.2	15.0	16.0	15.4	15.0	
Tea, black.....	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.8	12.7	15.7	16.3	14.5	13.6	\$15.3	\$17.4	\$17.8	\$17.9	\$18.0	\$17.8	\$18.0	
Tea, green.....	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.1	10.2	12.2	15.4	16.9	15.8	15.0	\$15.3	\$17.4	\$17.8	\$17.9	\$18.0	\$17.8	\$18.0	
Coffee.....	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	10.2	12.0	15.0	14.7	13.5	13.4	13.6	14.8	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.2	
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	40.0	56.5	73.7	59.3	130.3	69.5	53.3	39.9	50.3	49.7	97.4	67.0	54.8	54.2	
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.75	\$ 8.40	\$ 12.54	\$ 13.41	\$ 15.77	\$ 14.08	\$ 10.61	\$ 10.53	\$ 10.75	\$ 10.93	\$ 11.50	\$ 11.23	\$ 11.19	\$ 11.03	
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.																	
Coal, anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.8	53.6	74.1	82.0	90.1	123.2	109.0	116.9	110.9	104.8	118.3	105.4	102.7	102.8	
Coal, bitumin-	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	39.0	37.4	58.3	62.8	65.9	91.4	70.5	74.5	70.0	64.7	66.2	64.6	63.7	63.8	
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	41.9	41.5	64.8	75.1	76.5	89.3	79.6	80.9	78.4	77.7	76.5	76.2	75.0	75.4	
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.6	30.4	49.4	55.4	58.8	68.4	57.6	55.5	57.5	56.4	56.2	56.2	55.8	56.2	
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.4	23.0	25.8	27.7	32.4	39.7	31.7	31.2	30.3	30.6	30.0	31.8	31.2	31.2	
Fuel and light*		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.86	\$ 2.72	\$ 3.03	\$ 3.24	\$ 4.12	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.64	\$ 3.47	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.47	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.28	\$ 3.30	
Rent.....	1/2 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.86	\$ 3.98	\$ 4.49	\$ 4.85	\$ 5.66	\$ 6.61	\$ 6.93	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.88	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.89	\$ 6.89	
††Totals....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.54	\$ 14.27	\$ 19.80	\$ 21.34	\$ 24.71	\$ 24.85	\$ 21.07	\$ 21.17	\$ 21.18	\$ 21.19	\$ 21.87	\$ 21.46	\$ 21.41	\$ 21.25	

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.51	8.38	12.50	14.06	15.95	14.36	10.85	10.92	11.02	11.33	11.68	11.23	11.12	10.95	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.79	7.19	10.97	11.64	13.41	12.82	9.77	9.60	9.80	9.85	10.67	10.42	10.32	9.84	
New Brunswick...	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	6.53	8.46	12.65	13.34	15.52	14.16	10.88	10.71	10.98	11.00	12.00	11.26	11.26	11.02	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.24	8.14	12.37	12.86	15.11	13.62	10.23	10.24	10.23	10.23	11.25	10.52	10.37	10.22	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.53	8.34	12.66	13.24	15.86	13.95	10.46	10.46	10.70	10.71	11.59	11.33	11.22	11.04	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.36	8.51	12.04	13.54	16.06	14.01	10.45	10.93	10.31	10.67	10.51	10.52	10.80	10.59	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.27	8.58	12.69	14.12	15.34	14.00	10.61	10.47	10.68	11.26	10.91	11.38	11.37	11.29	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.55	8.56	12.87	13.15	15.87	14.54	10.21	10.14	10.51	11.33	10.85	11.03	11.29	11.14	
British Columbia...	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.11	8.89	12.61	14.36	16.66	14.87	11.59	11.19	11.53	12.16	12.11	11.96	12.17	12.05	

†The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. \$Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent; see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg, roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
Dominion (average)	33.5	27.9	25.9	19.6	15.6	22.4	29.8	25.3	25.3	36.8	41.2	58.2
Nova Scotia (average)	31.5	26.6	23.5	18.4	14.8	15.6	24.3	25.7	24.8	34.7	39.1	57.6
1—Sydney.....	36.7	29.7	27.8	22.5	19.6	17	24.7	28.1	25.6	35.3	38.3	53.2
2—New Glasgow.....	30.4	26.2	20.4	16.2	12.4	13.2	23.3	25.2	23.9	32.6	38.2	56.8
3—Amherst.....	24.5	23.7	17.5	14.7	11.7	15	25	23.7	24	36.7	39.5	57.5
4—Halifax.....	37.5	27.5	27.4	20.2	16.6	16.1	28.3	27.1	24.7	31.6	35.2	58.5
5—Windsor.....	30	27.5	25	19	13.5	16.5	20	25	25	39	43.3	63.3
6—Truro.....	30	25	23	18	15	16		25	25.4	33.2	39.9	56.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	26	25	21.1	16	13.5			23.4	21.6	35.3	39.1	58.7
New Brunswick (average)	31.8	25.3	23.4	18.8	14.4	17.1	22.6	26.3	25.2	32.3	43.5	60.6
8—Moncton.....	30	23.7	20.2	15.8	12.8		25	28.7	25.3	42.4	44.2	60
9—St. John.....	36.1	26.1	25.3	18.5	15.2	14.7	19.2	25.8	24.2	34.1	38.5	64.4
10—Fredericton.....	34.7	26.2	26.7	22.6	14.6	19.5	21.2	25	26.2	36.9	41.4	58.1
11—Bathurst.....	26.2	25	21.4	18.1	15		25	25.5	25	43.7	50	60
Quebec (average)	26.9	24.4	24.5	16.7	11.8	18.9	26.4	22.2	23.0	32.6	33.7	57.4
12—Quebec.....	27.6	26.6	24	17.9	13.9	22.4	26.9	21.6	23.7	35.1	36.5	52.9
13—Three Rivers.....	27.6	25.9	26	18	13.7	19	24.6	21.8	24.1	36		57.1
14—Sherbrooke.....	33.2	28	30.6	23.2	12.1	18	31.3	29.3	24.2	31.8	34.4	63.8
15—Sorel.....	22.5	19	20.5	14.5	11	20	20	18	23.2	37.5		56.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	20.7	19.3	19.2	13.5	9.8	19.6	21.9	19.4	18.9	30	32.5	53
17—St. John's.....	23.7	22.5	24.3	12.5	9.5	21.5	27.5	21.5	22.3	29	30	60
18—Theftford Mines.....	20.3	22.5	18.7	15.7	11.3	20	27.2	20	23.9	35	35	60
19—Montreal.....	36	30.2	32.2	17.8	14.1	15	30.2	23.8	22.5	30.4	33.5	57.8
20—Hull.....	30.7	25.4	25.1	16.9	11.1	14.6	28.1	24	24.4	29	33.9	55.5
Ontario (average)	35.6	29.7	27.1	20.8	16.4	24.8	29.9	24.8	25.0	33.3	37.5	57.2
21—Ottawa.....	32.6	26	25.9	19.3	12.5	21.7	27.5	24.6	23.1	32.6	37	57.8
22—Brockville.....	39	32	30	18.6	15.9	19.2	31.5	25	24.2	35.1	40	55.6
23—Kingston.....	32.5	26.4	25	18	13.9	19.3	26	22.8	24.3	30.9	36	53.7
24—Belleville.....	33	26.6	27.8	21	15.2	28	30.5	23	21.5	36.6	40.3	59
25—Peterborough.....	37.3	32.5	27.2	22.7	18.5	25.4	30.8	23	27.3	32	35.9	57.9
26—Oshawa.....	36.8	31.7	29.7	20.4	17	24.8	29.5	26.7	27.3	36.7	42.1	57.1
27—Orillia.....	33.6	28.6	25.4	19.8	16.2	24.2	28.3	24	25.6	35	37.1	55
28—Toronto.....	38.4	30.2	30	19.7	16.5	25	31.8	24.5	22.5	36.5	41.5	57.3
29—Niagara Falls.....	38.4	31	28	21.8	15.6	28.5	35	25.6	26.2	32.7	35.5	57.2
30—St. Catharines.....	34.7	29.7	27	18.3	15.1	25.8	26.7	24.6	24.4	28.1	31.8	51.8
31—Hamilton.....	36.6	30.6	29.2	21.1	18.1	25.9		22.7	25	30.6	37.2	56.1
32—Brantford.....	37.5	32.5	27.9	22.7	17.9	24.7	30.5	22.4	25	29.9	34.5	59.3
33—Galt.....	35.7	30.7	27.2	19	16.5	23.7	29.5	24.5	22.5	32	34	55.2
34—Guelph.....	34	29.3	26.7	20.7	18.1	24.2	26.7	22	25	30.9	35.3	52.5
35—Kitchener.....	33.8	30.3	23.3	20.9	17.7	25.4	35	24.1		27.6	31.8	52.2
36—Woolstock.....	36.7	29.5	26.5	21.2	16.3	24.5	26.7	22.2	23	31.3	34.6	52.8
37—Stratford.....	35	29.2	23.5	20.5	17.4	26	28.6	23.7	21.5	32.8	35.7	58.1
38—London.....	35.5	30	28.1	21.8	15.9	23.7	28.7	24.6	23.7	33	37.6	56.1
39—St. Thomas.....	35.4	29.8	25.2	20.2	16.3	23.3	30.6	22.3	22.3	31.9	37.4	55.4
40—Chatham.....	34.7	30	25.6	19.6	14.9	26.2	28.7	25	25.8	33	37.9	58.6
41—Windsor.....	33.5	27.5	25.7	19.4	15.2	25	31.2	24.3	24.4	30.4	35	57.1
42—Sarnia.....	35	31.2	27.7	23	19.2	26.7	30	25.5	25	33.9	37.9	61.4
43—Owen Sound.....	33.3	28.3	23	20	16.3	26.7	24	23.3	25	31.4	35.6	55
44—North Bay.....	43.2	36	34	24.4	15	28.7	31.7	26.8	24.8	31	34.8	58.9
45—Sudbury.....	38	31.5	32.9	23.6	18.4	28.1	25	31.7	26.2	36	41	60.5
46—Cobalt.....	32.7	27.7	27.5	19.3	15.7	26.7	32.5	28.2	28.4	35.9	39	60.9
47—Timmins.....	36.2	31.2	25.6	22.7	17	26.7	32.5	28	27.4	33.7	37.6	60.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	39.6	34.4	31.8	24.7	18.6	25.7	35.2	29.4	28.1	38	42.1	61
49—Port Arthur.....	35	26.6	22.3	20.1	16.5	23.6	35.5	24.1	29.1	40.8	45.5	61.9
50—Fort William.....	30.8	25.5	22.5	18.8	15.2	19	30	26.7	27.7	39	43	61.2
Manitoba (average)	30.1	23.5	23.3	16.6	12.8	16.9	28.1	22.6	21.9	34.2	42.7	56.7
51—Winnipeg.....	30.5	23.3	24	16	12.8	16.1	28	22.5	23.7	30.7	40.6	55.3
52—Brandon.....	29.6	23.6	22.6	17.1	12.8	17.6	28.2	22.6	20	37.6	44.8	58
Saskatchewan (average)	32.1	25.8	24.4	18.3	13.9	20.5	31.2	25.2	26.0	46.6	50.5	62.3
53—Regina.....	30.3	23	21.8	15.9	13.8	17.5	31.4	23.9	22.7	45	50.3	64.7
54—Prince Albert.....	31.7	26.7	24	18.8	14.6	20	30.7	26	30	50	53.7	60
55—Saskatoon.....	30.7	25.4	24.3	18	13.5	23.8	30.8	25.4	23.7	41.7	47.9	58.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	35.8	27.9	27.3	20.3	13.5	20.8	31.7	25.3	27.5	49.8	50	65.8
Alberta (average)	33.2	26.0	24.4	18.7	14.7	21.4	32.8	24.9	25.1	41.8	47.0	54.3
57—Medicine Hat.....	33.3	25	23.5	18.8	16.3	22	36.5	26	28	46	49.4	55
58—Drumheller.....	36.5	30	26.5	23.5	15	25	32.5	29	25	44.2	50	55
59—Edmonton.....	33.7	25.7	26.7	16.5	14.8	20.2	33.7	24.2	23.9	38.9	44.6	51.2
60—Calgary.....	29.6	23.7	22.5	16.1	13	19.3	29.5	23.6	23.7	41.5	48.2	57.2
61—Lethbridge.....	32.7	25.5	22.6	18.5	14.4	20.5	31.8	21.6	25	38.2	43	53.3
British Columbia (average)	37.9	30.9	29.3	22.2	20.2	26.5	38.5	30.9	30.2	47.8	53.6	62.8
62—Fernie.....	35.7	30.5	28.2	20.9	17.9	25	37.5	30	34.1	47.1	51.2	57.2
63—Nelson.....	36.5	30	30	23.5	19	26.5	40	32.5	28.7	45	51.7	60
64—Trail.....	38.3	29.7	30.2	24.7	22.4	27.6	40.3	34.7	30.1	50.8	58.6	63.1
65—New Westminster.....	36.9	30	25.7	21	20	26.1	33.7	28.9	30	46.3	51.2	62.8
66—Vancouver.....	37.7	30	28.5	19.7	19.2	26.6	38.9	27.3	30.7	44.5	50.2	63.5
67—Victoria.....	39.2	31.8	30.3	21.6	20.3	27.2	35.1	27.9	26.6	48	54.7	62.5
68—Nanaimo.....	38.5	30	26.2	21.2	21.1	28	42.5	30.5	27.5	47.6	52.8	67
69—Prince Rupert.....	40	35	35	25	22	25	40	35	33.7	53.3	58.3	66.2

a Price per single quart higher.

b Adjacent localities 12c to 16c per quart.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1928

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod Steak, fresh and frozen, per lb	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind sold) per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19-6	30-6	20-9	14-0	60-5	20-7	20-5	37-2	21-9	51-8	44-2	12-3	42-3	46-4	
15-6	35-0			57-5	17-5	17-0	30-2	21-9	56-8	50-5	11-3	43-9	48-1	
10	35			50-70	17-6	14-8	29	21-7	64-1	54-5	b 12-14	45	47-1	
20-25	35			60	17-4	19-5	30-8	20-2	57-5	48-3	12-14	42-5	48-4	
18	35			50	15-5	15-5	37-8	21-3	55-1	46-7	9	44-7	48-4	
12				60	16-3	17-2	24-5	22-7	57-8	50-1	a 12-5	42-7	46-9	
											13-3			
											10	45	50	
											10	43-6	48	
											9-10	37-1	43-7	
											12-1	43-2	46-4	
											10-12	46	47-6	
											a 13-5	43-1	47-8	
											12	43-7	45-3	
											12	40	45	
											12	39-7	42-1	
											14	38-2	42	
											13	40	41-5	
											a 11-1	39	41-5	
											12	40-8	40-8	
											10	40-3	40-7	
											a 12-5	41-3	44-7	
											14	40	42-8	
											12	39-1	42-1	
											12	42-4	45-9	
											12	40-8	45-1	
											10	38-5	44-1	
											a 9	39-3	43-4	
											10	46-3	45-7	
											10	40-1	43-2	
											13	43	44-8	
											10-12	40-6	46-2	
											a 12-5	42-5	45-9	
											12-13	41-7	46-6	
											13	43	45-6	
											13	43-4	46-6	
											a 12-5	43	44-1	
											a 11-8	43-5	44-4	
											12	42-1	44-6	
											12	40-3	44	
											10	39-7	44-2	
											12	40-6	44-9	
											11	43	45-7	
											12	45-2	46-4	
											14	43-7	46-8	
											14	45	46-3	
											12	42-4	43-7	
											12	42-5	47	
											12	39-7	45-4	
											15	42	47-1	
											a 16-7	47	48-4	
											13	40	47-1	
											a 14-3	43	49	
											a 14-3	46-5	49-6	
											12-5	40-1	45-9	
											13	40-8	47-2	
											12	39-4	44-6	
											a 12-5	40-7	48-3	
											12	44-3	48-9	
											12	39-5	49-1	
											13	40-1	46-9	
											13	38-7	48-1	
											12-2	41-3	47-9	
											12	44-4	49-4	
											a 12-5	40	47-5	
											a 12-5	40	47-3	
											12	42-5	48-1	
											12	39-6	47	
											13-2	45-7	50-2	
											a 12-5	50	51-4	
											a 14-3	45	50-4	
											a 14-3	50	54-5	
											a 11-1	44-7	47-8	
											a 11-1	41-4	46-6	
											a 14-3	46	48-2	
											a 13-3	47-5	53-1	
											a 14-3	45	50	
											47-5		69	

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	32-2	7-7	18-3	5-2	6-3	10-6	12-5	16-3	16-5	16-4
Nova Scotia (average)	31-4	8-2	17-4	5-6	6-6	9-5	14-0	17-9	17-2	17-2
1—Sydney.....	32-8	8	17-4	5-7	6-5	9-9	13-2	17-9	17-6	17-8
2—New Glasgow.....	32	8	16-8	5-4	6	10-2	13-4	17	16-5	16-7
3—Amherst.....	30-5	8-7	17-6	5-6	7-4	10	14	19-3	18	16-5
4—Halifax.....	32-1	8	17-5	5-4	6-4	8-9	14-6	17-1	16-4	16-1
5—Windsor.....	30	8-3	18	6	7	8	15	20	19-3	20
6—Truro.....	31-1	8	17	5-4	6-2	9-8	14	16-2	15-3	16
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29-8	7-4	19-7	5-2	6	10-2	14-6	15-5	15-5	15-5
New Brunswick (average)	32-3	8-5	18-0	5-4	6-4	10-2	14-1	16-0	15-4	15-6
8—Moncton.....	34-7	8-7	18-1	5-7	6-8	11-5	13-6	16-9	15-7	15-8
9—St. John.....	31-9	8-7	19-2	4-9	6-4	8-9	13-3	15	14-7	14-7
10—Fredericton.....	32-5	8-7	16-7	5-5	6-5	10-3	15-5	15-3	14-8	15-1
11—Bathurst.....	30	8	18	5-6	6	10	14-1	16-7	16-3	16-7
Quebec (average)	29-5	6-4	17-5	5-2	6-4	9-3	12-7	14-6	16-6	15-5
12—Quebec.....	31-1	7-5	17-2	5-2	6-6	9-9	13-4	15	16-2	16-2
13—Three Rivers.....	31-7	6	18-2	5-3	6-7	9-4	13-9	14-9	19-4	15-5
14—Sherbrooke.....	29-2	6-0-6-7	17-1	5-1	6-1	9-1	13	14-3	16-9	14-6
15—Sorel.....	28-6	6	17-6	4-5	5-4	9-2	11-4	15-8	16-5	16-8
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	28-8	5	16-5	4-8	6-5	9-5	12-7	14	15	16
17—St. John's.....	28-7	5-3-6-7	17-2	5-2	6-7	9-9	12-5	14-1	16-1	16
18—Thetford Mines.....	28-1	6-7	18	5-7	6-8	8-4	12-6	15-3	19	15-5
19—Montreal.....	31-6	5-3-8	18-2	5-3	5-8	10-2	12	14-5	15	14-8
20—Hull.....	27-8	6-8	17-3	5-5	6-8	8-5	12-9	13-9	15-2	13-9
Ontario (average)	32-5	7-4	17-8	4-8	6-1	11-3	12-9	15-5	15-4	15-4
21—Ottawa.....	33-5	7-3-8	18-4	5-9	6-3	11-2	11-5	15-7	15	15-2
22—Brockville.....	29-7	6-7	15-8	5	5-8	10	10-3	14-9	15-7	15-8
23—Kingston.....	29-1	6-7	15-6	5-3	5-3	9-6	12-2	13-6	13-2	13-6
24—Belleville.....	32-3	6-3	17-5	4-5	5-8	11-7	13-1	14-7	14-3	14-5
25—Peterborough.....	31-4	7-3	17-6	4-3	5-7	11-9	12-5	14-9	14-8	15
26—Oshawa.....	35-9	7-3	16-7	4-2	5-8	11-5	12-7	15-3	15	14-8
27—Orillia.....	32-9	6-7	18-7	4-9	5-8	11-4	13	15-1	15	15
28—Toronto.....	33-5	7-3-8	18-1	4-7	5-9	10-3	11-7	15-2	15-3	15-1
29—Niagara Falls.....	33-2	7-3	19-9	5-1	5-8	11-8	13-5	15-6	15-6	16-1
30—St. Catharines.....	31-2	7-3	17-5	4-6	5-4	11-3	12-6	14-8	15-1	14-7
31—Hamilton.....	34-7	7-3	18	4-4	6	11-3	12	15-1	14-9	14-7
32—Brantford.....	32-7	7-3-8	17	4-3	5-4	12-4	13-2	15-1	14-7	14-8
33—Galt.....	34-5	7-3	18-5	4-4	5-9	12-1	13-7	15-1	15-2	15-2
34—Guelph.....	33-8	7-3	18-4	4-6	6-5	12-1	13	15-4	14-3	15-4
35—Kitchener.....	30-4	7-3	18	4-1	5-2	11	11-8	15-3	15-5	15-1
36—Woodstock.....	30-6	6-7-7-3	17-5	4	5-8	11-2	12-5	14-7	14-4	15-3
37—Stratford.....	31-2	7-3	18-7	4-3	6-4	12-1	13-5	15-8	15-8	15-7
38—London.....	33-3	7-3	18-8	4-5	5-9	11-3	12-5	15-9	15-6	15-6
39—St. Thomas.....	31-7	7-3-8-7	18-9	4-7	6	12-5	13-6	15-4	15-9	15-1
40—Chatham.....	32-8	6-7	18-3	4-3	6-3	12-2	14-3	15-3	14-9	14-5
41—Windsor.....	31-6	8-9-3	18-4	4-7	6-1	12	14-8	15-7	15-4	16-3
42—Sarnia.....	35-4	7-3-8	17-8	4-4	6-3	9-9	12	15-6	15-7	15-6
43—Owen Sound.....	32	6-7-7-3	18-8	4-3	6	11-7	14-3	16	15-9	16-1
44—North Bay.....	31-2	7-3	15	5-5	6-5	10-1	13-3	14-9	15-2	14-9
45—Sudbury.....	33-1	8	17-8	5-5	7-8	10-9	15-5	16-1	16-6	16-2
46—Cobalt.....	33-3	8-3	17-7	5-6	7-2	11-1	14-8	18-4	18-8	18-8
47—Timmins.....	33	8-3	16-5	5-7	6	10	12-5	16-7	16-2	15-3
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32-8	8	19	5-3	7-9	12-7	14-6	16	16-3	15-9
49—Port Arthur.....	32-5	6-7	18-6	5-5	6	11-4	11-9	15-8	15-8	15-3
50—Port William.....	31-8	6-7	16-6	5-4	5-7	10-4	10-1	15-9	15-3	15-7
Manitoba (average)	32-9	6-9	18-1	5-5	6-3	11-2	12-8	18-5	18-3	17-7
51—Winnipeg.....	33-2	7	18-2	5-4	6	11-2	12-7	18-5	18-2	17-5
52—Brandon.....	32-6	6-3-7	18	5-5	6-6	11-1	12-9	18-5	18-4	17-8
Saskatchewan (average)	33-1	8-3	18-8	5-5	6-5	10-3	12-5	18-4	18-2	18-4
53—Regina.....	33-7	8-8-4	20	5-4	6-7	11	12-4	18-9	18-3	18-3
54—Prince Albert.....	33-1	8	—	5-3	6-5	8-5	12-1	18-2	18-1	18-1
55—Saskatoon.....	31-9	8	17-5	5-4	6-1	10-9	13-2	18	18	19-1
56—Moose Jaw.....	33-7	8-8	19	5-7	6-6	10-8	12-2	18-5	18-4	17-9
Alberta (average)	33-2	8-6	18-9	5-5	6-2	11-0	10-2	17-5	18-4	18-7
57—Medicine Hat.....	33-1	8-9	19-2	5-7	7-6	11-8	11-1	17-7	20	19-3
58—Drumheller.....	36-2	8-9	19-3	5-5	5-9	11-2	10-2	18	17-4	18-9
59—Edmonton.....	32-6	8	19-4	5-2	5-9	9-9	8-9	17-3	17-6	18-2
60—Calgary.....	33	8	17-9	5-5	5-6	11-6	10-6	17-7	19-1	19-8
61—Lethbridge.....	31	8-10	18-8	5-4	6-1	10-7	10-3	16-7	18-1	17-5
British Columbia (average)	33-9	9-5	21-1	5-7	6-6	9-9	9-7	18-1	18-0	18-5
62—Fernie.....	34-4	10	20-5	5-7	6-5	11-2	10-5	18	18-8	18-7
63—Nelson.....	34-7	10	18-8	5-9	6-4	10-2	10-1	18-2	19-5	20
64—Trail.....	32	9-3	15-7	5-6	5-8	9-8	9-6	18-2	18-3	18-7
65—New Westminster.....	34	8-3-9-5	24-3	5-6	6-5	8-4	8	17-1	17-4	17-7
66—Vancouver.....	32-5	8-3-9-5	21-1	5-6	6-2	9-2	8-7	16-8	16-4	16-6
67—Victoria.....	33-8	10	23-8	5-6	6-7	9-6	9-4	17-3	17-1	17-8
68—Nanaimo.....	35	8-9	23	5-8	7-8	10	10-8	18-2	18-2	19-1
69—Prince Rupert.....	35	10	21-7	6	7	10-4	10-1	21-2	18-6	19-2

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1928

cents	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
7-8	5-1	1-626	33-9	29-5	19-4	13-4	17-6	18-6	76-9	27-5	65-4	43-2
7-9	4-9	1-445	29-8	25-9	17-9	14-2	17-8	19-1	79-8	29-8	63-5	40-0
7-7	4-9	1-685	34-0		19-2	15-1	18-5	19-7	78-7	28-5	71-7	
7-3	4-7	1-437	29-2	22-5	18	14-8	17-5	18-7	76-6	31-4	57-5	
7-7	5	1-257	26-2	24-2	18-5	15-3	17	19-2	90	30-5		1
7-5	5-1	1-427	29-9	28-6	15-7	12-2	16-9	18-7	81-5	28		2
10	4-7	1-53	31-7			15	20	20	75	30	63	37-7
7-4	4-7	1-365	27-1	28-3	18	12-9	16-6	18-4	77	30-5	61-6	
7-6	5	1-01	23-1	17-5	17-5	14-8	15-6	17-4		29-2	80	37-2
8-0	4-8	1-434	31-5	27-5	19-3	14-8	16-4	19-4	82-5	28-5	69-6	46-1
8-0	4-8	1-60	34-3	30-6	18-6	14	17-2	19-2	87	30-8	71	47-5
8-0	4-8	1-687	32-7	34-4	18-7	15-7	15-1	19-2	78	26	63-2	42
8-0	4-6	1-468	31-4	25-1	20-8	13-3	15-9	19	82-5	28-9	74-5	45-7
7-7	5-2	1-00	27-5	20	19	16	17-2	20		28-2	49	10
7-7	5-2	1-601	31-6	34-8	18-6	13-6	17-7	18-3	83-2	26-9		11
8-7	5-8	1-362	25-5	26-9	19-3	16-9	18	19-2	83-9	23-9	72-8	41-2
8-7	5-8	1-764	34-5	35	20	13-9	20-1	18-7	93	28-3	66-7	40-4
8-7	5-8	1-425	29-9	30-9	19-2	12-8	18-1	17-2	86-7	26-5	68-8	41-8
7-4	6-5	1-781	34-4		17	12-4	17-4	19-2	85	26-2	75	43-7
7-7	5-4	1-675	30-8		17-7	12-5	17-2	15		28-7		15
7-7	7	1-635	36-2	40	19	14-5	17-5	20		27-5		16
6-6	7	1-559	31-6	46-7	19-3	13-1	17	17	92	30	85	40-7
6-6	5-8	1-551	29-6	36-2	19-3	12-8	17-7	18-3	89	25-3	67-8	38-8
7-7	5-3	1-655	32-6	28-6	17	13-5	16	19-7	76-2	28	66-2	41
7-9	4-9	1-793	36-5	29-4	18-5	13-4	17-4	18-7	76-6	27-0	63-2	40-3
8-4	5-6	1-78	34-7	34-6	17-3	13-1	17-6	20-4	72-4	28-5	56-9	41-7
7-2	5-2	2-05	40	31-7		12-5	17-2	17-8	76-2	27-3	70-8	42
7-6	4-9	1-704	34-1	28-1	17-5	12-7	16-7	17-8	77-9	23-6	61-4	40-2
		2-02	39-2		19-5	13-6	16-8	17-5	86	30-2	67-5	42-2
8	5	1-70	30-7	23-8	14-1	14-3	16-2	18-2	79-5	27-4	65-8	37-6
8-2	5	1-58	32-6	22-5	15	13-3	17-3	18-6	76-5	26-3	63	35-2
7-7	4-1	1-52	30-5	29	15	12-6	17-3	17-8	83	28-2	64	35-2
7-6		1-68	32-5	28-8	17-5	12-5	16-4	17-8	74-9	25-2	62-5	38-5
8-9	4-5	1-91	36-4	26-6		13-8	18-3	18-4	83	27-3	65	39-4
7-8	4-3	1-94	36-2	25		13	17	17-2	74-3	25-2	57-2	40-6
8-2	5	1-68	35-3	27-5		14-1	17-3	17-6	73-5	25-3	60	39-1
7-7	4-3	1-87	36-3	28-6		13-4	17-2	16-8	63-7	25-4	52	38-1
7-7	4-2	1-77	36-3	29		12-7	16	18-3	76-4	25-6	65	37-2
8-3	4-2	1-60	35-4	34		11-8	16-7	18-4	62-5	26-9	61	37-7
7-3	4-5	1-74	33-2	15		12-5	17-2	17	75	26-6	61-3	36-1
6-7	4-5	1-87	37-2	21-7		12-5	17-9	18-5	64	26-7	62	36-7
8-4	4-8	1-88	36-1	26-4		14-5	15-8	16-6	81-2	25-9	68	40-2
7-3	4-8	1-75	34-9	30-3		12-5	15-8	16-6	81-3	26-4	62	38-1
8-7	3-5	1-92	35-4	26-4		14	17-1	18-1	81-4	26-5	65-7	40-8
7-6	4-7	1-93	35-4	31-5		13	17-1	17-8	80-2	25-7	57-5	38-8
8-1	4-6	1-78	31-9	34-6		13-7	17-8	18-2	71-4	26-4	66-4	40-9
8-9	3-8	1-83	38-9	30		12	17-4	18-4	78-3	27-6	66-7	41
7-5	4	1-517	32-8	30		13-8	18-4	18-4	76-5	30-4	63-8	40-3
6-9	5-3	1-57	38-1	35		19	13-3	17	77	27-4	63	39-3
8	6-6	1-89	44-3	45		20-8	14-1	19-4	80-4	29-4	65-3	43-7
9-3	7-5	1-68	41			20-7	15-3	19-1	20-1	86	31-1	66-9
9-3	5-9	2-08	50			19-3	13-2	19-5	20	86-2	24-3	65
8-5	6-2	2-044	41-6	34-3		18-7	14-8	18-4	23-2	75-8	28	65
7-9	4-9	1-74	35	31-5		22-2	14-4	18-8	21-7	72-3	29-1	65
7-7	4-8	1-77	33-6	32-7		20-8	15	17-6	20-4	70	27-4	60
8-1	5-3	1-325	26-3			19-5	13-7	17-6	19-5	73-8	27-9	63-8
8	5-7	1-58	31			20-7	13-2	17-9	19-8	72-2	28-2	59-5
8-2	4-9	1-07	21-5			18-3	14-1	17-3	19-1	75-4	27-6	66-1
8-1	5-3	1-490	31-3			19-7	13-9	19-6	20-7	74-9	27-6	66-5
8-1	5-2	1-44	30			19-7	14-4	19-3	20-4	74-4	27-2	65
8	5-6	1-677	35			21-7	12-3	21-2	21	75-8	28-3	62-5
8-1	5-6	1-225	27-8			22-4	14-2	18-6	20-8	75-4	28-4	69-3
8-1	4-7	1-618	32-5			15	14-5	19-2	20-4	74	26-3	69
7-6	4-7	1-314	30-9			21-7	13-1	18-5	18-5	72-4	26-3	65-2
7-6	4-2	1-283	31-7			25	13-8	19-2	19-2	74-3	28-6	72-8
7-8	5	1-457	35			21-7	13-6	18-6	18-1	73-7	25-6	63-7
7-7	4-7	0-953	28-2			19-9	13	18-2	18-8	67-7	25-5	60-9
7-6	4-7	1-839	40-2			20-5	13-2	18-5	17-7	72-2	25-7	65-4
7-2	5-1	1-037	24-3			21-4	12-1	18-1	18-8	74-1	26-3	63-6
7-7	3-2	1-672	35-2			22-1	12-0	17-6	17-1	72-6	27-7	64-7
8-5	6-3	1-648	40-7			20-5	13-4	18-8	18-7	75-8	30	67
8	6	1-96	45			22-5	13	17-8	17-8	77-5	31-7	63-3
7-5	6-4	2-046	41-7			22-5	13	17-9	17-2	74	31-7	66-3
6-7	5-2	1-15	27-5			20	10-4	16-7	15-3	66-3	24-3	63
6-2	4-6	1-11	25-5			20-5	11-5	15-6	15	67	24	59-8
7-2	4-3	1-57	32-6			23	10-9	17	15-8	72-8	27-3	61-5
8-6	4-9	1-858	42-6				13-6	18-7	17-7	67	26-7	65-6
8-5	5	2-035	50			26-2	10	18-6	19-4	80	26-7	71-2

(Continued from page 314)

the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of working men's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been

sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1920	1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1923	Feb. 1924	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1927	Jan. 1928	Feb. 1928
		Total Index 236 Commodities.....	236	102.3	131.6	199.0	243.5	171.8	153.5	153.6	156.8	164.7	162.0	150.3	151.3	150.8
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	287.6	178.2	157.1	142.3	141.3	188.9	179.9	160.3	157.7	158.2
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	204.8	154.6	135.0	139.1	136.2	136.1	146.0	142.3	146.1	143.4
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97.8	133.3	269.9	303.3	165.0	172.4	199.3	213.6	197.8	185.9	155.3	171.0	170.3
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	162.0	174.5	174.3	158.8	159.8	153.9	154.4	154.3
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	244.4	185.7	147.6	161.8	167.3	158.8	146.8	144.4	141.7	142.1
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	137.7	98.6	97.0	96.8	96.2	106.5	106.9	96.4	95.0	94.4
VII.—Non Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	197.5	205.4	191.0	184.4	187.8	174.3	177.9	174.7	170.2	170.2
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	223.3	184.7	166.6	166.3	168.4	156.5	157.5	155.4	151.0	150.5
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	258.2	164.2	149.4	128.5	128.7	175.8	166.8	152.2	152.4	151.9
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	143.9	127.6	131.1	153.2	161.7	149.1	160.8	164.5
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	162.0	174.5	174.3	158.8	159.8	153.9	154.4	154.3
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	196.2	175.6	158.2	157.0	160.7	152.6	161.8	147.2	143.2	143.2
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	244.0	168.4	150.4	144.2	146.3	165.3	161.8	151.4	152.3	151.5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	242.0	180.0	156.1	160.2	160.9	162.7	159.4	149.7	147.6	147.4
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).														
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	244.4	170.7	149.0	148.6	150.2	156.5	170.1	155.1	152.0	151.2
Beverages.....	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	249.7	176.0	190.9	225.3	211.6	252.4	250.9	233.8	233.9	227.0
Breadstuffs.....	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	261.2	186.9	154.3	139.3	126.5	206.2	176.3	161.2	159.0	158.4
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	183.2	109.2	104.0	96.0	96.0	104.0	104.0	128.0	124.0	124.0
Fish.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	143.9	127.6	131.1	153.2	161.7	149.1	160.8	164.5
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	249.4	218.6	235.7	179.4	169.4	186.2	155.1	178.8	183.2	195.0
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	209.2	152.7	130.2	132.0	118.9	131.5	152.4	140.8	140.4	137.6
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	203.0	167.8	144.7	154.3	156.0	134.2	157.2	148.6	147.9	147.8
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	408.3	213.3	156.6	216.1	236.6	159.0	143.2	153.1	144.1	141.8
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	431.1	170.0	171.3	131.8	190.7	144.9	346.4	180.2	157.2	166.3
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	213.1	159.7	135.7	138.7	159.6	171.3	125.1	157.3	146.3	135.9
Tobacco.....	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	227.0	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	283.8	186.9	175.0	159.7	167.4	152.8	152.6	158.1	157.9	159.5
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.0	105.8	146.9	203.1	179.9	164.9	157.3	162.2	152.5	158.2	158.6	152.9	152.7
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	260.2	186.3	164.4	164.5	160.9	152.7	152.6	150.2	156.4	155.6
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	185.0	176.9	165.1	155.0	162.6	152.4	159.9	161.3	151.8	151.8
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	323.4	249.4	222.1	219.6	196.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	490.6	461.6	405.5	318.6	274.7	263.3	321.6	321.6	320.1	320.1
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	182.3	174.8	163.3	153.6	161.7	151.5	158.6	160.0	150.5	150.5
II.—PRODUCERS GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)														
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	197.1	206.5	191.6	187.0	190.1	177.8	181.3	180.1	175.4	175.4
Tools.....	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	264.5	248.0	189.6	209.6	223.4	204.2	204.2	204.2	205.2	205.2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	8	94.5	99.9	142.1	194.1	206.4	192.0	186.5	189.4	177.3	181.4	180.8	175.5	175.5
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	242.3	268.6	200.5	178.8	197.1	204.0	188.9	181.4	154.9	167.8	167.8
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	246.8	163.0	142.8	142.4	139.8	162.7	148.8	140.5	145.7	145.1
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	214.9	183.2	159.9	164.7	167.2	154.4	152.6	147.2	147.8	147.7
Lumber.....	14	91.1	92.3	130.4	206.4	180.0	156.1	163.9	165.1	149.3	150.0	147.2	149.0	148.9
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	313.7	173.3	178.3	193.8	206.1	222.8	180.1	168.5	154.4	157.7
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	227.7	192.6	168.1	164.0	169.0	161.1	156.8	145.2	144.1	143.8
Manufacturers' Materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	254.0	153.4	138.9	137.4	134.0	164.6	148.0	139.0	145.2	144.5
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	96.2	134.2	274.1	310.2	157.3	169.6	206.9	229.1	201.7	187.8	152.9	171.6	171.3
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	477.5	264.4	312.5	293.2	224.6	258.5	335.7	430.2	441.8	393.6
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	176.3	98.0	95.1	109.6	92.1	104.8	92.7	91.3	138.8	139.3
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	173.0	123.2	108.7	116.6	118.2	121.2	116.2	108.8	106.9	106.8
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	110.8	167.9	230.6	208.7	184.8	166.9	157.8	152.7	151.2	153.8	152.4	140.6	138.4
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	186.6	114.3	112.6	100.3	96.2	107.5	118.9	109.9	136.0	134.9
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	114.6	153.8	252.7	280.7	177.7	147.9	127.6	114.9	215.3	166.6	158.1	162.7	162.9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	295.8	186.7	152.5	155.0	150.7	164.0	154.0	150.4	144.1	142.6

and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised, Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 109.6; 1915, 112.8; 1916, 112.8; 1917, 113.6; 1918, 114.2; 1919, 116.2; 1920, 123.8; 1921, 143.0; 1922, 163.1; 1923, 162.9; 1924, 162.6; 1925, 178.7; 1926, 172.2. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8;

1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	†Sundries	‡All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

†Figures for Sundries since 1920 have been revised and this has affected for certain dates "all items".

Retail Prices

Beef prices again averaged substantially higher, sirloin steak being up from an average of 31.4 cents per pound in January to 33.5 cents in February; round steak from 26.1 cents per pound in January to 27.9 cents in February; rib roast from 24 cents per pound in January to 25.9 cents in February; and shoulder roast from 18.2 cents per pound in January to 19.6 cents in February. Higher prices were reported from nearly all localities. The increase, however, was more pronounced in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia than in the other provinces. Veal advanced from an average of 21.7 cents per pound in January to 22.4 cents in February and mutton from 29 cents per pound in January to 29.8 cents in February. Both fresh and salt pork were lower, the former being down from an average of 25.9 cents per pound in January to 25.3 cents in February, and the latter from 25.6 cents per pound in January to 25.3 cents in February. Bacon fell from an average of 37.2 cents per pound in January to 36.8 cents in February. Ham was slightly lower at an average price of 58.2 cents per pound. In fresh fish cod steak was slightly higher, while halibut and white fish declined somewhat. Lard was slightly lower at an average price of 21.9 cents per pound.

Eggs were substantially lower in practically all localities, fresh averaging 51.8 cents per dozen in February, as compared with 64.3 cents in January, and cooking averaging 44.2 cents per dozen in February, as compared with 52 cents in January. Milk was unchanged in the average. Butter was slightly lower, dairy averaging 42.3 cents per pound in February, as compared with 42.9 cents in January, and creamery averaging 46.4 cents per pound in February, as compared with 47 cents in January. Cheese showed little change at an average price of 32.2 cents per pound. No changes were reported in bread, the price remaining at an average of 7.7 cents per pound. Flour was unchanged at an average price of 5.2 cents per pound, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Canned vegetables showed little change, tomatoes averaging 16.3 cents per can, peas 16.5 cents and corn 16.4 cents. Beans were slightly lower at 7.8 cents per pound. Onions rose from 4.9 cents per pound in January to 5.1 cents in February. Potatoes showed little change, averaging \$1.63 per ninety pounds. Prunes were down from an average of 13.9 cents per pound in January to 13.4 cents in February. Raisins were slightly lower, averaging 17.6 cents per pound. Marmalade was down from 66.3 cents per four pound tin in January to 65.4 cents in Febru-

ary. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average price of 8.1 cents per pound, while yellow sugar declined from 7.7 cents per pound to 7.5 cents. Anthracite coal averaged \$16.45 per ton in February, as compared with \$16.43 in January. Bituminous coal and coke showed little change, the former averaging \$10.20 per ton and the latter \$13.04 per ton. Wood was slightly higher, hard averaging \$12.06 per cord in February, as compared with \$11.99 in January, and soft \$8.99 per cord in February, as compared with \$8.93 in January. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to slightly higher levels during February, due to advances in the prices of coarse grains, wheat being practically stationary. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis averaged \$1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel in February, as compared with \$1.42 $\frac{1}{4}$ in January. The low price for the month was \$1.39 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel reached on the 7th and the high \$1.45 reached on the 22nd. Coarse grains were generally higher, western barley being up from 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel to 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Ontario barley from 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel to 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; western oats from 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel to 64 cents; Ontario oats from 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; rye from \$1.03 per bushel to \$1.05; American corn from \$1.02 per bushel to \$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$; and flax seed from \$1.83 per bushel to \$1.83 $\frac{1}{2}$. Flour was slightly lower, the price at Toronto declining from \$7.91 per barrel to \$7.87. Shorts at Toronto advanced from \$36.25 per ton to \$36.50. Oranges and lemons were higher, the former advancing from \$4.50-\$5.50 per case to \$5.50-\$6.50, and the latter from \$4.50 per case to \$5-\$5.25. Granulated sugar at Montreal fell from \$6.03 $\frac{1}{4}$ per hundred to \$5.93 $\frac{1}{4}$ and yellow from \$5.65 $\frac{1}{4}$ per hundred to \$5.55 $\frac{1}{4}$. Ceylon and India tea at Toronto fell from 51 cents per pound to 49 cents and medium Japan from 46 cents per pound to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Potato prices were generally higher, Quebec grades at Montreal being up from 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bag to \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ontario grades at Toronto from \$1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bag to \$1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manitoba grades at Winnipeg from 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel to 81 cents; and New Brunswick potatoes at St. John from \$2.85 per barrel to \$2.95. Raw rubber was again lower, due it was said to unsettled feeling regarding the future of restriction. The price declined from 40 cents per pound to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Hay at Toronto fell from \$14.50 per ton to \$14. Rosin declined from \$14.15 per barrel to \$13.10. In

cattle choice steers at Toronto were down from \$10.68 per hundred pounds to \$10.25, while at Winnipeg the price advanced from \$9.84½ per hundred pounds to \$10.19. Hogs advanced from \$8.79 per hundred pounds to \$9.20 and sheep from \$6.62½ per hundred pounds to \$6.75. Dressed beef, hindquarters, fell from \$20.63 per hundred pounds to \$19.75. Beef hides were down from 22-23 cents per pound to 20-21 cents and calf skins from 26-27 cents per pound to 25-26 cents. In butter creamery solids at Toronto rose from 41 cents per pound to 42 cents. The decline in the price of eggs continued, fresh at Montreal being down from 50-53 cents per dozen to 48-50 cents and storage at

Toronto from 37¼ cents per dozen to 33 cents. Raw cotton at New York fell from 19.2 cents per pound to 18.4 cents, the low price for the month being 17.5 cents, reached near the beginning, and the high 19.1 cents towards the end. Cotton yarn fell from 37 cents per pound to 34½ cents. Wool was again higher, the price being up from 28-29 cents per pound to 31-32 cents. Flax fibre rose from 22-23 cents per pound to 23-24 cents. In non-ferrous metals lead fell from \$6.40 per cwt. to \$6.10; spelter from \$7.18 per cwt. to \$7.15; solder from 34½ cents per pound to 32 cents; and silver from 57¼ cents per ounce to 57½ cents. Copper was slightly higher at \$15.90 per cwt.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 140.9 for January, a decline of 0.4 per cent from December. Foods advanced 1.5 per cent with advances in all groups, while industrial materials declined 0.4 per cent with declines in iron and steel, other metals and minerals and cotton and advances in other textiles and the miscellaneous group.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, was 176.7 for the end of January, a decline of 1.5 per cent from the previous month. Cereals and meat declined 0.8 per cent owing to a decline in pork, and other foods declined 4.3 per cent owing to declines in tea, sugar and butter. There was a slight advance in textiles caused by an upward movement in flax, partly counteracted by a decline in cotton. Minerals declined 1.9 per cent, showing no change in iron and steel, decreases in household coal, lead and tin and an increase in copper.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) was 120.9 for the end of January, a decline of 0.4 per cent from December. The foodstuffs index number was unchanged at 111.8, advances in vegetable foods and animal foods being offset by a decline in sugar, coffee and tea. Minerals fell 4.5 per cent owing to falls in prices of coal, tin and lead. In textiles, an advance in cotton

was offset by lower prices for flax. The advance of 1.4 per cent in sundries was attributable to leather and timber.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 166 at February 1, a decline of 1.2 per cent from the previous month. Foods declined 1.8 per cent owing chiefly to reductions in the prices of eggs, butter and bacon. Other groups were unchanged.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April, 1914=100, was 841 for December as compared with 838 for November. Seven groups showed increases, six showed reductions and four were unchanged, the changes in all cases being slight.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living for a middle class family of moderate income, on the base 1921=100, was 211.25 for January, an increase of 0.9 per cent over the December level. Rent and lodging, clothing and sundries advanced slightly, while food and heat and light declined.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base 1914=100, was 620 for January, showing an advance of 0.5 per cent over December. Native products were unchanged, while imported products rose 1.4 per cent. Foods advanced 0.5 per cent, with advances in vegetable foods, sugar, coffee and cocoa, and a decline in animal foods. Industrial materials also advanced 0.5 per cent, showing a slight fall in minerals and metals, a rise in textiles and no change in the sundries group.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of *Statistique Générale* of the cost of living at Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 498 for the fourth quarter of 1927, as compared with 507 in the previous quarter. The decline was due to reductions in the price of food of 4 per cent, partly offset by advances in heat and light and clothing. Rent and sundries were unchanged.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 133.7 for January, a decline of 0.7 per cent from the December level. There was a decline in agricultural products and in manufactured goods, while provisions and industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods advanced slightly.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number for January was 150.8, as against 151.3 for December, a decline of 0.3 per cent, which was due to declines in food and heat and light. The other groups were practically unchanged.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-13=1,000, was 1,565 for December, an increase of 1.0 per cent over the previous month. In consumers' goods, both foods and non-foods advanced, and in producers' materials, materials for building and construction declined while materials for farming and for other industries advanced.

COST OF LIVING.—The official cost of living index number, on the base July 1914=1,000, was 1,612 for November as compared with 1,610 for August. Foods advanced 0.2 per cent with advances in groceries and meat and a fall in dairy produce. Fuel and light advanced while clothing, drapery, footwear and miscellaneous commodities declined.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 96.3 for January as compared with 96.8 for December. Farm products, hides and leather products and building materials advanced, while foods, textiles, fuel and lighting, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs and housefurnishing goods declined.

The *Analyst* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 145.9 for February, a decline of 1.1 per cent from the January level, owing chiefly to a decrease in the price of farm products of

2.6 per cent and in food products of 1.4 per cent and fuels also of 1.4 per cent. There was a slight decline in textiles, while metals, building materials and miscellaneous commodities showed small advances and chemicals were unchanged.

Dun's index number showing the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was \$191.884 at February 1, a decline of 0.5 per cent from the previous month. There was falls in the prices of meat, dairy and garden produce, metals and miscellaneous commodities and rises in breadstuffs, "other food" and clothing.

COST OF LIVING.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number of the cost of living on the base 1913=100 was 172.0 for December, as compared with 173.4 for June and 175.6 for December, 1926. All groups showed declines from the same month of the previous year except the miscellaneous group which advanced 1.2 per cent.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913=100, was 160.6 for January, an increase of 0.1 per cent over the previous month. Food advanced 0.3 per cent and clothing declined 0.1 per cent, while other groups were unchanged.

When giving evidence at an investigation into the administration of the Department of Labour and Workmen's Compensation Bureau of the State of New York, Mr. James A. Hamilton, State Commissioner of Labour, advocated the establishment of an exclusive state insurance fund, and the elimination of independent insurance companies from the field of workmen's compensation. He claimed that with an exclusive state fund the employers would not only be saved nearly 28 per cent of the premiums they now pay, but would be relieved of all possible responsibility for injury or death of employees. Under the present system if an insurance company fails, the employer is left with the responsibility.

During the month of February a total of 4,870 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 71 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries, 387 were reported, including 7 fatal cases; and 313 Crown, 4 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 5,570, of which 82 were fatal.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1927

THE accompanying tables provide an analysis of the fatal accidents to workpeople in Canada in the course of their employment during the calendar year 1927, according to causes, provinces and months, as well as by industries. Quarterly statements giving a list of the accidents occurring during the period covered and certain particulars as to each, appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, August and November, 1927 and February, 1928. The tables include such fatalities from industrial diseases as are listed with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities: the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Factory Inspector, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Industries and the British Columbia Department of Mines. Reports were also received from the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, as well as from correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and, while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. On the whole, however, most of the information obtained from this source is used merely to supplement information received from official sources.

Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 1,378, the fatalities being attributed to the various industries in the following proportions: transportation and public utilities, 314 or 22.8 per cent of the total; construction, 183 or 13.3 per cent; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 165 or 12 per cent; agriculture, 162 or 11.7 per cent; logging, 155 or 11.2 per cent, manufacturing 151 or 11 per cent; fishing and trapping, 125 or 9.1 per cent; service, 96 or 6.9 per cent; trade, 26 or 1.9 per cent; finance, 1.

The tables also include summary figures for 1926, being a final revision of the figures pub-

lished in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, 1927, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1926, reported too late for incorporation into the annual statement. These accidents were shown in detail in supplementary lists in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, August and November, 1927. The figures for 1927, being to some extent still incomplete, are accordingly not strictly comparable with the completed figures for 1926. In some industries where differences in the numbers of accidents are accentuated, these can be attributed to particular circumstances. For example, in the fishing and trapping group, the increase in the number of fatalities to 125 includes 90 fishermen, the crews of four large Nova Scotian fishing schooners and several smaller schooners, which were lost in a storm in August. This number includes fishermen from Newfoundland who were employed on these schooners, and excludes a number of Nova Scotian fishermen on a United States schooner which was also lost at that time. In logging, there was an increase from 129 to 155 fatal accidents and in construction from 166 to 183, which may be attributed in part to an increase in employment in these industries for the year.

Fatalities by Causes

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 499, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements, both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses, by moving water craft and by air craft. The largest number of accidents thus caused, 173, were in connection with water craft, 112 of these victims being engaged in fishing and 45 in water transportation; 121 accidents were due to persons being struck or run over by or crushed by or between cars and engines (65 in the industry steam railways), 55 due to derailments (41 in steam railways), 24 to falling from or in cars or engines (22 in steam railways), while mine and quarry cars caused 23. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements caused 64 fatalities, while animal drawn vehicles and implements caused 35, (accidents primarily caused by animals being classified elsewhere), and air craft caused 4 fatalities.

Next in order as a cause of fatalities was "falls of persons," which caused 203, including

(Continued on page 330)

TABLE 1.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSES	Agriculture															
	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metallic mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products
A—Prime Movers:																
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers.....	3		1		1			4	1					1		
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys.....	2		3		1	2	1	1						1		
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets.....								1								
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels.....								1								
Total	7		4		2	2	6	1						2		
B—Working Machines.....	14	2	4	1	2		1	18	2					5	1	2
C—Hoisting apparatus:																
1. Elevators.....								4	1	1						1
2. Conveyors and other.....	1		3	3				1								1
Total	1		3	3				5	1	1						2
D—Dangerous Substances:																
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air.....		1						3						1		
2. Explosive substances.....		7						4		1				1		
3. Electric current.....	1		2	1	1	2		2								1
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames.....	3		1					9	1			1	4			
5. Conflagrations.....	2															
6. Gas fumes, etc.....	5		4		3		1	1	1							
Total	11	8	1	15	6	6	2	1	19	1	1	2	1	6		1
E—Striking against or being struck by objects:																
1. Striking against objects.....	1		1		1											
2. Being struck by objects.....	17		3	2	1			16	1	1				7	1	1
Total	1	17		4	2	2		16	1	1				7	1	1
F—Falling objects:																
1. Collapse of structure.....	1		1		1			1								
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc.....		3		2	2											
3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles.....			1	1				3						1		
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries.....			50	9	37	3	1									
5. Falling trees and limbs.....	11	52														
6. Others.....	1							2	1							
Total	13	55		54	12	38	3	1	6		1			1		
G—Handling of objects:																
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc.....	3	21						4	1					1		1
2. Sharp objects.....			1		1			4	2					1		
Total	3	21		1	1			8	3					2		1
H—Tools.....	1															
I—Moving trains, vehicles, etc:																
1. Derailments, collisions.....	4	5		1			1									
2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines.....	7	1		5	2	2	1	10	1	1				2	1	1
3. Falling from or in cars or engines.....		2														
4. Mine and quarry cars.....			23	3	15	3	2									
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements.....	8	3		1		1		5	1							
6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements.....	24	1		1		1		2						1		
7. Water craft.....		5	112	1	1											
8. Air craft.....																
Total	43	17	112	32	6	17	6	3	17	2	1			3	1	1

CANADA IN 1927, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Buildings and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Electricity and gas	Telegraphs and telephones	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Custom and repair	Personal and domestic	Professional	Unclassified	Total	
..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	1	..	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	4	3	1	..	8	2	..	..	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	49
..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	..	1	..	2	..	21
..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	1	..	1	1	..	10	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	1	..	1	1	..	1	4	..	1	..	1	18	1	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	3	..	2	1	1	21	12	..	1	2	6	26	4	..	4	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	15	9	..	..	..	4	2	..	116
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
..	5	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	46
..	5	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	1	..	7	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	51
..	
..	1	1	1	1	2	4	
..	2	6	3	3	2	1	1	12	
..	8	3	3	..	5	1	..	2	..	1	17	
..	50	
..	1	1	..	3	3	67	
..	1	4	
..	3	..	1	16	7	5	4	10	4	..	3	..	1	2	154	
..	1	1	1	4	1	..	1	..	2	3	1	2	36	
..	1	1	1	6	
..	2	2	1	1	..	4	1	..	1	..	2	3	1	2	42	
..	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	
..
..	3	3	41	41	1	1	55	
1	3	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	2	3	77	65	5	1	3	..	1	2	..	8	4	4	..	6	4	..	2	..	..	..	121
..	22	22	22	24	
..	23	
..	3	..	1	..	..	5	3	..	2	..	13	2	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	23	21	..	2	..	..	..	..	64
..	1	3	3	3	..	3	1	1	35	
..	4	4	45	44	1	6	5	4	173	
1	7	..	..	1	..	19	3	2	..	4	10	201	130	7	45	15	1	3	..	17	8	9	..	41	36	..	..	5	..	..	499

TABLE 1.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSES																	
	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metallic mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products
J—Animals:																	
1. Horses, n.e.s.....	17			1	1				1	1							
2. Other animals.....	12																
	29			1	1				1	1							
K—Falls of persons:																	
1. From elevations.....	1								11	2	1				2	3	
2. From ladders.....				1	1				3	1	1						
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.....	3	8		10	6	2	2		6	2					1	1	1
4. Into holds of vessels.....									1								
5. On the level.....				1	1				3								
6. From loads, etc.....	11	3							1						1		
7. Collapse of support.....	1	1		4	4				1								
8. On sharp objects.....																	
9. Down stairs and inclines.....																	
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.....																	
Total.....	16	12		16	11	3	2		29	5	4			1	4	1	4
L—Other causes:																	
1. Infection, n.e.s.....									9	2					3	1	1
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc.....		1		5	3	2			1								
3. Drowning, n.e.s.....	3	16	7	1	1				3						1	1	1
4. Shooting and violence.....		1	4						1								1
5. Cave-ins, landslides, ice-jams, etc.....	1	1		13	5	3	1	4	5						1	2	
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke.....	19	2							1								1
7. No particulars.....		2	1	12	3	4	4	1	6						2	1	1
Total.....	23	23	12	31	12	9	5	5	26	2					7	2	7
Grand Total.....	162	155	125	165	53	79	20	13	151	18	9	2	1	2	37	6	19

(Continued from page 327)

63 falls into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc. (some of which resulted in drowning), 58 falls from elevations, 28 due to collapse of support, 18 falls into holds of vessels, 16 falls from loads, etc., 8 falls from ladders, 7 falls on the level and 5 falls into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.

Fatalities numbering 154 were caused by falling objects, of which 67 were due to falling trees and limbs, 50 to objects falling in mines and quarries, 17 to objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, etc., 12 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc., 4 to collapse of structure and 4 to other falling objects.

"Dangerous substances" caused 116 fatalities, of which 35 were due to explosive substances, 28 to electric current, 21 to gas fumes, etc., 19 to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 11 to steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air and 2 to conflagrations.

There were 51 fatalities caused by striking against or being struck by objects, of which

5 were due to striking against objects and 46 to being struck by objects. There were 49 due to working machines, 24 to prime movers and 21 to hoisting apparatus. There were 42 accidents caused by handling of heavy or sharp objects and 6 by the use of tools. Animals caused 37 fatalities including 24 by horses. The category "other causes" includes 176 fatalities, of which 15 were deaths following infection, 10 due to industrial diseases, 45 to drowning, of which no particulars were available, 12 to shooting and violence, 45 to cave-ins, landslides, ice jams, etc., 23 to lightning, frost, storms, etc., and 26 accidents of which no particulars were available.

Fatalities by Provinces

The classification of fatal industrial accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 460, occurred in Ontario. There were 253 in Quebec, 230 in British Columbia,

CANADA IN 1927, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES—Concluded

Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Buildings and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Electricity and gas	Telegraphs and telephones	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Custom and repair	Personal and domestic	Professional	Unclassified	Total
						1	1					3					3								1	1	1				24	
						1	1					3					3								2	1	1				13	
						1	1					3					3								2	1	1				37	
	3					31	23	1	1	3	4	6	2					1	1						9	2	1				58	
	1					4	4					14	2					1	1						3	3					8	
	1					17	2	1		3	11	16	1				1	1						1	1						63	
1	1					1	1				2	3	1											1	1						18	
	1					1	1				2	5	1												1						7	
						20	13			2	5	1																				16
	1					1	1				1																					28
						2	1																									5
1	8	1				75	44	1	1	8	21	39	5		27		3	1	3			2	2	14	6	1		5	2	203		
	2					3	2				1	1	1									1	1		1	1					15	
	1					2	1			1		1												1	1		1				10	
	1					7	3	1			3	6	1			1		2				1	1		4	1					45	
			2			14	2	4		3	5	5	4				1	1						4	5						12	
			2			14	2	4		3	5	5	4				1	1						4	5						45	
	1					3	1		1		1	1	1				1	1						6	5						23	
	5		2		1	29	9	5	1	4	10	16	7		4	1	3	1				3	2	1	13	10	1		2		176	
2	39	1	10	2	3	183	84	9	3	31	56	314	158	8	87	124	7	22	7		26	11	15	1	96	66	3	2	21	4	1,378	

186 in Nova Scotia, 98 in Alberta, 56 in Manitoba, 53 in Saskatchewan, 39 in New Brunswick and 3 in Prince Edward Island. In Ontario, the largest proportion of fatalities occurred in the group, transportation and public utilities, where there were 124, with 85 in construction, 72 in manufacturing, 57 in agriculture, 38 in logging, 37 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying and 25 in service. In Quebec, the largest number, 59, was also in transportation and public utilities, with 56 in construction, 34 in service, 33 in manufacturing. In Nova Scotia and Alberta, there were respectively 35 and 30 mining fatalities. In Alberta no other industry suffered as many fatalities, but in Nova Scotia, the number of mining accidents was exceeded by the number in fishing and trapping, which was 98. In British Columbia, there were 83 fatalities in logging with 50 in transportation and public utilities, 39 in mining, etc. In Saskatchewan, the greater proportion of accidents, 32, occurred in agriculture.

Accident Frequency in Certain Industries

The table of fatalities by months, shows the highest point to have been in August, when there were 200, the average per month being 114.8. The low point for the year, 77, was reached in February. This table gives estimates of the number of employees in certain industries, the latest figures available being given in each case. The frequency of fatalities for the industries for which estimates were available was highest for logging, being 3.9 per thousand for the year, and second for mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, being 2.1 per thousand. Fishing and trapping accidents showed a frequency of 2 per thousand, construction, one per thousand, and manufacturing 0.3 per thousand. The total number of employees in the group, transportation and public utilities, is not available, but for water transportation the ratio was 3.8 per thousand, for steam railways 0.9, for street and electric railways 0.5, for local transportation 0.5, and for electricity and gas 1.3 per thousand.

TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (a)

Industry	1927										1926(b)										
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	
	Yukon and N.W.T.																				
Agriculture	2	7	4	22	57	12	32	21	5	162	3	5		18	57	8	31	21	9		152
Logging		3	3	20	38		2	6	83	155		1	7	21	32		2	1	65		129
Fishing and Trapping		98		2	7	2		1	13	125	1	55	2	1	1		1		10		71
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying		35	1	21	37	1	1	30	39	165		27	1	15	41	1	4	40	32	1	162
Metalliferous mining.....				4	26	1			22	53		1		2	31			17	1		52
Coal mining.....		34						29	16	79		26	1		(c)		4	40	13		85
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....		1	1	14	6		1	1	1	20				13	8	1			2		24
Structural materials.....				3	5					13					1						1
Manufacturing		8	6	33	72	5	4	7	16	151	1	4	9	41	92	4	1	7	28		187
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....		1		7	9			1		18	1		1	3	6						11
Animal foods.....				2	2		1	2	2	9				2	2				3	1	8
Textiles and clothing.....			1	1	1					2				1	7						8
Leather, fur and products.....				1						1				1	1						2
Rubber products.....				2						2				1	1						2
Saw and planing mill products.....		1	4	3	15	2	2	2	10	37		1	6	6	12	1	1	2	19		48
Wood products.....				4	4				1	6		1	2	3	1						8
Pulp, paper and paper products.....				7	11				1	19		2	11	21	3	1			6		40
Printing and publishing.....				1	1					2				2	2						2
Iron, steel and products.....		5	1	8	18	4	1	1	1	39		1	8	30	30			1	1		41
Non-ferrous metal products.....		1		1	5	1		1	1	10		1	1	5	5	2					13
Non-metallic mineral products.....				1	1			1	1	3				1	2			1			4
Chemical and allied products.....				1	3				2	3				1	2						4
Miscellaneous products.....										2											
Construction		8	5	56	85	11		7	11	183		1	3	48	79	6	4	6	19		168
Buildings and structures.....		2	2	26	42	6		2	4	84		1	3	31	41	5	3	5	11		100
Railway.....		1			3	1			4	9											
Shipbuilding.....					2					3				1	1				1		2
Highway and bridge.....		4	2	6	12	1		5	1	31			3	4	4		1	1	4		11
Miscellaneous.....				1	24	3			2	56				14	33	1		1	4		53
Transportation and Public Utilities		1	17	59	124	17	12	17	50	314	3	21	14	92	125	24	11	16	48		354
Steam railways.....		1	3	11	21	60	15	12	15	20	158	3	5	8	41	14	10	13	29		194
Street and electric railways.....				2	2				4	8				1	6				1		10
Water transportation.....		10	4	21	32	1		19	87	125	12	5	35	19	1				15		87
Air transportation.....				1	1				1	1				1	1			1	2		19
Local transportation.....		1	2	7	8				6	24		1	1	2	9	3		1	2		19

Storage.....	1	7	14	1	2	22	1	12	1	1	1	1	6						
Electricity and gas.....	2	1	3	3	1	7	1	1	4	4	1	1	29						
Telegraphs and telephones.....													9						
Trade	2	5	15	1	1	26	2	4	16	2	2	3	27						
Wholesale.....	1	2	5	1	2	11	1	4	1	2	1	1	2						
Retail.....	1	3	10	1	1	15	1	4	15	2	2	2	25						
Finance		1				1							2						
Service	8	3	34	8	8	96	1	4	30	8	1	3	72						
Public administration.....	8	3	21	19	6	66	1	4	12	19	6	2	53						
Recreational.....			1	1		2			3	1			5						
Custom and repair.....		2				2							1						
Personal and domestic.....		9	5	1	5	21	1	3	6	1	1	1	11						
Professional.....		1		1	1	4			2			2	2						
Unclassified													11						
Total	3	186	33	233	460	53	98	230	1,378	9	119	41	200	474	55	96	222	2	1,333

(a) These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters and such accidents are assigned to the province in which the various ships were registered and exclude accidents to Canadian fishermen and seamen on boats registered in another country. For particulars of accidents, see quarterly statements in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August and November, 1927 and February, 1928.

(b) Revised figures for 1926. (c) Prospector's employee.

TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1927, BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 1927	Per cent of total	Estimated number of employees	Ratio of fatalities in 1927 per 1,000 employees	Total fatalities in 1926 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Ratio of fatalities in 1926 per 1,000 employees (e)
Agriculture	12	10	7	19	10	14	25	18	17	13	13	4	162	11.7	(a) 1,041,618	0.2	152	11.4	0.1
Logging	11	12	14	7	20	9	13	8	15	18	17	11	155	11.2	(a) 39,815	3.9	129	9.7	3.2
Fishing and Trapping	8	2	1	3	3	3	3	90	3	4	4	4	125	9.1	(d) 61,371	2.0	71	5.3	1.2
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	12	16	7	10	14	7	16	17	15	18	18	15	165	12.0	(c) 77,931	2.1	162	12.1	2.1
Metallic mining.....	7	5	4	6	3	1	6	3	6	2	6	4	53	3.8	23,742	2.2	52	3.9	2.2
Coal mining.....	3	7	2	4	2	5	5	11	6	11	7	10	79	5.7	28,368	2.8	85	6.4	3.0
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	2	1	...	3	...	3	1	2	4	3	1	...	20	1.5	7,798	2.6	24	1.8	3.1
Structural materials.....	3	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	13	0.9	18,023	0.7	1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	19	11	19	10	18	17	5	10	14	5	10	13	151	11.0	(b) 544,224	0.3	187	14.0	0.3
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....	4	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	18	1.3	59,072	0.3	11	0.8	0.2
Animal foods.....	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	0.7	38,655	0.2	8	0.6	0.2
Textiles and clothing.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.1	94,531	0.02	8	0.6	0.1
Leather, fur and products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.1	24,997	0.04	2	0.2	0.1
Rubber products.....	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.1	12,962	0.2	1	0.1	0.1
Saw and planing mill prod.....	4	5	5	2	6	8	3	2	2	...	...	...	37	2.7	45,563	0.8	48	3.6	1.1
Wood products.....	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	0.4	18,800	0.3	8	0.6	0.4
Pulp, paper and paper prod.....	1	1	5	1	2	2	...	2	1	2	2	...	19	1.4	34,889	0.5	40	3.0	1.1
Printing and publishing.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	0.1	28,607	0.1	2	0.2	0.1
Iron, steel and products.....	6	3	3	...	6	4	1	4	3	1	4	4	39	2.8	90,125	0.4	41	3.1	0.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.1	27,735	0.04	1	0.1	0.04
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	10	0.7	24,468	0.4	13	1.0	0.5
Chemical and allied prod.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.1	13,951	0.1	4	0.3	0.3
Miscellaneous products.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	0.2	29,869	0.1	...	...	...
Construction	10	6	6	9	16	20	29	14	19	17	20	17	183	13.3	(a) 185,202	1.0	166	12.5	0.9
Buildings and structures.....	4	2	2	6	9	10	9	7	10	10	13	2	84	6.1	...	...	100	7.5	...
Railway.....	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	1	...	9	0.6	...	...	...	...	...
Shipbuilding.....	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.2	8,903	0.3	2	0.2	0.2
Highway and bridge.....	1	2	2	1	1	7	2	3	2	1	2	1	31	2.3	...	...	11	0.8	...
Miscellaneous.....	3	1	2	2	5	3	9	5	3	5	6	12	56	4.1	...	...	53	4.0	...
Transportation and Public Utilities	23	14	24	35	20	31	19	27	25	27	29	50	314	22.8	...	...	354	26.6	...
Steam railways.....	16	7	12	12	12	15	10	13	13	12	18	18	158	11.5	(c) 174,266	0.9	194	14.6	1.1
Street and elec. railways.....	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	0.6	(c) 16,961	0.5	10	0.8	0.6
Water transportation.....	4	3	6	8	5	6	3	7	6	6	6	27	87	6.3	(a) 22,846	3.8	87	6.5	3.8
Air transportation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
Local transportation.....	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	24	1.7	(a) 47,923	0.5	19	1.4	0.4
Storage.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	7	0.5	...	...	6	0.5	...
Electricity and gas.....	1	1	2	2	1	4	4	2	1	1	2	1	22	1.6	(c) 17,084	1.3	29	2.2	1.7
Telegraphs and telephones.....	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	7	0.5	(c) 29,322	0.2	9	0.7	0.3
Trade	2	...	2	2	4	5	...	5	2	...	2	2	26	1.9	(a) 310,439	0.1	27	2.0	0.1
Wholesale.....	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	11	0.8	...	...	2	0.2	...
Retail.....	1	...	2	3	3	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	15	1.1	...	...	25	1.9	...
Finance	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.1	(a) 61,301	0.02	2	0.2	0.03
Service	3	6	10	3	5	8	15	11	12	8	10	5	96	6.9	(a) 547,073	0.2	72	5.4	0.1
Public administration.....	3	4	9	...	2	7	11	7	8	7	6	2	66	4.8	94,541	0.7	53	4.0	0.6
Recreational.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	0.2	7,807	0.4	5	0.4	0.6
Custom and repair.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	0.1	48,782	0.04	1	0.1	0.02
Personal and domestic.....	...	2	...	1	2	1	4	3	3	1	3	1	21	1.5	214,552	0.1	11	0.8	0.1
Professional.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	0.1	181,391	...	2	0.2	...
Unclassified.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0.8	...
Total	101	77	90	88	107	114	125	200	122	110	123	121	1,378	100.0	...	...	1,333	100.0	...

(a) Census of 1921. (b) Annual census of industry 1925. (c) Annual census of industry 1926. (d) Fishermen only, 1926. (e) Revised figures for 1926.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Lumber Camp Cooks included in Minimum Wage Order

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in a decision handed down in February, confirmed the decision of the British Columbia Court of Appeal in the case of Compton versus Allan and Thresher (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1927, page 1026). Compton, a cook in one of the lumber camps of the defendant company, claimed for an amount that would bring his pay to the rate of 40 cents an hour, as fixed for the lumbering industry by the Male Minimum Wage Act. This claim was refused by a county court judge, who held that a camp cook was not an employee in the lumbering industry. This decision was refused by the Court of Appeal, the Board of Adjustment which administers the Act having instructed counsel to argue the case on behalf of the plaintiff. Leave to appeal to the Privy Council was sought by the defendants, but the application was refused by the Judicial Committee.

—(*British Columbia—Compton versus Allan and Thresher.*)

Injunction Against American Federation of Labour Denied

By a decision rendered on February 16, Justice Wasservogel of the United States Supreme Court denied the application of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York for a restraining order to prohibit the officials and members of the American Federation of Labour from attempting to organize, or interfere with, the members of the "company union," known as the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employees. The application was a sequel to an "outlaw" strike in 1926, when Edward P. Lavin organized the Consolidated Railway Workers' Union of Greater New York. Lavin was defeated in that dispute, and the company applied to the Supreme Court for, and obtained, an injunction restraining him, his associates, and James H. Coleman, the general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, from all interference with the company union. The granting of this injunction was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, but on January 10, 1928, the Court of Appeals at Albany, New York, reversed the decision by a unanimous vote.

In the meantime the company brought action to have Lavin, Coleman and others adjudged in contempt on the ground that they

had violated the terms of the injunction while it was in force prior to the decision of the Court of Appeals. They also asked for an injunction restraining from all activity to the detriment of the company union William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour; William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees; Lavin and others. Finally the company asked for \$130,000 in damages alleged to have been sustained by them in consequence of the activities of union organizers.

Justice Wasservogel, in his decision, criticized the terms of the contract entered into on June 30, 1927, and retroactive to April 30, between the company and its employees, and held that "the intervention of a court of equity at this time is not warranted." He held that this contract gave the Interborough "unlimited and practically unhampered power to discharge employees," and continued: "Even as regards the causes of discharge listed as arbitrable, as, whenever the service of the employees 'shall be rendered unnecessary by reason of any change in economic conditions or the seasonal requirements of the company' or 'by reason of the adoption of any new device or the extension of the use of any existing device,' arbitration here would merely establish that the causes exist and that therefore the company may discharge. The contract purports to bind the employees for two years while the employer is not in substance subject to a reciprocal obligation. Where an employee abandons all rights to leave the service of his employer, whereas the employer reserves practically entire freedom to discharge him, there is no compensating consideration. Whatever the status of the contract at law, the provisions above referred to are, to say the least, inequitable."

Compensation for Eye Injury from Electric Welding Machine

A workman employed by a construction company in the province of Quebec sustained injuries in the course of his employment for which he claimed the sum of \$2,173 as compensation. In May, 1927, the claimant received instructions to have a steel ladder welded by electricity. The ultra-violet rays of the electric welding machine, he claimed, caused atrophy of the optical nerve of the right eye, which ultimately became blind. He sued the company under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Two specialists called on behalf of the workman stated that the injury

was caused by exposure to the ultra-violet rays, while two other specialists, called on behalf of the company, stated that it was impossible that the atrophy of the optical nerve was due to the rays of the welding machine, as the rays would have left a wound or some other traces of retinitis, and they stated that there was none in this case. As the medical evidence was conflicting the judge appointed an eye specialist in Montreal to report on the case. This expert in his report supported the claimant's contention. The court awarded the plaintiff the full amount of his claim, and the costs of the action.

—(*Quebec—Beadry versus Fraser-Brace Engineering Company, Limited.*)

Injunction against Officials of Southern Pacific Railway

A federal court injunction was granted last year to the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, restraining the executive of the Southern Pacific Railway in Texas and Louisiana from ignoring the provision of the Railway Labour Act providing for the submission of labour disputes to a mediation board, and for attempting to destroy the Brotherhood by setting up a "company union." Three executive officers of the company were called before Federal Judge Hutcheson, at Houston, Texas, in February, and were required to explain their action in violating the injunction. They were informed that jail sentences would follow further neglect on their part to comply with the following orders of the court:—

First, there must be a complete disestablishment of the Association of Clerical Employees (a company union), and withdrawal of said association as a sole, or as any, representative of the clerical employees. Next, the Southern Pacific must cease to permit officers and representatives of the company union to organize, promote, manage or attend to the business of such association, or any organization hereafter formed, on company time, at company expense, and under the aegis of the authority of the defendants.

It was ordered further, that the officials and other members of the Brotherhood who had lost their positions should be reinstated without prejudice and without loss of seniority, and with payment for time lost through dismissal.

Wages in Lieu of Notice need not Include Board

A domestic servant in England sued her employer for 12 shillings and 6 pence, being her wages for one week, in lieu of notice of dismissal, and for 21 shillings in respect of board for one week. The amount of 12s. 6d. had been paid into court, and the question at issue was to the plaintiff's right to a payment in respect of board. On behalf of the defendant the case of *Gordon versus Potter*, decided in 1859, was cited, in which it was held that a domestic servant on dismissal was not entitled to board wages in addition to wages in lieu of notice.

The county court judge found in favour of the defendant with costs.

Canadian Border Workers not "Immigrants" to United States

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision at New York, March 5, to the effect that Mary Cook and Antonio Danelon, residents of Niagara Falls, Ont., who were taken into custody when they attempted to cross the Peace bridge on Dec. 1, last, for the purpose of working for the day in Niagara Falls, N.Y., were not immigrants and therefore not lawfully subject to detention.

The court held that the Jay Treaty entered into by Canada and the United States in 1794 granted workers of either nationality the right to transact business in the neighbouring country and for that purpose to enter the country temporarily without the usual immigration restrictions.

The decision has been awaited with interest by immigration officials and by thousands of workers living in Canada who have jobs on this side of the boundary line. The decision which was unanimous, makes it clear that even the fact that Miss Cook is a British subject not born in Canada, and that Danelon is a native of Italy, they cannot be lawfully excluded as both are British subjects living in Canada.

The court's opinion, written by Presiding Judge Manton, sets forth that the Jay Treaty provides the right of free temporary passage across the Canadian border for business purposes for both Canadians and Americans.

Because the relators were not immigrants within the act and were within the exception of section 203 of the immigration law, wrote Judge Manton, "they were both permitted by law to enter the United States temporarily for their respective businesses, one to work and the other seeking employment. At no time

did they intend to remain permanently or seek to migrate here.

"The treaty effective at the time of their crossing and re-crossing gave them, as British subjects, privileges accorded under the explanatory note of article 3, the treaty of 1794, which included that of crossing and re-crossing for the purpose of business and commerce, and such they were engaged in. The writ should have been sustained and their discharge granted."

Injured Workman Refusing Operation does not Forfeit Compensation

A judgment confirming the opinion given last year in a similar case in the Superior Court at Montreal (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1927, page 343) was rendered in the same court on February 27, it being held that an injured workman does not lose his right to an indemnity under the Workmen's Compensation Act because of his refusal to undergo an operation which might remove the cause of action. In this, as in the earlier case, the plaintiff sustained hernia in the course of his employment. On behalf of the railway company, for whom the claimant had worked as trackman, it was stated that he had declined

to follow their suggestion that he should submit to an operation. The court stated that in England the question whether refusal to undergo an operation disqualifies the patient for compensation resolves itself into the further question of the reasonableness of such a refusal. Opinions in France on this subject vary, some authorities making a distinction between operations in general, and those involving only a slight risk and susceptible of being performed under a local anesthetic.

The Montreal court held that according to the law as it existed in the province of Quebec, there is no provision compelling the victim of an accident, who sues for bodily injuries, to submit to a medical examination. That being so, an injured employee cannot be required to submit to an operation even if the risk is practically negligible. The claimant in the case before the court could have had the proposed operation under a local anesthetic. On the other hand there was no authority to require him to incur even this slight risk under pain of the loss of his indemnity under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The plaintiff had asked for \$2,500, but was awarded \$751.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of March showed a moderate increase, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,222 employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 846,095 persons, as compared with 842,066 in the preceding month. This increase caused the index number (with January, 1920, as the base, equal to 100) to rise from 100.8 on February 1, to 101.4 at the beginning of March, as compared with 96.3, 91.5, 87.0, 90.7, 89.9, 81.9 and 88.0 on March 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline during February in the average daily placements in employment as compared with the previous month, but a slight increase in comparison with February last year. The decline was caused mainly by a reduction in logging activity. At the beginning of March, 1928, the unemployment percentage reported by local trade unions was 7.0 in comparison with 6.8 per cent of inactivity at the beginning of February and with 6.5 per cent at the beginning of March, 1927. The March percentage was based on the returns tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,677 labour organizations comprising a membership of 178,892 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.92 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$11.03 for February; \$11.05 for March, 1927; \$11.46 for March, 1926; \$10.74 for March, 1925; \$10.58 for March, 1924; \$10.79 for March, 1923; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$13.23 for March, 1921; \$15.98 for March, 1920; \$12.66 for March, 1918; and \$7.68 for March, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, advanced to 152.8 for March, as compared with 150.8 for February; 148.7 for March, 1927; 160.0 for March, 1926; 161.6 for March, 1925; 154.4

for March, 1924; 159.9 for March, 1923; 153.6 for March, 1922; 186.0 for March, 1921; 241.3 for March, 1920; and 194.3 for March, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in March, 1928, was greater than during February, 1928, but less than in March, 1927. Eleven disputes were in existence at some time or other during the month, involving 773 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 6,105 working days. Corresponding figures for February, 1928, were: 7 disputes, 232 workpeople, and 5,103 working days; and for March, 1927, 10 disputes, 520 workpeople and 7,312 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During the month of March the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with a dispute between the Manitoba Telephone System and its electrical workers. In the case of the dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and members of the Street Railway employees' unit of the One Big Union a settlement was reached through the personal intervention of the Minister of Labour and of the conciliation officers of the Department of Labour. The text of the report and a full account of the recent proceedings under the Act, are given on page 352.

Progress of Old Age Pension Legislation in Canada

The Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) was made operative in the Yukon Territory under an agreement concluded during March in pursuance of a resolution adopted last year by the Council of the Yukon Territory. The legislatures of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, at the sessions recently concluded, enacted legislation making the federal act operative within these provinces after the necessary arrangements with the Federal Government have been completed, and it is hoped that the payment of pensions under these acts will shortly commence. As already noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE the Old Age Pensions Act was made

effective in September, 1927, in British Columbia, which was the first province in Canada to give effect to the pension system.

The text of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1927, page 375. It establishes a system of pensions for persons of seventy years of age and upwards, whose income from other sources is less than \$365 per year, the maximum rate of pension being \$20 a month, which is lessened by the amount of private income. One-half of the amount of the pension payable is borne by the federal government, and the other half by the governments of such provinces as enact legislation giving effect to the pension system, the cost of administration being borne by the respective governments. The Old Age Pensions Act is effective only in those provinces in which the provincial legislatures have enacted special legislation expressly for this purpose.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in Alberta

The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta at its recent session passed an "Act respecting the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada and Labour Disputes within the jurisdiction of the Province." The new Act became effective as from April 2. The purpose of the measure, as stated in a note attached to the bill, is "to give the Dominion Government the power to deal with (a) certain labour disputes, for example in the mining industry, mentioned in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as to which there may be some doubt as to the extent of the legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion; and (b) other labour disputes mentioned in any subsequent amendment to the Act, upon being proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, as to which there may be similar doubts."

The preamble of the Act sets forth that "the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, being chapter 112 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, do not apply to industrial disputes which are within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any Province of Canada, except only any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any Province and which by the legislation of the Province is made subject to the provisions thereof"; and that "it is deemed expedient that the provisions of the said Act shall be made to apply to industrial disputes of the nature defined in the said Act which are within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the Province."

The Alberta legislature, in 1926, passed an Act for the Settlement of Labour Disputes, in order to meet the situation arising out of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declaring invalid those sections of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which deal with matters coming properly within provincial jurisdiction. The Dominion Parliament in 1925 enacted legislation making the application of these sections conditional upon the enactment of enabling acts by the provinces concerned. The Province of Alberta preferred to retain full authority with respect to the settlement of industrial disputes within its exclusive jurisdiction and adopted a Labour Disputes Act of its own on April 8, 1926, which resembles generally the federal statute. The provincial law relates, however, to all industries and omits any provisions prohibiting strikes and lockouts pending the report of the board.

An account of the proceedings under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act during its first year was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1927, page 615.

Male minimum wages in British Columbia

The text of a new order issued under the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia to govern employment in the catering industry, was given in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 260). The new order took effect on April 1, and at that date some adjustments were already being made in hotel and restaurant staffs. The male minimum rates are now 40 cents an hour for a straight shift and 42½ cents for a split shift for employees not receiving meals, and 32½ cents per hour for a straight shift and 35 cents for a split shift for employees receiving meals. According to newspaper reports, two large hotels at once gave notice of dismissal to all their male dishwashers, stating that they would in future employ women and girls, for whom the rate fixed by the Minimum Wage Act (applying to female employees) is \$14 for a week of 48 hours without free meals. It is stated that many male dishwashers in hotels were merely suffering from war disabilities. The Board of Adjustment which administers the Male Minimum Wage Act has no power to interfere with employers who may replace their male helpers with women, but it has control over any agreements between employers and physically handicapped men for wages below the minimum scale.

National Health Insurance in Great Britain

A bill to amend the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, and other enactments relating to health insurance was introduced

recently in the British House of Commons (The provisions of the new Unemployment Insurance Act were outlined in the February issue of this GAZETTE, page 154). The bill is based mainly on the majority report of the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance. That report, presented early in 1926, expressed the opinion that national health insurance had established its position as a permanent feature of the social system in Great Britain. A similar opinion in reference to unemployment insurance was expressed by the "Blanesburgh Commission" on that subject in 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1927, pages 249, 284). The Health Insurance Commission strongly recommended the continuance of health insurance on its existing compulsory and contributory basis, but recommended several administrative changes.

National Health Insurance in Great Britain had its origin in the National Insurance Act of 1911, the scheme coming into operation in July, 1912. As already mentioned, National Health Insurance in Great Britain is on a compulsory and contributory basis. The persons who are required to be insured are, subject to certain exceptions, all those between the ages of 16 and 70 who are employed under a contract of service in manual labour, or in non-manual employment at a rate of remuneration not exceeding £250 a year. The total number of persons insured exceeded 15,000,000 in 1926.

The cost of the scheme is shared between the insured persons, their employers and the National Exchequer. The revenue is derived, in the first instance, from weekly contributions paid partly by the workers and partly by their employers by means of health insurance stamps affixed to contribution cards, the rates of contribution in 1925 being 10d. a week in the case of men, of which 5d. was payable by the employer and 5d. by the worker; and 9d. in the case of women, of which 5d. was payable by the employer and 4d. by the worker. As from January 4, 1926, these rates were reduced to 9d. a week in the case of men (employer 4½d., worker 4½d.) and 8½d. a week in the case of women (employer 4½d. and worker 4d.) consequent upon the modifications in the benefits of the scheme which follow from the provision of pensions at 65 under the recent Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, page 581).

The total income received from contributions in 1924 amounted to £27,377,000, and about £5,000,000 was derived from interest on accumulated funds. The expenditure on benefits in the same year was £26,118,000 and on cost of administration £3,804,000. The total expenditure from the Exchequer was £7,045,000.

The benefits provided under the scheme are as follows:—

(1) Medical benefit, i.e., medical treatment and attendance, including the provision of proper and sufficient medicines and of the prescribed medical and surgical appliances.

(2) Sickness benefit, i.e., periodical payments during incapacity for work through illness. The ordinary rates of sickness benefit are 15s. a week for men, and 12s. a week for women, commencing on the fourth day of incapacity and continuing for a maximum period of 26 weeks.

(3) Disablement benefit, i.e., a continuance of periodical payments during illness at the reduced rate of 7s. 6d. a week for both men and women after the title to sickness benefit has been exhausted.

(4) Maternity benefit, i.e., payment of the sum of £2 on the confinement of an insured woman or the wife of an insured man. (A total sum of £4 is payable in the case of a married woman who is or has recently been herself an employed contributor; these cases represent 25 per cent of the whole number of payments to married women.)

(5) Additional benefits, which may be provided by an Approved Society having a disposal surplus on valuation, and may take the form either of an increase of the normal cash benefits, or payment towards the cost of various forms of treatment, such as dental, ophthalmic, hospital or convalescent home treatment.

Rates of compensation for silicosis in Ontario

The rates for compensation to be paid to workmen in mines in Ontario who contract silicosis in the course of their employment have been announced. This disease was made compensable by legislation in 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 450). Under the amendments enacted in that year silicosis was divided into three stages, the ante-primary, the primary and the secondary.

A lump sum of \$500 will be paid for miners in the ante-primary stage, "where it is found by the Board that the earliest detectable specific physical signs of silicosis are or have been present, whether or not capacity for work is or has been impaired by such silicosis."

One thousand dollars will be paid to workmen in the primary stage, "when it is found by the Board that definite and specific physical signs of silico-is are or have been present, and that capacity for work is or has been impaired by that disease, though not seriously and permanently."

The secondary stage entitles workmen to the maximum compensation of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of their wages, "when it is found by the Board that definite and specific physical signs of silicosis are or have been present, and that capacity for work is or has been seriously and permanently impaired by that disease, or when it is found by the Board that tuberculosis with silicosis is or has been present."

A note on the causes and symptoms of this disease was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1926, page 574.

Self-insurance for workmen's compensation in Pennsylvania

The Bureau of Workmen's Compensation of the State of Pennsylvania received reports of 2,064 fatal accidents in 1927, as compared with 2,116 in 1926. The industrial group responsible for the largest number of fatalities was coal mining, with 502 in the anthracite and 389 in the bituminous field. The manufacturing group had 400 fatal accidents, followed by transportation and public utilities with 273, and construction with 235 fatalities. During the year the Bureau found that the average time required by self-insurers and insurance companies for reporting accidents was eighteen days, and the average time required for submitting agreements for the payment of compensation to the Bureau was forty-eight days. In view of the fact that it is proposed to reduce the waiting period for the beginning of compensation payments in Pennsylvania from 10 to 7 days, the Bureau points out that it is of the utmost importance that these intervals in reporting accidents and submitting agreements shall be greatly reduced if compensation payments are to be made promptly.

A feature of compensation in Pennsylvania is the wide extent of the practice of "self insurance." About 60 per cent of the compensation paid in the state comes from this group. A special section of the Bureau is charged with the responsibility of passing upon the application of employers for the privilege of operating as self-insurers. The importance of this work is shown by the fact that it involves the extending of credit to these employers to the extent of about three million dollars annually. The "Insurance Coverage" section of the Bureau is also responsible for enforcing the compulsory insurance provision of the Act.

Problems of compensation for industrial diseases

An article in the *American Journal of Public Health* for March, 1928, discusses various problems arising out of occupational disease, considered under its medical and legal aspects. Certain specified diseases arising out of and in the course of employment are compensated under most of the provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts in Canada. These diseases are also subject to compensation in the United States by the federal government and by twelve states. The writers of the article referred to are Dr. H. H. Kessler, medical director of the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission, and B. S. Coleman, industrial secretary of the Tuberculosis League in the same State. They point out that this class of compensation is practically in the hands of the doctor concerned, the Board or the referee looking to him in each case for guidance. The doctor makes the diagnosis and also practically determines the responsibility of the last employer. As a rule the last employer pays for the entire condition unless he can show conclusively that the symptoms were present at the time of hiring. The main problem met with is in connection with cases of chronic poisoning with no visible symptoms at the time of hiring, but developing symptoms in their new place of employment. The writer recommends a fuller system of health record in regard to all applicants for employment; the true facts should be elicited and recorded by means of a thorough physical examination, by full information as to past record, both general and occupational, and by knowledge of the hygienic conditions at the plant. The following conclusions are reached:—

"An experience with the management and adjudication of cases of occupational diseases leads us to the belief that only occupational poisons should be compensated; that all other forms of illness which can directly or indirectly be traced to industrial conditions should be compensated through a system of workmen's sickness insurance; that increased reporting of occupational disease could be accomplished from a three-point attack: (1) compulsory reporting of the doctor to the board of health; (2) compulsory reporting to the department of labour by the employer; and (3) the establishment of an occupational disease clinic, under state auspices, for the dissemination of information and the demonstration of methods of examination and detection of occupational disease.

"The payment of compensation for occupational disease must be made in accordance with medical facts. Compensation for permanent

disability should be based on accepted standards, not necessarily arbitrary, such as could be adopted or proposed by such an organization as the American Public Health Association. The use of the strength diminution and reduction in life expectancy is suggested as a rational basis for such an appraisal. Finally, the autopsy is an important factor in determining the cause of death."

**Advisory Council
for Juvenile
Employment in
England**

The British Minister of Labour has appointed a National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment in England and Wales, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee on Education and Industry, 1926 (the "Malcolm Committee"), and a similar council will shortly be set up for Scotland. The Earl of Shaftesbury will act as chairman of this Council, which includes representatives of the local education authorities; the London Juvenile Advisory Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1925, page 372); the juvenile advisory committees; the teaching professions; the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations; the General Council of the Trade Union Congress; and the Ministry of Labour. The Council is instructed to examine and discuss matters arising out of the report of the Committee on Education and Industry, and to advise the Minister of Labour thereon.

The report of the "Malcolm Committee" outlined the existing public arrangements for advising boys and girls as to choice of employment, and for placing them in such employment. Such arrangements date back to the labour exchanges (now called employment exchanges) established in 1909. The Labour Exchange Act was followed in 1910 by the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, which enabled local education authorities to make arrangements to assist boys and girls in choosing their employment. Finally, in 1923, under the Unemployment Insurance Act of that year, it was provided that a Local Education Authority should not exercise such advisory powers unless it also undertook duties in connection with the administration of unemployment benefit to persons under the age of 18 years. Under these arrangements the work of advising and placing young persons was divided between two organizations:—the Ministry of Labour, assisted by local juvenile advisory committees, and the Local Education Authorities,

working through juvenile employment committees. The Malcolm Committee recommended that the Ministry of Labour should assume full responsibility for the two services, leaving however the Local Education Authorities to conduct their advisory work on individual lines. Among its other recommendations the committee suggested close co-operation between neighbouring areas; that the minority should organize national statistics bearing on the employment and unemployment of juveniles; that well qualified advisory officers should be appointed; that the use of psychological tests should be encouraged; that information as to industrial conditions should be made available to young people and their parents.

**Industrial
Injuries and
"Common
Employment"**

A case of some interest in Canada from its bearing on the case of *Toronto Power Company Limited versus Paskwan*, to which the Privy Council in 1915 held that the doctrine of "common employment" did not apply, is reported among the Recent Legal Decisions in this issue. The Privy Council, in the earlier case, ruled that the duty of an employer to provide proper appliances, as distinguished from the subsequent care of them, cannot be delegated. In the recent case, however, Mr. Justice Finlay, in the King's Bench Division, held that the matter was one of fact in each particular case, and though there might be cases, such as that of machinery in a power house, as in the Toronto Power Company case, where delegation could not be allowed, yet these were cases, such as that before the court, which stood on a different footing.

By the Common Law of England an employer is not in general liable for an injury caused to an employee by the negligence of a fellow-servant. This rule is known as the "doctrine of common employment," and the theory underlying it is that an employee when entering upon the service of his employer is deemed to have undertaken the risk that his fellow-servants may be negligent, and so cannot complain if he suffers personal injury from this cause. This doctrine was to a large extent superseded in England by the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, but it still applies to cases where for some reason or other the employee does not claim the benefit of those Acts.

Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Commission

The government of the Province of Saskatchewan has appointed a Commission, under the Public Inquiries Act, to inquire into the subject of Workmen's Compensation in the province. The Commission is composed of the following members: Messrs. Percy M. Anderson, K.C., Regina; Lachlan D. McTavish, Moose Jaw; Harry Perry, Regina; Francis Mallock Still, Regina; and Asa W. Heise, Saskatoon. They are to inquire into and report upon labour conditions in the province with a view to ascertaining the most equitable system or systems for fixing and determining what indemnity or compensation should be allowed to workmen for injuries received by them arising out of or in the course of their employment, and in particular, without restricting the generality of the foregoing terms, upon the following matters:

1. As to whether the Workmen's Compensation Act now in force in Saskatchewan provides adequate and certain compensation to all classes of injured employees coming within the scope of its provisions.

2. As to whether the Workmen's Compensation Act now in force in Saskatchewan is fair and equitable to employers coming within its provisions.

3. As to whether any amendments might be made to the said Act which would remedy or remove any injustice or other cause of complaint on the part of employers or employees.

4. As to whether a system embodying the principle of compulsory employers' liability insurance might be adopted in lieu of, or in addition to, the present Act.

5. As to whether the system of collective liability commonly known as State Insurance should be adopted in lieu of the present Act.

6. As to what is the approximate aggregate payrolls of employers likely to be included in a system of collective liability insurance.

7. As to what should be regarded as an equitable scale of compensation to injured employees and their dependants.

"The Law of Organized Labour and Industrial Conflicts"

The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, Rochester, New York, has published a useful work of reference by Edwin Stacey Oakes, on "The Law of Organized Labour and Industrial Conflicts." The writer's aim is to provide a complete compendium of law on labour unions, employers' associations, union

labels, contracts between unions and employers, strikes, lockouts, boycotts, blacklisting by employers or workmen, interference with another's employment, injunctions in labour cases, conciliation and arbitration. All important decisions on these subjects are cited, those of courts not only in the United States, but also in Great Britain and Canada. The work includes also incidental topics such as criminal syndicalism, the effect of strikes and liability for non-performance of a duty or contract obligation, personal injuries incidental to a strike, and strike insurance.

"Towards Industrial Peace" in Great Britain

The department has received a volume entitled "Towards Industrial Peace" (London: P. S. King and Son, Limited), being the official report of the proceedings of the conference held last year at the London School of Economics under the auspices of the League of Nations Union of Great Britain, on systems of fixing minimum wages and methods of conciliation and arbitration. It will be recalled that "minimum wage-fixing machinery" was discussed at the 10th session of the International Labour Conference, and will, under the double discussion procedure, be discussed again at the 11th session to be held at Geneva in May. The conference at London was attended by representatives of all schools of economic thought, including trade union leaders, employers, professors, administrators and members of Parliament. The report comments on the large amount of agreement found to exist between persons of such different outlook.

The discussion on minimum wage-fixing machinery centered on the British system of trade boards. It was agreed that these boards have now proved their utility and may be considered a permanent feature in industry. The fear that trade boards and joint industrial councils would operate against labour organization was felt to be without real foundation, the conference agreeing that trade unions were in fact necessary to give full effectiveness to these bodies. This point was emphasized in the debate on the question whether the awards of the joint industrial councils should be enforced compulsorily, it being shown that industrial awards, containing complicated terms, could not be enforced without complete organization of both sides of industry.

The discussion on industrial arbitration and conciliation brought out unanimous approval of the following remedies for the existing in-

the discussion on industrial arbitration and conciliation brought out unanimous approval of the following remedies for the existing in-

dustrial unrest: Complete disclosure by employers of profit and loss and business conditions; a recognized standard of what constitutes ability to pay wages; frequent meetings between workmen and employers to discuss economic and industrial problems; and the creation of an economic council representing organizations of employers and employed.

The steam boilers' branch of the Department of Public Works of the province of Saskatchewan in its report for the year ending April 30, 1927, states that 2,762 inspections were made during the year, these being as follows: boilers, 2,516; air pressure tanks, 228; refrigerating plants, 18. During the year 3,327 traction and portable engine licenses were issued.

During the month of March a total of 5,016 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 20 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 372 were reported, including 3 fatal cases; and 323 Crown, 3 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 5,711, of which 26 were fatal.

The Right Hon. S. M. Bruce, prime minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, has ap-

proved a proposal that the Industrial Peace Conference which is to be held shortly, should be made a permanent body under the title of Commonwealth Economic Conference. He suggested that the coming conference should state whether or not it considered a permanent organization to be desirable.

The National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters has published an annual index to current literature dealing with casualty insurance, suretyship and related subjects which had been received in the library of the Bureau during the year 1927. The aim of the index is to cover the various lines of casualty insurance and suretyship and the allied problems confronting the underwriter, such as insurance regulation and legislation, accident prevention, industrial hygiene and safety methods and devices.

The Board of Education of Toronto recently decided, in response to a request from the Association of Mechanics and Mechanics' Helpers, that workmen who have been with the Board more than five years and who have been employed on an average of 39 weeks in each of those years, should be given two weeks' vacation in summer. Last year the Board granted one week to these men, with pay, the cost being \$3,553.

Report of Australian Mission to the United States

The Australian industrial mission, which visited the United States in 1927, recently issued majority and minority reports representing the views of employers and workers respectively.

Majority Report.—The majority report emphasises the relations existing in the United States between employers and workers, and states that the effort of employers to understand the wants and requirements of their workers and the readiness of the workers to grasp the idea that the interests of both are identical are very pronounced. It is stated that the management of undertakings aims at collecting a good working force, giving it the opportunity of earning good wages, keeping it working steadily and continuously, gaining in confidence, and keeping faith with it. The attitude of organized labour towards scientific management was found to be one of broad-minded enquiry and experiment. The report also deals with the prevention of

waste, including unemployment, by the study of markets, etc.

Minority Report.—The minority report attributes the industrial prosperity of the United States to superior equipment and efficient management. It denies that American methods of mass production could be introduced in Australia, and states that the piece work system used in the United States could not be generally applied in Australia until the population or volume of production justified the installation of equipment and efficient management such as prevail in the United States at present.

Collective bargaining, it is stated, has no place in the United States, since a large part of the unskilled labour is unorganized. The company unions existing in many factories are said to have been established for the purpose of preventing the development of trade unionism. Finally, the minority report points out that wages in the United States are not determined by reference to the cost of living.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of March was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Spring farming activities in the Province of Nova Scotia were about to commence. The fishing industry was reporting fairly good catches. Although woods work in the logging industry was rather slack, river driving was about to begin. Sawmills were fairly busy throughout the province. Building and construction in Halifax were unusually busy with some large projects already well under way, and with some new contracts in sight. The manufacturing industry was fairly busy; iron and steel showed good activity. The coal mining industry reported reasonably good production. Transportation, both freight and passenger, was very fair, while trade showed an improvement. The Women's Divisions of the employment offices were reported as placing substantial numbers of women domestic workers.

In the Province of New Brunswick spring farm activities were also about to begin. The fishing industry was reported to be in a fairly good condition. The logging industry in this province was quiet, and river driving had not yet been started. The manufacturing industry was normally busy with the pulp, paper and lumber branches being singled out for special mention. While building and construction were reasonably busy with fairly good prospects in the City of Saint John, elsewhere these industries were rather quiet. Trade was good, as was also the case with transportation; in this latter group winter port activities at Saint John were stated to be brisk, preparatory to the closing of the winter season. There was a good demand for women domestic workers at the different offices.

Orders for farm workers were considerably more numerous at the Quebec employment offices. Log cutting being practically over, vacancies for workers in this group were restricted to those for river drivers. Manufacturing throughout the Province of Quebec appeared to be very satisfactory, with special mention being made of printing, rubber, textiles, and tobacco plants in Montreal; in Quebec City the leather trades were stated to be operating at full capacity; from Hull reports indicated that some increases in manufacturing staffs were being made; while from Three Rivers it was reported that the paper industry showed considerable improve-

ment. In the building and construction group prospects were encouraging as it was anticipated that substantial programs for building would be carried out by municipalities as well as by private undertakings. Rail transportation was brisk. Trade did not show any improvement. Orders for women domestics were increasing, although they were being filled satisfactorily.

A considerable number of the offices in the Province of Ontario reported increases in the numbers of orders for farm help being received. Manufacturing industries appeared to be increasing their activities, and a substantial number were taking on more workers. Building showed some more activity, and prospects were said to be fair. As the logging cut for the year was fairly well over, men were coming out of the bush. Metal mines continued to operate normally. The demands for women domestic workers were increasing in this province, and orders for summer resort workers were beginning to come in.

With the return of spring weather a very substantial increase in the number of farm vacancies being notified to the employment offices of Manitoba was reported. However, it would appear that the number of workers seeking farm work was substantially enough to enable the offices to keep pace with orders when received. Railroad construction was beginning to require workers, and in some cases men laid off last fall were taken back. Building construction, particularly in the City of Winnipeg, was fairly active for the season. While the mining industry was rather quiet as yet, a busy summer in this branch was anticipated. A considerable number of logging placements were still being made from the Winnipeg employment office. It was reported that a combination paper mill and box factory to cost one million dollars would be erected in Winnipeg this year. Jobs for casual labourers as usual were fairly scarce. Trade showed a steady improvement. The demand for women workers was not quite so brisk as in previous weeks.

While farm orders notified to the employment offices in Saskatchewan were considerably increased in number, the applications being registered were more than sufficient to fill them. Construction in this province was fairly quiet, but the prospect of an opening up in this industry in the not distant future was reassuring. The demands for women workers were not heavy, and little difficulty was experienced in satisfying them. Generally speaking, conditions, while rather quiet,

were fairly satisfactory for the time of year. Rather backward weather in the Province of Alberta had retarded the influx of orders for farm workers usually registered at this time, but their receipt before many days

was anticipated. It would seem that when they were received, the number of competent applicants would be practically sufficient to take care of them. Although building and construction were not gaining momentum

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1925			1927		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		176,319,251	163,934,160	217,798,985	154,509,694	164,071,813
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		85,932,397	79,506,417	110,581,152	74,706,654	78,805,632
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		88,565,196	82,564,479	105,605,107	78,533,607	84,094,692
Customs duty collected..... \$		12,881,684	11,797,596	17,514,446	11,731,472	11,499,795
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		3,101,983,416	3,399,113,036	2,600,367,571	2,293,076,943	2,618,830,630
Bank clearings..... \$		1,728,000,000	1,939,000,000	1,476,000,000	1,304,700,000	1,514,200,000
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		160,622,392	162,029,910	163,807,355	164,569,084	160,439,558
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,477,807,215	1,466,081,100	1,396,800,107	1,389,609,017	1,381,474,773
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,100,187,256	1,090,011,806	994,988,280	959,008,088	962,540,949
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	149.5	146.0	149.3	113.8	112.0	106.9
Preferred stocks.....	120.7	121.5	120.6	103.8	104.4	103.1
Bonds.....	113.0	113.0	112.4	110.4	110.3	110.2
\$Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	152.8	150.8	151.2	148.9	150.1	150.6
\$Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.15	21.25	21.41	21.29	21.46	21.59
†Business failures, number.....	148	208	210	185	187	218
†Business failures, liabilities..... \$	6,819,647	3,940,507	3,260,415	2,003,460	3,196,698	2,875,020
\$Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures.....	101.4	100.8	99.5	96.3	95.4	94.8
*\$Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*7.0	*6.8	*6.6	*6.5	*6.4	*5.9
Immigration.....		4,312	3,692	20,271	5,521	4,164
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	253,339	256,597	244,448	252,188	241,663	233,849
(1)Canadian National Railway, gross earnings..... \$	17,393,076	19,587,484	18,871,671	16,618,684	16,950,687	17,776,837
(2)Operating expenses..... \$			16,492,282	15,594,969	15,193,915	15,193,915
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		14,973,001	15,320,285	15,433,137	13,367,502	14,435,369
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		12,369,943	13,442,249	12,448,942	11,399,303	12,925,134
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			3,227,187,540	2,774,767,011	2,436,010,697	2,835,824,002
Building permits..... \$		10,323,405	7,712,604	11,641,427	7,638,176	5,676,537
†Contracts awarded..... \$	22,946,100	25,875,200	20,480,000	17,465,900	19,516,700	16,771,800
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	78,390	64,691	65,006	75,637	50,695	51,717
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	118,258	98,820	84,295	107,381	55,620	58,551
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,629	4,056	4,619	3,331	3,601	3,926
Coal..... tons		1,413,853	1,683,476	1,401,278	1,375,920	1,561,499
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt..... lbs.	929,874	505,322	773,808	1,072,536	1,043,849	1,290,824
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		38,995,000	51,624,000	56,195,000	31,052,000	52,222,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		5,719,000	5,129,000	8,423,000	5,869,000	4,336,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		11,854,000	19,635,000	13,040,000	12,278,000	21,278,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd ft.		165,110,815	212,560,964		173,536,387	116,628,218
Flour production..... bbls.			1,579,000	1,454,000	1,231,000	1,496,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		64,809,000	30,841,000	75,664,000	58,079,000	54,862,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		43,927,000	42,512,000	37,097,000	38,066,000	36,490,000
(*)Sales of insurance..... \$		39,962,000	47,270,000	42,573,000	35,288,000	36,820,000
Newsprint..... tons		189,822	186,721	174,094	151,986	161,724
Automobiles, passenger.....		10,315	6,705	19,089	14,826	11,745
***Index of physical volume of business.....		††162.9	159.0	149.3	140.0	136.8
Industrial production.....		††165.0	160.3	172.8	148.0	151.0
Manufacturing.....		††156.6	147.0	167.4	144.9	145.3

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending March 31, 1928, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese. ††Preliminary (1)Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2)Including lines east of Quebec. (3) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

at a very rapid pace, some pronounced prospects were in the offing, and it was expected that a substantial improvement in these lines would develop shortly. Activity in the logging industry was gradually being curtailed. While the coal mining industry was rather slack, the new rate for Alberta coal to the East was causing orders for the product to be received, and it was reported to be only a matter of time till increased activity would be the result. The demand for women domestics continued fairly good, but there was no apparent shortage of applicants.

While the logging industry in the Province of British Columbia showed fair activity, there was no substantial demand for workers of this class. The situation in the metal mining industry was similar: while the mines apparently were working normally, the employment offices were not being asked to refer many additional workers. Building and construction appeared to be rather active for the time of year, and prospects for some additional work opening up at a later date were pronounced. The demand for women domestic workers showed a slight improvement. Generally, conditions throughout the Coast province were not unfavourable, and although some unemployment was in evidence, it was anticipated that with the return of fine weather this condition would be gradually improved.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

There was a moderate gain in employment at the beginning of March, according to the monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 6,222 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada. The working forces of these firms aggregated 846,095 persons, as compared with 842,066 in the preceding month. This increase caused the index number, (with January, 1920, as 100) to rise from 100.8 on February 1 to 101.4 at the beginning of March, as compared with 96.3, 91.5, 87.0, 90.7, 89.9, 81.9 and 88.0 on March 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The trend was upward in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, but in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces contractions were indicated. In the Maritime Provinces, improvement was registered in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel works, and transportation was also busier, while logging, mining and construction reported seasonal losses. In Quebec, the decrease was due to seasonal curtailment, mainly in construction and logging, but also in transportation and trade. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was decidedly brisker. In Ontario, manufacturing recorded considerable recovery, and

mining and trade were also more active, while construction and logging were seasonally slack. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing showed slight increases, and construction marked improvement, but mining and transportation reported reduced activity. In British Columbia, manufacturing, particularly of lumber and metal products, recorded important advances in employment, as did logging and construction, while only small changes were noted in other industries.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Vancouver, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg. In Montreal, there were continued gains, chiefly in manufactures; on the other hand, transportation, trade and construction showed seasonal curtailment. In Quebec, manufacturing afforded more employment, while construction was slacker. In Toronto, iron and steel reported a considerable increase and there was a smaller advance in trade and some other industries, while printing and publishing were quiet. In Ottawa, manufactures were more active, but transportation and construction were seasonally dull. In Hamilton, manufacturing and construction afforded less employment. In the Border Cities, pronounced improvement was indicated, mainly in automobile factories. In Winnipeg, the declines were largely in trade and construction, while manufactures were somewhat busier. In Vancouver, manufacturing and construction recorded substantial increases.

A review of the returns by industries shows a marked improvement in manufactures, notably in iron and steel and lumber factories; logging, mining, transportation and construction, on the other hand, showed seasonal curtailment, while only small changes were registered in communications, services and trade.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of March, 1928.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The situation indicated at the close of February by the 1,677 local trade unions from which reports were tabulated combining a membership of 178,892 persons showed little variation from that of the preceding month, the percentage of inactivity on February 29 standing at 7.0 as contrasted with 6.8 per cent of unemployment in January. That the percentage for February was slightly above that which was recorded in January was due to greater unemployment existing in the coal fields of Nova Scotia, and in the Quebec metal trades, with contributory declines in employment, though of lesser magnitude, in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Sas-

katchewan unions. The Ontario situation showed improvement, especially in the manufacturing industries, and in British Columbia there were slight gains. The Alberta unemployment percentage remained the same in both months. Slight contractions in the volume of employment available were reported over February last year when 6.5 per cent of the members were idle. In this comparison Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia unions all shared to some extent in the unemployment increase, while unions in the remaining provinces registered additional employment.

An article in more detail showing the local trade union situation at the close of February appears on another page of this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of February, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 21,181 references to vacancies and effected a total of 19,690 placements, of which 12,167 were in regular employment and 7,523 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 8,945 were of men and 3,222 were of women. Applications for work were received from 30,733 workers, of whom 20,941 were men and 9,792 were women, while employers notified the Service of opportunities for 13,197 men and 7,895 women, a total of 21,092 vacancies. A decline was shown in the volume of business transacted when a comparison was made with the figures of the preceding month, but a slight increase was indicated when the figures were compared, with those of February of last year, the reports for January, 1928, showing 22,864 vacancies offered, 36,734 applications made, and 20,959 placements effected, while in February, 1927, there were recorded 20,188 positions available, 29,678 applications for work, and 18,633 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of February, 1928, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL
PRODUCTION
IN CANADA** Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 347.

The physical volume of business in Canada showed further expansion during February, according to an index in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Much of the material for this section is derived from this monthly publication, to which readers are referred for fuller information on current business statistics. As the in-

dex stood at 162.4 in February, compared with 159.0, the previous high total attained in January, business operations were carried on at the highest level on record. A greater production of newsprint and increased exportation of lumber indicated greater activity in the pulp and paper and related industries. Most manufacturing lines showed expansion in February, due allowance being made for the shortness of the month and seasonal tendencies. The sugar industry showed improvement over the low level of the preceding month. The slaughtering industry was operated at a greater percentage of capacity. The output of steel was much greater in February, while the production of iron declined. Automobile production was greater in February, the difficulties in regard to the introduction of new models having been partially solved. Imports of crude rubber were heavy in view of favourable prices and an expanding market for tires. The imports of raw cotton and wool indicated some curtailment in textile mills, though employment was well maintained.

The physical volume of external trade was much greater than in January after the usual adjustments. The movement of railway freight was greater, due in part to the heavy movement of grain to the Pacific ports. Notwithstanding some slackening in trading on the stock exchanges, bank debits, after seasonal adjustment, again showed an increase in February.

Production of coal from Canadian mines in January, 1928, amounted to 1,683,476 short tons as against 1,866,715 tons in December, 1927. Although the tonnage was thus slightly less than in the preceding month, the output was greater than in the month of January, 1927 or 1926. The output of bituminous coal from New Brunswick and Alberta mines was greater in January than in December, the tonnages from the mines of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and from the lignite mines of Alberta, being however, slightly below the totals for December.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of the building permits issued by the municipal authorities in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of February, 1928, amounted to \$10,323,405, as compared with \$7,712,604 in January, 1928, and \$7,638,176 in February, 1927. The February, 1928, total was the highest for that month in the record for the 63 cities, which goes back to 1920.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in March, 1928, at \$22,946,100. Of this amount \$8,581,900 was for residential work; \$8,254,600 for business buildings; \$4,247,100, for public works and utilities; and \$1,862,500 for industrial projects. The apportionment by provinces during March, 1928, was as follows:—Ontario, \$9,735,700; Quebec, \$7,187,900; British Columbia, \$3,855,200; Prairie Provinces, \$1,883,500 and the Maritime Provinces, \$283,800.

It is stated that the heavy total for contracts awarded during the first quarter year, \$69,301,300, is something unheard of since records have been compiled. The classification for the three months totals being: Business building, \$23,952,000; residential, \$20,010,500; public works and utilities, \$18,806,600, and industrial, \$6,532,200. The awards for the first quarter were: Quebec, \$28,214,500; Ontario, \$26,569,600; British Columbia, \$8,639,700; Prairie Provinces, \$5,249,300 and the Maritimes, \$628,200.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during March, 1928, according to the same *Review*, totalled \$57,459,500, \$12,480,300 of this amount being for residential building; \$24,456,500 for business building; \$4,034,300 for industrial building, and \$16,488,400 for engineering (including bridges, dams and wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering).

A particularly heavy program is indicated in the contemplated new construction by the accumulative total for three months in Ontario and Quebec.

EXTERNAL
TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in February, 1928, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$85,932,397 as compared with \$79,506,417 in January, 1928, and \$74,706,654 in February, 1927. The chief imports in February, 1928, were: Iron and its products, \$20,161,414, and fibres, textiles and textile products, \$16,710,887.

The domestic merchandise exported amounted to \$88,565,196, as compared with \$82,564,479 in January, 1928, and \$78,533,607 in February, 1927. The chief exports in February, 1928, were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$32,169,829, and wood, wood products and paper, \$22,661,941.

In the eleven months ending February, 1928, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$1,121,233,042, and imports, \$988,429,281.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in March, 1928, was greater than during February, 1928, but less than during March, 1927. There were in existence during the month eleven disputes, involving 773 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 6,105 working days, as compared with seven disputes involving 232 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 5,103 working days in February. In March, 1927, there were on record ten disputes involving 543 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 7,248 working days. None of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to March terminated during the month, but four of the disputes commencing during March terminated during the month. At the end of March, therefore, there were on record seven strikes and lockouts affecting 196 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.92 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$11.03 for February; \$11.05 for March, 1927; \$11.46 for March, 1926; \$10.74 for March, 1925; \$10.58 for March, 1924; \$10.79 for March, 1923; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$13.23 for March, 1921; \$15.98 for March, 1920; \$12.66 for March, 1918; and \$7.68 for March, 1914. The decline was due mainly to a seasonal fall in the price of eggs, while less important declines occurred in the prices of bacon, lard, butter, granulated sugar, sirloin steak and veal. The prices of potatoes, beans, evaporated apples and mutton were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.15 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$21.25 for February; \$21.29 for March, 1927; \$21.77 for March, 1926; \$21 for March, 1925; \$21 for March, 1924; \$21.42 for March, 1923; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$23.87 for March, 1921; \$25.01 for March, 1920; \$20 for March, 1918; and \$14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel was unchanged in the average, while rent was slightly higher, due to an increase reported from Woodstock.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced to 152.8 for March, as compared with 150.8 for February; 148.7 for March, 1927; 160.0 for March, 1926; 161.6 for March, 1925; 154.4 for March, 1924; 159.9 for March,

1923; 153.6 for March, 1922; 186.0 for March, 1921; 241.3 for March, 1920; and 194.3 for March, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups advanced and four declined. The Vegetables and their Products group and the Animals and their Products group were substantially higher, the former due mainly to higher prices for grains and vegetables, and the latter due mainly to the higher price of

butter. In this group eggs were lower. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group and the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group were slightly higher. The groups which declined were: the Iron and its Products group; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group.

Bell Telephone Company's Employees' Benefit Plans

The annual report of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada for the year ending December 31, 1927, refers to the company's employees' stock plan (LABOUR GAZETTE, page 368), the employees' benefit plan and the employees' life insurance plan.

Under the Employees' Stock Plan, which was inaugurated in 1922, of the 13,095 employees of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada eligible to subscribe, 10,137 are now subscribing. Since the inception of this plan 26,828 shares have been issued to employees.

Under the Employees' Benefit Plan during the year 1927, benefits and pensions were paid in 2,977 cases, amounting to \$296,941, divided as follows:

	No. of Cases	Amount
Pensions	91	\$ 44,092
Accident Benefits (including expenses)	554	26,745
Sickness Benefits	2,309	198,046
Death Benefits	23	28,058

An additional feature of the company's policy to encourage thrift, of which the Stock Purchase Plan is a part, is the employees' life insurance plan. During the year arrangements were made with two Canadian insurance companies for the acceptance of monthly premiums on policies issued to Bell Telephone employees, the collection of premiums being undertaken by the Company through pay roll deduction.

First Aid instruction continues to be an important part of the training of Bell Telephone employees. Of the Company's total male plant staff, numbering upwards of 4,400, over 76 per cent are now qualified First Aiders. The report adds that "it is gratifying to learn from time to time of invaluable aid rendered by telephone employees to victims of accident and mischance."

The Living Wage in Great Britain

A joint enquiry into the question of the living wage is being conducted in Great Britain by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Independent Labour Party. It is hoped, but is by no means certain, that the work may be completed within twelve months. The scope of the enquiry has been outlined as follows: general conception of the living wage; present productivity in relation to the wage standard aimed at; present distribution of the product of industry; defects of the present system of production, distribution, and finance, and the problem of foreign markets and international competition; immediate improvements in the level of wage rates: (1) changes in organization technique, etc., (2) the high wage policy and maintenance of consuming power, (3) family allowances, (4) social insurance and the extension of socially provided income, etc.; the present tendencies of capitalism and transitional forms of industrial organization; Socialism—(1) general considerations, (2) specific industries.

On the third reading of a bill to incorporate the Niagara Falls Memorial Bridge Company in the House of Commons on March 27, an amendment moved by Mr. A. A. Heaps of North Winnipeg was agreed to, providing that "the employment of labour in the construction, maintenance and supervision of the said bridge shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the fair wage clauses set forth in the Order in Council No. 1206, of June 7, 1922, and any amendments thereto, and so far as it may be practical to do so, Canadian materials and labour must be used in the construction of the said bridge, and a certified statement shall be sent weekly to the Department of Labour giving the names and addresses of firms supplying materials and the quantity thereof."

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1928

DURING the month of March the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Manitoba Telephone System and certain of its employees being members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Other Proceedings under the Act

Reference was made in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to an application received from motormen, conductors and busmen in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Company and being members of the Street

Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union. Eight hundred men were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which arose out of the dismissal of an employee by the company. An acute situation existed and the Minister of Labour visited Winnipeg personally and held several conferences with the interested parties. At that time the Minister submitted certain proposals for the settlement of the dispute to which both sides agreed to give consideration. The Minister later instructed the departmental Conciliation Officers, Messrs. M. S. Campbell and E. McG. Quirk, to proceed to Winnipeg for the purpose of working out the details of the settlement which was successfully achieved.

Report of Board in dispute between the Manitoba Telephone System and Certain of its Employees

An application was reported in the July, 1927, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as having been received from certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, Limited, and Manitoba Telephone System, being linemen, etc., members of Locals 435 and 1037, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The dispute concerned the employees' demand for a wage increase of 11 cents an hour; the employees also protested against a reduction of 2 cents an hour which had been put into effect in the case of certain combination troublemen in the employ of the Manitoba Telephone System. The Minister of Labour visited Winnipeg in connection with this dispute, and, as stated in the August LABOUR GAZETTE, a settlement was effected as a result of his personal intervention. In the case of the dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its employees an agreement was signed providing for 3½ cents per hour increase, i.e., 2 cents per hour the first year dating from May 1, 1927, and 1½ cents per hour additional increase the second year, the agreement to run for a period of three years. The same terms were accepted by the Manitoba Telephone System and their employees. It was agreed, however, to refer the point concerning combination troublemen employed by the Manitoba Telephone System to a Board whose findings would be binding. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was accordingly established by the Minister and Board members were appointed as follows:—Mr. Robert Jacob, K.C., Winnipeg, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Messrs. W. G. Chace, and J. G.

Hutchison, both of Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the employer and employees, respectively. The report of the Board, which was unanimous, was received in the Department of Labour on March 29.

Report of Board

Re Dispute Between Certain Employees and Commissioner for Manitoba Government Telephones

Effective May 1, 1927, a schedule of wages and salaries to Winnipeg employees of the Manitoba Government Telephone System was fixed by Commissioner. Nine employees of the system, classed with five others as Combination Troublemen, objected to a reduction in their rate from 94 cents per hour to 92 cents per hour as fixed in that schedule. They demanded an increase to 96 cents per hour for the year ending May 1st, 1928. The dispute was submitted to arbitration by a Board comprising Mr. R. Jacob, Mr. J. G. Hutchison and Mr. W. G. Chace, all of Winnipeg, and, on December 7th, 1927, both parties to the dispute agreed to submit to the decision of this Board of Arbitration.

Four public hearings were had in the Manitoba Government Buildings, on December 7th, 14th and 21st, 1927 and January 4th, 1928. Oral evidence was presented on behalf of the nine men, and on behalf of the Commission, and briefs were presented by Counsel for the men and by the Commissioner. Certain excerpts from regularly kept Commission records were presented, along with a copy of the schedule of salaries and wages above referred

to in comparison with the salaries and wages in effect immediately prior to May 1st, 1927, for the various classifications of employees in Winnipeg Telephone service. Records regularly kept by the Commission regarding the troubles experienced in Winnipeg were displayed and explained by the Superintendent in charge of Telephone Plant. A full stenographic record of the hearings was made and was considered by The Board of Arbitration.

The evidence included records and official statements regarding the value to the Telephone System of the work done by five men also classed in the 1927 schedule as "Combination Troublemens," as compared with the work of the nine who protested against the new 1927-28 schedule. In that schedule the wages of the five have been increased from 89 cents per hour to 92 cents per hour, the same wage as fixed by the Commissioner for the nine. The records of the nine, and of three of the five men, covered the months of April and August, 1927, which months were acknowledged by both parties to the dispute to be properly typical months as to troubles upon the Winnipeg system.

From the evidence submitted it was plain that each of the *nine* men had reached the classification of "Combination Troublemens" after a major experience in outside work, although some had had installation and instrument experience. It was also plain that each of the *five* men had reached that classification after a major experience on switchboard and instrument work in station and private branch exchanges. Several men of both groups had been employed by the System for many years.

It was also shown that, since the substitution of the automatic exchange system for the earlier manual system, and since the street work had been mostly rebuilt, substituting pairs of insulated wires inside lead sheathed cables for open wires on insulators mounted on poles, the major number of Winnipeg troubles which require the attention of these men appear about subscribers' services and "drops" leading thereto, and within the exchange buildings. Relatively very little work appears for which the use of linemen's spurs are needed, although all troublemen climb stepped poles and it is on such that most of the simpler outdoor troubles appear, and such as do not require the services of an equipped gang of men.

Of the April and August troubles attended to by the twelve men listed on the return furnished, 4,469 cases of "inside" and 1,040 cases of "outside" troubles appear; of the attention to "outside" troubles there was shown no greater efficiency on the part of the *nine* men recruited from "outside" staff than on the part

of the three (of *five*) men recruited from "inside" staff.

Study of the schedules of pay of all classes of Winnipeg Telephone employees shows that "linemen," i.e., those who work *outdoors* on the construction and maintenance of lines, are less highly paid than are "installers," "switchmen" or "inspectors," all of whom are regularly engaged upon *inside* telephone construction and maintenance. This is true of the 1926-27 as of the 1927-28 schedule. Superior qualification as pole climbers, or greater experience on open wire and outdoor work is therefore no gauge of a man's greater value to The System, but rather does it show that the inside experience is more valuable.

After full and careful consideration of all the evidence and after weighing the arguments of both parties to the dispute, this Board has decided that the relative position of Combination Troublemans as placed in the Telephone Commission's wage schedule is correct. But, in view of the long and loyal service rendered to The Commission by the nine men, the Board regret exceedingly that, in order that the pay schedule should be properly balanced, it seemed necessary to reduce the rate of pay of the nine men from 94 cents to 92 cents per hour; it is the judgment of this Board that the rate applicable to all Combination Troublemens should be increased to 93 cents per hour, as this would not appear to affect the relative balance of the schedule; this change shall be effective from May 1st, 1927.

(Signed) ROBERT JACOB,
Chairman,

W. G. CHACE,
J. G. HUTCHISON.

WINNIPEG, MAN., March 21, 1928.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the 45th General Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island on March 24 expressed satisfaction with the arrangement made last year under which the Dominion Government agreed to include many branches of agricultural activities under the head of technical education, with the result that the province would receive a larger share in the federal grant for this purpose. The Speech further said: "My Government has made arrangements with the Department of Fisheries at Ottawa, whereby our fishermen will be able to take a course of instruction, practically free of charge, in the preparation of dried, pickled and boneless fish, in the construction and operation of motor engines for boats, in navigation, and in the co-operative marketing of fish."

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

SIX new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This board was established by a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway labour organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Order of Telegraphers, and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1928, and in previous issues. The third report of the proceedings of the Board covering the decisions rendered from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927, was issued as a supplement to the issue of November, 1927. The new decisions were as follows:—

Case No. 316.—Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company and Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees

The employees claimed that certain increases in rates which the company was willing to concede as from July 1, 1927, should be made retroactive to March 16, 1927. They stated that their organization had requested wage increases on June 10 for employees on the main line, an agreement having been reached which was retroactive to March 16 for monthly-rated, and to June 1 for hourly-rated staff. It was further claimed that agreements on the mainland had always been held to apply to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. The company denied that there had been any promise or agreement that the rates or rules would be made retroactive. The claim of the employees was not sustained by the Board.

Case No. 317.—Canadian National Railways, Western Region, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen

A controversy arose as to the compensation of switch crews used to handle water cars

between Edmonton South Yard and a point over 8 miles distant. The employees contended that these men should have been paid at road rates, and were not under yard rates or conditions. They relied on Article 1 of their agreement governing yard service which fixes the working limits for switch engines at 8 miles from yard office, but includes in these limits legitimate switching in the working limits the "greater district" of certain towns. The company denied that there had been violation of Article 1. They stated that the water supply at a public institution situated 8 miles and 317 feet from the city had given out, and it was necessary to furnish water temporarily. Under the circumstances the Board did not sustain the claim of the employees.

Case No. 318.—Canadian National Railways, Western Region, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen

An engineer and fireman having completed work-train service were required to perform freight service. They claimed that they were entitled to compensation for a new working day for the latter service. The company contended the case was governed by Clause "G," Article 3 and Clause "I" and Article 2 of the schedules, providing that where there is a combination of runs the engineer or firemen are to be paid "the highest rate per day or trip from initial point to destination per class of work performed," and that employees "taken off trains between terminals for work-train service, and afterwards continuing their original trip, will be paid at work-train rates for the time engine was taken off until trip continued, such time to be deducted when computing overtime." The Board decided that the proper basis of payment was at through freight rates and conditions governing such service.

Case No. 319.—Canadian National Railways, Central Region, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

A controversy arose as to the calling of the engine crew of a mixed train in advance of their regular leaving time to perform switching service, such time being used to make up

a minimum day and paid for on an hourly basis. The employees cited Article 29, 30 and 7, Clause (d) of the schedule, providing that men assigned to regular runs or yard service are not to be considered on duty from the time they are relieved at the roundhouse until required for their regular run or shifts; that they are to be called two hours before train departure; and that initial terminal delay is to be paid on the minute basis. They stated that this crew was often required to switch for as long as four hours before departing on their trip, and contended that if this time could be used for making up a short day, the time and one-half rate should be paid after eight hours on duty. On the other hand, the management contended that under Article 7, Clause (d) initial terminal delay payments would be used to make up a minimum day, claiming that this provision includes switching or any other cause delaying departure. Clause (f) of the same article, it was pointed out, permits of roadmen being used for yard-switching at terminals where no switch engines are on duty. In regard to the claim for time and one-half rates for overtime, the management stated that in consideration of the company agreeing to segregate all terminal time from road time, it was agreed that all terminal time would be paid for at *pro rata* rates. The claim of the employees was not sustained by the Board.

Case No. 320.—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

This case involved the question of the seniority rights of a certain dispatcher, a difficulty having resulted from various existing methods of determining seniority. The seniority standing of the employee being the result of an agreement between the then accredited representatives of both parties, the Board found itself without jurisdiction to amend it. The Board however recommended, in view of the fact that the telegraphers' schedules had been consolidated, that the company and the labour organization should confer and eliminate from the seniority list of dispatchers any fictitious dates that might be in effect.

Case No. 321.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region), and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A dispatcher at Calgary was discharged following his refusal to permit a snow plow extra to run on an open line without due protection. The employees contended that there was no justification for his dismissal and asked for his reinstatement with pay for all time lost. The company contended that the offence was the culmination of generally unsatisfactory service. Under all the circumstances as presented the Board sustained the claim of the employees to the extent of reinstatement, but without pay for time lost.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

REPORTS have been received of nine cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2.

This Board was established towards the end of 1925 for the purpose of adjusting disputes arising between the management of the railways and the clerks and certain other office and station employees. The classes of employees coming under the Board are those given in the schedule of rules governing these classes which is contained in the existing agreement between the railways and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Board of Adjustment No. 2 is composed of the following members:—

Representing the railways.—Messrs. H. Morton, Moncton, George Turvey, Toronto, J. M. Grieve, Toronto, Ontario.

Representing the employees.—Messrs. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ontario, M. M. Maclean,

Ottawa; N. L. Preston, Winnipeg, Manitoba; and C. H. Minchin, Calgary, Alberta.

An outline of earlier cases dealt with by the Board was given in the December, 1927, issue of this GAZETTE, and in previous issues.

Case No. 26.—Operating Department—western region.

The employees in the freight sheds at Saskatoon formerly worked regular hours (exclusive of overtime) from 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. for five days per week, and from 7.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. About October 1, 1927, the Railways changed the starting hours of some of these employees to 9.30, working hours to continue until 7 p.m. (excluding overtime). The employees, contended that this change was made for the purpose of absorbing overtime, contrary to Article 7 of their agreement, which prohibits such practice, and that it was carried out without due notice; and they asked for

the restoration of the former hours. The Board did not sustain the employees' contention that the management had not the right to set the starting time of employees, but at the same time they suggested that the management should give further careful consideration to the situation, and confer with representatives of the employees in regard to the subject of this grievance.

Case No. 28.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department.

A sleeping car run was re-established on certain trains between Halifax, N.S., and Saint John, N.B. The employees contended that in accordance with Article 4, Rule "B" of the schedule of rules for employees in sleeping, dining and parlour car service, the employees' general committee should have been consulted, and that sleeping car conductors should have been placed on the run, as had been the practice formerly. The employees referred to the decision of the Board in Case No. 6, dealing with this question (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1926, page 230), when the Board sustained the contention of the employees. The Management, on the other side, stated that a conductors' committee had been informed of the proposed run of sleeping cars without conductors, and that there had been no violation of Article 4, as alleged by the employees. The management claimed moreover that sleeping car porters in charge had been used formerly in this service, and that the use of sleeping car conductors was in the nature of a supplementary or super-service to that given by the porters.

The Board was unable to reach a decision in this case, and it was therefore referred to a special arbitrator under the terms of the agreement constituting the Board.

Mr. E. McG. Quirk, of Montreal, who was chosen as arbitrator, maintained the contention of the employees that changes of the kind in question should be made only in accordance with Article 4, Rule "B," mentioned above.

Case No. 29.—Operating Department—Atlantic region.

A clerk in the freight office at Campbellton was given leave of absence on account of sickness, and another clerk was appointed as substitute, receiving the same rate of pay as the absent employee. A third clerk in turn took over the duties of the substitute, but was paid at a lower rate than had been paid to the man whose work he performed. The third clerk claimed that he should be paid the difference in rate for the time he

filled the temporary position, in accordance with Article 11, Rule "B" of the schedule for clerks and other classes of employees. The Board found that the evidence failed to show that he had performed the duties of the more highly rated position, and therefore denied the employee's claim.

Case No. 30.—Operating Department—Atlantic region.

The parties in this case appeared before the Board, and after conferring consented to withdraw it, the Board approving this action. The case concerned the seniority rights of an old employee who had been transferred to another position.

Case No. 32.—Operating Department—Atlantic region.

A female stenographer employed in a freight office started at a rate of \$70, the second year apprentice rate, and was advanced to \$87.50 after one year. The employees contended that the employee was an experienced stenographer when she entered the service of the Railways, that she should have started with the maximum rate for apprentice clerks, namely \$87.50, and that she should now receive an increase to \$106, the rate for her position under the new schedule. The management claimed that due consideration had been given to the employee's former experience, and that she had therefore been started at the second year rate for apprentice clerks. The Board sustained the claim of the employees that the rate for this position be increased to the schedule rate for her position.

Case No. 33.—Operating Department—Atlantic region.

Four freight truckers were laid off for four or five hours owing to lack of work. Under Article 3 Rule "K" of their agreement, providing that when a reduction in forces takes place the senior employees with sufficient ability to perform the work shall be retained, they claimed that they should have been retained, and that four junior baggage porters who were retained on service should have been laid off. The management contended that there was no violation of the schedule, and that as the men were laid off for only half a day it was not practical or in the interest of the work to allow them to displace baggage porters. The Board denied the claim of the employees in view of the reduction in staff being so temporary that it would not justify the disorganization of the baggage room that would have resulted from following strict seniority.

Case No. 35.—Operating Department— western region.

A female employee who had occupied the position of bridge and building master's clerk for over eight years was changed to another position at a lower rate of wages. The employees claimed that her demotion was due to her sex and was contrary to Article 1, Rule "B" of the schedule, no question having been raised as to her capabilities. The management contended that the services of this employee having been found unsatisfactory she was given a trial in other offices, but failed to reach the standard of work required. Oral evidence was heard, the Board finally deciding that the employee be given another trial as bridge and building master's clerk, as it had not been conclusively shown that she had been incompetent.

Case No. 36.—Accounting Department— Headquarters.

This case involved the same question as Case No. 15 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926, page 646) and Case No. 23 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1927, page 1294).

The position of rate clerk in the office of the Auditor of Passenger Accounts was filled by a junior applicant, when, in the employees'

opinion, a senior qualified applicant should have been appointed. They cited Article 3 of the General Schedule which lays down the principle that promotion should be governed by seniority in the service rather than service in any grade. Moreover in this case the senior applicant had been temporarily assigned to the position and had performed the duties satisfactorily for seven months. The company contended that there had been a special agreement clearly defining the basis of "grade to grade" promotion. The Board decided as in the earlier cases that the senior qualified applicant of the office as a whole should be awarded the position in question.

Case No. 37.—Accounting Department— Headquarters.

This case was similar to Case No. 36. A position in the Auditor of Passenger Accounts' Office was awarded to a male applicant of lower seniority than a female employee who also applied for the appointment. The management, as in the preceding case, contended that the appointment was made on the basis of "grade to grade" promotion, under a special agreement, but here also the Board decided that the senior qualified applicant of the Auditor of Passenger Accounts' Office should be awarded the position.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1928

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during March was eleven as compared with seven the preceding month. The time loss for the month was less than during March, 1927, being 6,105 working days as compared with 7,248 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
March 1928.....	11	773	6,105
Feb. 1928.....	7	232	5,103
March 1927.....	10	543	7,248

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Six disputes, involving 146 workpeople, were carried over from February, including one dispute as to which information was not received until March, and excluding one dispute which had terminated by the end of February, which information was not received in time for inclusion in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March. None of these disputes terminated during the month, but of the five disputes commencing during March, four had terminated by the end of the month. At the end of March, therefore, there were on record seven strikes and lockouts, as follows: bakers, Montreal, P.Q.; two disputes involving men's clothing factory workers at Montreal, P.Q.; cap factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; upholsterers, Toronto, Ont.; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.; and asbestos and insulation workers at Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph,

nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely, ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., June 20, 1926; electrotypers at Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; plumbers at Windsor,

Ont., April 5, 1927; blacksmiths, etc., at Saskatoon, Sask., May 17, 1927; and sheet metal workers at Montreal, P.Q., September 1, 1927.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month three were against a reduction in wages, one for an increase in wages and one against the discharge of employees. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during March

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1928

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts occurring prior to March, 1928.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.....	73	975	Commenced May 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Underminated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	10	270	Alleged lockout, commenced Nov. 8, 1927; union conditions as to overtime. Underminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	10	270	Commenced Dec. 23, 1927; renewal of previous dispute re union wages and working conditions. Underminated.
Cap factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	8	216	Commenced Jan. 17, 1928, against reduction in wages. Underminated.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>			
Stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q....	40	1,080	Commenced June 10, 1927, for increase in wages. Underminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Asbestos and insulation workers, Toronto, Ont.....	5	135	Commenced Feb. 6, 1928, for increase in wages. Underminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts occurring during March, 1928.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Boots and Shoes (other than rubber and felt)—</i>			
Boot factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	42	84	Commenced Mar. 26, 1928, against reduction in wages. Terminated Mar. 28, 1928, in favour of employer.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Men's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	25	15	Commenced Mar. 5, 1928, against discharge of employees. Terminated Mar. 22, 1928. Indefinite.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Upholsterers, Toronto, Ont....	50	300	Commenced Mar. 26, 1928, against reduction in wages. Underminated.
<i>Other Metal Products—</i>			
Automobile factory workers, Oshawa, Ont.....	450	2,700	Commenced Mar. 24, 1928, against reduction in piece rates. Terminated Mar. 31, 1928. Indefinite.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Building labourers, Corbyville, Ont.....	60	60	Commenced Mar. 16, 1928, for increase in wages. Terminated Mar. 17, 1928, in favour of employer.

two were in favour of the employer and in the other two the results are recorded as indefinite.

Further information received in the Department regarding the dispute involving coal miners at River Hebert, N.S., reported in the *MARCH LABOUR GAZETTE* as unterminated at the end of February, reveals that the mine had been abandoned by the end of February and the dispute consequently is recorded terminated by the beginning of March.

It has been reported in the press that steel erectors employed on the construction of a building at Leaside, Ont., ceased work on January 29, demanding an increase in wages. It appears that this occurred when work ceased for the noon hour and that work was resumed as usual at one o'clock on the understanding that there would be further negotiations as to wages. Accordingly there was no time loss.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

CAP FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On January 17 a number of employees in a cap factory ceased work when negotiations for a renewal of the agreement between the union and the employer broke down because the union refused to agree to a reduction in rates of wages for certain employees. The employer replaced the strikers, but at the end of March the union had not called off the dispute and was paying strike benefits to the members involved.

BOOT FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Employees in a boot factory ceased work on March 26 against a reduction in piece rates. On March 28 the employees agreed to return to work at the reduced wages, some to be employed immediately and others when required by the employer.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A certain number of employees in a men's clothing factory in Toronto ceased work on March 5 when five employees were discharged by the employer in accordance with the agreement with the union as these employees had been suspended from membership, and the agreement provided that only members of the union could work in the establishment. The strikers were replaced by members of the union in good standing. On March 22 the union members affected by this action were reported to have reached a settlement of their dispute with the union and declared the dispute terminated.

UPHOLSTERERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in two furniture factories went on strike on March 26, 1928, against a proposed reduction in wages, demanding also recognition of their union and a closed shop in both factories. Several conferences were held between the employers and representatives of the workers but at the end of March the dispute was still unterminated. Two pickets were reported to have been arrested on a charge of intimidation.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY WORKERS, OSHAWA, ONT.—Employees in the trimming department of an automobile manufacturing establishment ceased work on March 24, a new scale of piece-rates having been adopted in connection with changes in methods of production which the employees alleged were 30 to 40 per cent lower than those previously in force, and which the employer claimed under the new system would yield as large daily earnings as before. Certain other employees ceased work in sympathy with the trimmers, bringing the number up to 450, and as the factory operations were held up by this action the remaining employees in the establishment were indirectly involved in the dispute, about 1,500 in number. At the request of the employees the Minister of Labour sent the Chief Conciliation Officer of the department to bring the parties together, and on March 30 the Minister himself reached Oshawa. The parties concerned agreed to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the management agreeing to pay the rates in force before the reduction pending the report of the board and agreeing to the return of all employees to their former positions.

BUILDING LABOURERS, CORBYVILLE, ONT.—On March 16 employees on a building ceased work demanding 40 cents per hour instead of 30 cents. On the following day a number of them returned to work at 30 cents per hour. In connection with picketing two of the pickets were arrested for assault and sentenced, one to fifteen days and the other to ten days in the county jail.

The British House of Commons, on March 23, by a vote of 154 to 127, rejected a motion supported by the Labour and Liberal parties, to repeal the Coal Mines Act of 1926 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1926, page 747), which increased the working day in the mines from seven to eight hours per day.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1928, in the review of *Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1927*. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported as beginning in February was 33, and 13 disputes which began previously were still in progress during the month. In all, about 13,200 workpeople were involved in all disputes in progress, and the time loss was 107,000 working days.

Of the 33 disputes beginning in February, 13 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 9 on other wages questions, 6 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 in sympathy with workpeople involved in other disputes and 2 on other questions.

Settlements were effected in 26 disputes, of which 2 were in favour of the workpeople, 16 in favour of employers, 8 ended in compromise, and in 2 other cases, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The principal dispute during February was one which involved about 5,600 colliery workpeople at South Shields. On February 13, about 2,000 workpeople became involved owing to the refusal of the coal producers and putters to give individual undertakings to refrain from restriction of output, and from the same day and until February 18, about 3,600 other workpeople became involved in sympathy. The dispute was settled on February 23, when employers accepted the undertaking given by trade union representatives on behalf of their members.

Finland

During January, 6 disputes were in progress, involving 9 employers and 552 workers.

Netherlands

The number of disputes beginning in January was 19, involving 624 workpeople, as compared with 18 in December involving 632 workpeople.

Switzerland

The number of strikes and lockouts which terminated during the year 1927 was 26, involving 328 establishments and 2,058 workers. The approximate time loss was 34,160 working days.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in January was 29, and the number in effect at the end of that month was 59. The number of workers involved in disputes beginning in the month was 17,148, and 82,809 were involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month. The number of man-days lost during the month was 2,123,881.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—The investigation of conditions in the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce continued during March. A sub-committee investigated conditions on the field and reported the distressing living conditions of the union miners and violations of law and order in these districts. Leading operators and investors were called upon for information with a view to reorganizing the whole industry, but no definite plans had been made at the end of the month. It was reported that many of the mines in Illinois and the Southwest field which were operating under a temporary agreement continuing the Jacksonville scale until April 1, closed on that date when operators refused to renew the agreement and the miners refused to accept a lower scale. It was estimated that about 100,000 miners were thereby thrown out of employment at the beginning of April in these states.

Australia

During the third quarter of 1927, 150 disputes were reported, involving 157 establishments and 62,169 workpeople. The number of working days lost was 401,656, and the estimated loss in wages £356,512.

UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS AND INVALIDITY INSURANCE

A RESOLUTION, introduced by Mr. A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg North) in the terms following, was adopted by the House of Commons on March 21:—

That in the opinion of this House, the Committee on Industrial and International Relations be authorized to investigate and report on insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity.

The Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, on behalf of the Government, intimated that the Government was favourable to the adoption of this resolution in order that the Committee on International and Industrial Relations might be empowered to investigate the subject of insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity in all its bearings.

The Committee held its first session on March 29 under the chairmanship of Mr. C. R. McIntosh. Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour was called as the first witness and furnished the Committee with statements indicating the attention which was being given to these subjects in Canada and other countries. The members of the Committee were also furnished with copies of memoranda of information on unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance which had been prepared in the Department of Labour.

The Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour referred to the assistance which had been given through the Dominion Government to the establishment of the Employment Service of Canada in 1918 and since, comprising at present sixty-four public employment offices situated in industrial centres from coast to coast. Mention was made also of the financial assistance which had been granted by the Federal authorities towards the relief of unemployment in the emergent conditions following the war. The witness also furnished the Committee with copies of a Recommendation which had been adopted by the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) in Washington in 1919 on the subject of unemployment, in which the following reference occurred to unemployment insurance:—

The General Conference recommends that each member of the International Labour

Organization establish an effective system of unemployment insurance, either through a Government system or through a system of Government subventions to associations whose rules provide for the payment of benefits to their unemployed members.

Passing to the subject of insurance against sickness and invalidity, the witness referred to two Draft Conventions and a Recommendation on these subjects which had been passed at the last session of the International Labour Conference and also to two reports which had been issued by the International Labour Office within the past few weeks entitled respectively "Compulsory Sickness Insurance—A Comparative Analysis of National Laws and Statistics" and "Voluntary Sickness Insurance—A Collection of National Studies, Laws and Statistics." The Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour dealt briefly with various systems of insurance against sickness and invalidity which have been established in other countries and outlined also the methods of voluntary sickness insurance and benefits which have been developed in Canada.

Summaries are included in the present article of the memoranda of information which have been compiled in the Department of Labour concerning unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance and which were distributed to members of the Committee on Industrial and International Relations.

Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour, appeared also as a witness before the Committee and was examined in relation to the operation of the Employment Service of Canada. He stated that the number of placements made through the Employment Service average 420,000 yearly. As respects available statistics of employment and unemployment, the witness stated that reports are received monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from upwards of 6,000 employees in Canada on the state of employment in their respective establishments and that employment returns are also obtained monthly from over 1,500 local trade unions showing the number and proportion of their membership who are unemployed.

Unemployment Insurance

In a memorandum of information on the subject of unemployment insurance which has been compiled in the Department of Labour and distributed to the Committee of the House of Commons on Industrial and International Relations, it is pointed out that insurance against unemployment was first

provided by trade unions for their members, and out-of-work benefits are now paid by larger unions in nearly all industrial countries. The British trade unions have developed this feature of their organizations to such an extent that this form of insurance is probably more common in Great Britain than

in any other country. The labour organizations paying out-of-work benefits are, however, made up of skilled craftsmen, and represent only a small percentage of the workers in any country. In the newer industrial countries such as the United States and Canada, only a few of the larger unions provide benefits during unemployment. In Canada the total amount paid in out-of-work benefits in 1927 was \$13,703.

Another form of insurance against unemployment is that provided by large employers in all parts of the world for their own employees. Firms in Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and the United States have established unemployment funds of their own. One of the best known examples of this type of insurance is that provided by Messrs. Rowntree & Company, York, England.

The schemes of unemployment insurance, other than voluntary plans, adopted by trade unions or by employers, which are at present in force in various countries fall into two main classes:—

(1) The plan of insurance generally known as the "Ghent System" because it was first successfully organized in that city. The underlying principle of this system is that of giving government assistance to trade union unemployment funds. The contribution is sometimes made by a local, sometimes by the central authority, and sometimes by both local and central authorities, while employers make no direct contribution to the funds.

(2) Compulsory unemployment insurance of workers. A system of this type usually involves contributions from employers, workers and the state.

The Ghent System.—The system of subsidizing trade union unemployment funds is in operation in the following countries: Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland.

Compulsory Unemployment Insurance

Compulsory unemployment insurance schemes are in operation in Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, Poland, Queensland, Russia and Switzerland.

Compulsory unemployment insurance schemes have been proposed in Belgium, Chili and the Argentine, and in several of the American States:

The British Act of 1920 marked a further development in the field of unemployment insurance by providing means whereby insurance by industry might be substituted for insurance by the state. The Act enables industries to contract out of the general scheme

and set up schemes of their own. These schemes must cover all persons employed in the industry either throughout the country or over some definite area, must provide benefits which are, on the whole, not less favourable than those provided under the general scheme, and must be administered by a joint body of employers and workers in industry specially set up for this purpose. The state contribution to a special scheme is limited to an amount not exceeding three-tenths of the contribution which the state would have made if the members had remained under the general scheme. Two industries have taken advantage of this provision, namely, the insurance industry and the banking industry. By an amendment of 1924 no further special schemes will be permitted until one year from the date when the Unemployment Fund again becomes solvent.

The memorandum of the Department of Labour contains a summary by countries of the various schemes of unemployment insurance which are in effect in the following countries: Australia (New South Wales and Queensland), Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States.

The memorandum deals in a subsequent section with the systems of compulsory unemployment insurance which are in effect in Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, Poland, Queensland (Australia), Russia and the following states of the United States of America: Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Germany.—The German system of unemployment insurance which is in effect at present is based on a law which was enacted in July, 1927, and which came into force on October 1, 1927. This measure abrogates all previous provisions concerning the relief of unemployment and co-ordinates the new system of insurance closely with the work of the public employment exchanges. All workers subject to compulsory sickness insurance are insured against unemployment. Among the workers excluded from benefits are workers in agriculture and forestry who possess or work sufficient land to supply the essential requirements of their families, or are employed in coastal fishing, or as sharesmen, apprentices, manual workers with annual incomes exceeding 3,600 marks, and employees earning more than 6,000 marks per annum. The latter class may insure voluntarily. An employer who has set up a system of unemployment insurance which is more favourable to his workers than that provided by the Act

may demand exemption for them. The cost of unemployment insurance is met by equal contribution from employers and insured persons, except in the case of those who insure voluntarily, who bear the cost themselves. Employers' and workers' contributions together may not exceed three per cent of the basic wage. Insured persons are grouped for purposes of benefits in eleven wage classes according to weekly wages, varying from ten to sixty Reichsmarks. The benefit consists of a main allowance which accrues to the insured himself and a supplementary allowance payable in respect to dependants, if any. The former is paid as a fixed percentage of the basic wage, varying from seventy-five per cent in the last class to thirty-five per cent in the higher classes. The family allowance is five per cent of the basic wage for each dependant. Benefits are normally payable for twenty-six weeks in twelve months, but in exceptional cases the time may be extended to thirty-nine weeks. During prolonged periods when the labour market is particularly unfavourable, emergency benefit may be granted by the Federal minister of Labour to persons who have exhausted their claim to ordinary benefit or have been unable to fulfil the prescribed conditions. The payment of such emergency benefit may be restricted to certain districts or trades. In order to be entitled to an allowance, the unemployed person must be capable and desirous of working and have been insured for twenty-six weeks during the year preceding his application.

Great Britain.—The National Insurance Act of 1911 of Great Britain introduced compulsory unemployment insurance for workers in the shipbuilding, engineering, and construction industries. The scheme was extended during the War to workers in a number of war industries, and in 1920 a new Act was passed applying compulsory unemployment insurance to practically all classes of workers, with the exception of agricultural workers and domestic servants. The Act of 1920 has been amended in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

In 1925 a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Blanesburgh was appointed "to consider in the light of experience gained in the work of the unemployment scheme what changes in the scheme, if any, ought to be made." The committee included in its membership representatives of the worker and employer interests and of the specialized thought which had grown out of the administration of the system during the preceding year. The report of the committee was unani-

mous. It found that in all quarters there was a general agreement that the risk of unemployment should be insured. "Nobody has suggested to us", it stated, "that the principle of unemployment insurance should be abandoned. It has been recognized by all who have appeared before us, and we ourselves share the view, that an unemployment insurance scheme must now be regarded as a permanent feature of our code of social legislation." The committee dealt in its report with the allegations that the existing system of unemployment insurance was subject to widespread abuse. The conclusion reached was that although cases of abuse are relatively few, the tendencies to abuse are latent in all compulsory schemes of unemployment insurance and that "no system can claim to be completely satisfactory which does not by its corrective provisions succeed in neutralizing these tendencies." The committee laid down the principal conditions with which a contributory scheme must comply as follows:

(1) The worker's contribution must be moderate in amount. It should never normally exceed 5d. a week, and, supplemented by the contribution of his employer and the State, should secure him an insurance sufficient in the great majority of cases to save him, during inevitable unemployment, from recourse to public assistance.

(2) The scheme must not, by the extent of benefit promised, tempt the insured contributor to improvidence when in receipt of good pay.

(3) It should provide benefits definitely less in amount than the general labourer's rate of wage, so that there may be no temptation to prefer benefit to work.

(4) It must not interfere unduly with the mobility of labour in this country.

(5) It must not deter from emigration those who would be benefited by a life overseas.

(6) Subject to these conditions, the scheme should be made as attractive in its benefits to the insured contributor as, on a strictly actuarial basis, it is possible to make it.

An Act embodying many of the recommendations of the Blanesburgh Committee report was adopted by the British Parliament in December, 1927. Under its provisions certain revisions were made in the scale of benefits. A number of changes were made in other features of the law based on the experience gained in its administration.

Sickness Insurance in Canada

There is no legislation in existence in Canada establishing compulsory sickness insurance, except in respect of certain specified industrial diseases for which compensation is granted under the Workmen's Compensation laws of all the provinces in the same manner as accident disabilities. Voluntary sickness insurance and benefits, however, have been developed to a very considerable extent. A number of different agencies are utilized to this end, including the sickness and invalidity benefits which have been granted within recent years under ordinary life insurance policies; sickness insurance policies issued by insurance companies, commonly in conjunction with accident insurance; fraternal benefit insurance; sickness benefit schemes which have been introduced in many industrial and commercial establishments for the assistance of those employed therein; and sickness benefit features of trade unionism established in connection with many of the larger labour organizations.

Disability Benefits under Life Insurance Policies

Of the aggregate amount of life insurance policies in force with Canadian insurance companies at the beginning of 1927, totalling \$4,299,067,931, thirty-three per cent or a total amount of \$1,424,408,872, of this insurance carries disability benefits, three-quarters of which amount is in force within the boundaries of Canada. In addition thereto, life insurance policies written by foreign companies in Canada to an amount of \$549,705,385 provide like protective benefits for the policy holders. The aggregate amount of life insurance in effect in Canada containing disability benefits is, therefore, approximately one and a half billion dollars. In cases of accident or illness resulting in disability, the payment of premiums under these policies ceases and monthly benefits are granted of approximately \$10.00 per month per \$1,000 of insurance, with continuing payments at this rate in the event of permanent total disability. Moreover, under the liberal interpretation which is now established of total disability, cases of invalidity extending beyond ninety days are generally assumed to involve permanent disablement. The sickness and accident features of life insurance policies are not subject to cancellation as long as the policy is kept in force, and extend to all classes of disability occurring up to the age of 60 years, and in some cases beyond.

Sickness and Accident Insurance by Commercial Companies

Forty-nine insurance companies in Canada issue policies providing for the payment of benefits in cases of sickness. Forty-six insurance companies are engaged in the business of accident insurance. The following statement deals with the operations of these companies:—

	Premiums	Losses Incurred
Personal Accident.. . . .	\$2,967,013	\$1,308,887
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation.. . . .		2,320,714
Combined Accident and Sickness.. . . .	1,579,965	884,784
Sickness.. . . .	1,660,407	902,247

Sickness Insurance by Fraternal Benefit Societies

Apart from the benefits provided by insurance companies in cases of disability under sickness and accident policies, are the benefits granted by fraternal societies to their members. Some of these societies operate under federal authority and others under the authority of certain of the provinces. No complete compilation has been made of the operations of the provincial societies, but a memorandum was prepared by the Federal Department of Insurance for the International Labour Office in regard to sickness insurance carried on by fraternal benefit societies operating under Dominion jurisdiction. In this memorandum it was pointed out that many of the fraternal benefit societies grant only life insurance benefits, and that in general where insurance against sickness and disability is included, these are secondary to the life insurance features. They are secondary in the sense that to be an insured member at all one must take the life insurance or mortuary benefits but may or may not take the other benefits; secondary also in financial importance. The memorandum showed that at December 31, 1925, there were six Canadian societies and six foreign societies in Canada granting sickness benefits, the former having a membership of 82,697, and the latter 5,231. One foreign society grants accident benefits only, along the same general lines as commercial accident companies. The members are drawn from the ranks of commercial travellers. As at December 31, 1925, the number of members

of this society in Canada was 3,926 and the amount of insurance in force \$19,630,000.

Some societies limit, or practically limit, membership to men; others admit women and men with equal freedom; while others limit membership to women only. Some societies limit membership to persons who are also members of an occupational organization, as commercial travellers, or expressmen; others to persons who are members of a fraternal order; still others limit membership to persons of one race (which may also imply religion) or of one religion. One society limits membership to deaf-mutes.

The average rate of contribution per member in 1925 was given as \$5.97 with a total contribution of \$561,913 for sickness insurance.

With regard to sickness benefits granted, the most usual benefit is \$5 per week; some societies also grant a double benefit of \$10 per week. The first week is generally excluded, but in one society if the sickness lasts for one week, benefit is paid for the full week. Another society gives a reduced benefit of \$3 for the first two weeks; \$5 thereafter. Payment of benefit is limited to 12, 15 or 20 weeks in any year; three societies fix a maximum for the whole of life, as for example, \$400 for a \$5 benefit.

The total amount of sickness benefits paid in Canada in 1926 was \$494,252.

The total assets of all societies as at December 31, 1926, as given by the Federal Department of Insurance, were: Canadian societies, \$65,575,215; foreign societies (assets in Canada) \$1,956,915.

Mutual Benefit Funds in Industry

An outline of systems existing in industries and businesses in Canada was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1926. The Department of Labour in 1926 sent out a questionnaire to about 150 Canadian firms which were known to have some form of sickness insurance in effect for the benefit of their employees, and the replies gave full particulars of the various systems. The insurance generally covers all classes of permanent employees, but in some cases the executive staffs, office employees and foremen are excluded or placed in a separate class. The required period of service with the company varies from three months to two years. The risks covered include all sickness or accidents lasting over one week, not compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and not occasioned by strong drink or immoral conduct or participation in sports. Exception is usually made in cases of illness arising from chronic

ailments from which employees may have been suffering before entering company's employ. Many firms have adopted schemes of group insurance, by arrangement with insurance companies, which include sickness benefits. In such cases the sick benefits are paid by the insurance companies.

In a number of cases the entire cost of sickness insurance is borne by the employing firm, and in many cases jointly by the employer and the employees, but more generally it appears to be supported by the employees alone. In the latter case, the rate of employees' contributions is usually on a sliding scale based on wages and ranging from 20 cents a month up to \$1. The total amount contributed annually by employees varies from a few hundred dollars in the case of the smaller firms up to over \$25,000. Sometimes a certain percentage of the monthly due collections is added by the firm, or the firm may make a contribution of a lump sum annually to restore the fund to its original amount or to take care of any deficit. In a great many cases the employing firm merely furnishes the machinery for operating the club. The returns indicate that the total amounts contributed by the employing firms range from a few hundred dollars in the case of the small companies, to \$12,000 in the case of a large lumber company, \$17,000 in the case of a large electrical concern, \$45,000 in that of a large insurance company, and \$160,000 in that of the principal telephone company.

Sickness benefits under plans adopted by representative Canadian firms are apparently graded generally according to salaries and also according to scale of contributions. Payments are not usually made for more than twenty-six weeks, but in individual cases are continued up to one year. There are also individual cases in which benefits are restricted to shorter periods. The benefits take the form of money payments, medical treatment, drugs, etc. In a great many cases, however, drugs are not supplied.

The employees in many cases are free to choose their own medical assistance. The company pays the doctor's fees, often having a yearly contract with a doctor, and paying so much a month per employee, in return for which the employees are guaranteed free medical attendance for themselves and often for their families, except in cases of major operations and confinements. The affairs of the benefit fund are usually managed by a board of trustees, elected annually, composed of officials of the company and representatives of the employees, who are responsible for financial stability.

The existing schemes of sickness insurance have resulted in a general improvement in health conditions among the employees, who by this means are relieved of anxiety in cases of sickness in their family, and receive prompt medical attention for themselves and their dependents. Most of the schemes, moreover, provide for a special health service in the form of pamphlets, lectures, and free physical examinations.

Sickness Benefits provided by Trades Unions

One phase of trade unionism which is extending from year to year is that connected with the payment of benefits in cases of sickness and death. The funds to meet these payments are raised by a per capita tax on the membership, a portion of the proceeds of this tax being placed to the credit of the beneficiary funds.

Of the eighty-nine international organizations operating in Canada, twenty-two provide benefits in cases of sickness and accidents through their international headquarters. Many of the remaining organizations having Canadian affiliations have benefit features, the administration of which is under the control of the local branches. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that many local unions existed independently prior to their affiliations with the international "central" and some of these "locals" provided for death, sick and other benefits for which a fund has been created. In this manner the benefit features have often become identical with the local branches and their jurisdiction has been recognized.

In the statements given below, reference is made separately to the benefits paid to labour organizations from their international headquarters and from the local unions. Unfortunately the statement as to the payments made from international headquarters is not complete as no separate account is kept of disbursement or sick benefits in Canada and the United States in the case of some unions.

Reports received in the Department of Labour from 13 of the international unions

operating in Canada, with headquarters in the United States, indicated that these bodies have disbursed to their members in Canada for various sickness benefits a total of \$34,063 during the last fiscal year, as follows:—

SICKNESS BENEFITS PAID BY INTERNATIONAL UNIONS IN CANADA

Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	\$ 1,538 12
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.. . . .	6,584 00
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union..	5,020 90*
Cigar Makers' International Union of America.. . . .	5,017 00
Cloth Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers' International Union.. . . .	216 00
Hotel & Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League..	850 50
Leather Workers' International Union, United.. . . .	42 00
Locomotive Engineers, International Brotherhood of.. . . .	10,170 07
Pattern Makers' League of North America.. . . .	159 40
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, Intern'l.. . . .	780 00
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers, Intern'l Union of	25 00
Plumbers & Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, United Association of Journeymen..	2,825 00
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.. . . .	835 00
Total	\$34,062 99

* This amount included funeral benefits.

Apart from the international unions, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees also made a group insurance contract in 1925, which provides disability benefits for its membership.

Reports received in the Department of Labour from 658 local branch unions in Canada showed that these bodies disbursed a total of \$283,212 to their members in 1925 for various benefits provided for by their local constitution, including an amount of \$114,311 in sick and accident benefits. The following is a statement showing the amounts paid by local branches of international organizations, non-international organizations and independent bodies, respectively, in Canada for sick and accident benefits last year:—

SICKNESS BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL UNIONS IN CANADA

Local Branches of International Organizations	Number of Unions Reporting	Sick and Accident Benefits	Local Branches of International Organizations	Number of Unions Reporting	Sick and Accident Benefits
American Federation of Labour...	3	\$ 75	Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America...	2	305
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	1	.....	Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	17	3,576

SICKNESS BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL UNIONS—*Concluded*

Local Branches of International Organizations	Number of Unions Reporting	Sick and Accident Benefits	Local Branches of International Organizations	Number of Unions Reporting	Sick and Accident Benefits
		\$			\$
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.	13	464	Plumbers and Steamfitters, of America, United Association of.	19	2,570
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.	5	25	Printers and Die Stammers' Union, International Plate.		
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brotherhood of.	12	287	Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.	4	50
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.	2		Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' International Brotherhood of.	4	740
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.	6	1,095	Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.	31	602
Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance.	1		Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.	45	2,666
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.	5	370	Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.	11	459
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.	25	3,687	Railway Conductors, Order of.	22	2,810
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.	8	2,802	Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.	28	29,630
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union.	2	462	Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.	2	
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.	1		Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.	38	17,410
Elevator Constructors, International Union.	1		Seamen's Union, International.	1	4
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.	10	527	Steam and Operating Engineers, International Brotherhood of.	4	100
Fire Fighters, International Association of.	8	61	Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.	2	
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.	1	300	Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.	5	480
Fur Workers' Union, International.	1		Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.	4	655
Garment Workers' Union, United.	3	12	Textile Workers of America, United.	1	
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.	1		Typographical Union, International.	15	6,654
Granite Cutters, International Association.	1	15	Upholsterers' International Union.	1	
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.	2		One Big Union.	2	25
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.	8	840	Industrial Workers of the World.	1	
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Amalgamated Association.	1	45			
Jewellery Workers' Union, International.			Local Branches of Non-International Organizations		
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.	1		Carpenters of Canada, Amalgamated.	10	335
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.	4	1,420	Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades.	2	
Longshoremen's Association, International.	5	2,237	Canadian Electrical Trades Union	1	1,975
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.	39	3,797	Canadian Federation of Labour	1	
Locomotive Firemen and Engine-men, Brotherhood of.	26	2,770	Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.	5	197
Machinists, International Association of.	16	675	Dorainion Postal Clerks' Association.	4	10
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.	43	2,206	Federated Association of Letter Carriers.	5	
Metal Polishers' International Union.	1		Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.	1	
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.	2	75	Provincial Federation of Ontario Firefighters.	4	520
Mine Workers of America, United.	13	500	National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada.	1	12
Moulders' Union of North America, International.	18	4,013	Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.	8	249
Musicians, American Federation of.	16	1,171	National and Catholic Unions.	21	10,297
Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers of America, Brotherhood of.	4	500			
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.	8	290	Independent Local Bodies		
Pattern Makers' League of North America.	1	60	Barbers Union.	1	3
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.	2	416	Japanese Workers' Union of Canada, Vancouver.	1	37
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union.	2	98	British Columbia Miners Association.	1	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association of.	5	300	Waterworks Operators, Winnipeg.	1	
			Labourers Protective Union.	1	
			Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal.	1	
			Civic Employees Federation.	1	25
			Torcedoros de Havano, Union de (Cuban Cigarmakers) Montreal.		
			Knights of Labour.	1	
			Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, Winnipeg.	1	320
			Totals.	658	114,311

Sickness Insurance in Other Countries

In 1925, at its 7th session, the International Labour Conference adopted a resolution requesting the International Labour Office to continue the work of collecting information with regard to social insurance. Carrying out these instructions the Office recently published two large volumes devoted to a systematic examination, on an international basis, of the essential aspects of compulsory sickness insurance, including scope, benefits, financial resources; institutions and supervisory authorities; disputes, judicial authorities, offences and penalties; and the situation of foreign workers. The first volume (No. 6 of Series M (Social Insurance) of Studies and Reports, published by the office at Geneva), gives a comparative analysis of rational laws and Statistics of Compulsory Social Insurance. The second volume (Studies and Reports, Series M, Social Insurance No. 7) contains a collection of studies of voluntary sickness insurance systems in existence in various countries. The national monographs relate to Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, India, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Palestine, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay. The sources of information are especially complete for Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

A general introduction traces the history of voluntary sickness insurance beginning with the mutual aid provided by the guilds to their members in the middle ages. As a rule these benefits were granted in the shape of a loan to be paid back by the journeyman when restored to health. The guilds practically ceased their activities at the end of the 18th century. The industrial revolution which followed the wide adoption of machinery opened the period of large scale industry. It was marked by anarchy in production, unemployment, sweating, low wages and long hours of work. For a long time the public authorities intervened no further than to distribute bread tickets to the families of workers who were sick or unemployed. Nevertheless, towards the middle of the nineteenth century, as industrialization became more intense, the conviction grew that the community itself would suffer in its health, its productive capacity, and its future by reason of the distress of its producers. Employers, realizing that distress breeds a dangerous temper, guided also by a feeling of social duty, and desiring to secure the services of

a labour force which should be stable, healthy and loyal, began to organize schemes of welfare and relief. The third quarter of the nineteenth century witnessed the appearance of numerous employers' welfare institutions: hospitals, homes, and funds for pensions and relief. At the same time the workers began to develop institutions for their own protection. From Great Britain, the home of friendly societies, the movement spread over the continent. But the basis of organization of these societies was not large enough to enable them to undertake insurance against the more serious risks of prolonged illness or disablement.

In the meantime the state was changing its attitude, and during the last thirty years of the 19th century took an increasingly active part in the solution of the problems of labour protection. The doctrine of state interference acquired wide acceptance, superseding the earlier doctrine of *laissez faire*. The state no longer considered its task to be limited to authorizing the establishment of schemes of welfare or mutual aid and to regulating the relations between the managers of such schemes and the beneficiaries, according to ordinary laws. It began to concern itself also in the organization of insurance, and after 1880 the countries can be divided into two groups according to the nature of their efforts in the domain of social thrift.

The first group established compulsory sickness insurance. It includes numerous countries: Germany (1883), Austria, Hungary, Luxembourg, Norway, Serbia, Great Britain, Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Portugal, Poland, Japan, Greece, Chile and Lithuania. Other countries, carrying on the tradition of *laissez faire*, preferred to encourage the formation of institutions by private initiative, and adopted legislation which granted the mutual-aid movement a special status more favourable than that of commercial companies or other kinds of association, and provided financial assistance from public funds.

Legislation of this kind has been adopted in Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Finland, France, Spain and Switzerland. Thus, aided both materially and morally, the mutual-aid movement developed rapidly; thousands of societies were formed, having in some countries hundreds of thousands, and in others millions of members. The movement has spread beyond the frontiers of the old world to South America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, whither emigrants have carried the traditions of their countries of origin.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN SASKATCHEWAN IN 1928

A NUMBER of laws of interest to labour were passed during the session of the Saskatchewan Legislature which opened on January 24 and closed on March 7, 1928. The new legislation included acts providing for old age pensions, superannuation of telephone and telegraph employees, the establishment of a Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, and amendments to the City Act, the School Grants Act, and the Public Utilities Companies Act.

The Old Age Pensions Act is very similar to that passed by the British Columbia Legislature during the session of 1926-27 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 382), and authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with the Governor General in Council as to a general scheme of old-age pensions in the province, pursuant to the provisions of any Act passed by the Dominion Government relating to old-age pensions. The Saskatchewan Act, however, provides that treaty Indians shall not come within the scope of the Act even if they change their status to that of non-treaty Indians. The Act comes into force on Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Department of Railways, Labour and Industries Act sets up a Department of Railways, Labour and Industries. It repeals the Bureau of Labour and Industries Act and transfers the powers and duties of that Bureau to the new Department.

An amendment to the School Attendance Act repeals that section which authorized school boards to grant certificates of exemption from school attendance to children over thirteen years of age who had passed Grade V and whose services were required in husbandry or in urgent and necessary household duties.

Amendments to the School Act provide, among other things, that three or more adjacent rural school districts whose schools are closed during the winter months may cooperate in maintaining a community school or schools. An amendment to the School Grants Act which comes into force July 1, 1928, makes provision for special grants of two dollars per teaching day to boards maintaining such community schools. A grant for a night school will not be payable to a district while such district is co-operating in the maintenance of a community school.

An amendment to the Public Utilities Companies Act, which comes into force on May 1, 1928, contains a section empowering the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make reasonable and necessary regulations with regard to

the generation, transmission, transformation, distribution and use of electrical energy in any place or class of places without the limits of any city or town. The Electrical Workers Protection Act is repealed.

An amendment to the City Act, which also comes into force on May 1, 1928, contains a section which provides that a city council may pass by-laws regulating and licensing electrical workers, inquiring into their qualifications, establishing a board for the examination of journeymen, electricians, foremen, overseers or managers and also for regulating the installation of electrical apparatus and providing for inspection and permits.

The amendment to the City Act repeals that section which provided that no by-law requiring early closing of shops might be passed except on petition of at least three-fourths of the occupiers of the shops concerned. A new section was inserted providing that a council may pass such a by-law of its own motion and without petition. If a petition is received, however, the council, if satisfied that it is signed by at least three-fourths of the shopkeepers concerned, must pass a closing by-law within four weeks.

The Telephone Department Superannuation Act provides for the compulsory retirement of telephone and telegraph employees at the age of sixty-five years in the case of men, and sixty years in the case of women. Exception may be made by the Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs in the case of any employee whose retention in the service is deemed to be in the public interest. The term, however, may not be extended beyond the age of seventy years. Employees who have served for 35 years or more, if not physically fit to continue their duties, may retire at the age of 60 years, if men, and 55 years, if women. Employees will contribute four per cent of their salaries to the Superannuation Fund, but no contribution is to be made in respect of any period exceeding 35 years. Employees are entitled to superannuation after ten years' continuous service. The allowance is fixed at one-fiftieth of the average salary during the last three years of service multiplied by the total number of years of service, but may not be more than \$2,000 or less than \$360 per annum, nor exceed the final annual salary of the employee. On the death of an employee one-half of the allowance to which he was entitled is paid to his widow during her widowhood, with an additional ten per cent of the allowance for each child under the age of 18 years, the maximum total allowance

for the children being 25 per cent. If the superannuate's wife has predeceased him, or if she, having survived him, dies or remarries, his children under 18 years of age will receive her one-half allowance. Employees retiring voluntarily or ceasing to be employed will receive the amount deducted from their salaries with accrued interest. The Department of Telephones and Telegraphs will contribute to the fund an amount equal to the employees' contributions. Allowances made under the Act are tax exempt and unassignable. Active service during the great war is not deemed to be a discontinuance of service to the Department. The Act comes into force on May 1, 1928.

An amendment to the Civil Service Superannuation Act provides that in the case of persons who have left the service and been re-employed, the previous service shall be taken into account in computing the allowance, if such service covered a continuous

period of three years or more. If a gratuity or honorarium was granted, however, it must be repaid before the previous service will be taken into account. The provisions of the Act are extended to cover the dependants of civil servants who died between the passing of the Act and the date on which it was put in force. Other minor changes were also made.

The Public Vehicles Act, which comes into force on May 1, makes provision for the licensing of drivers of public vehicles. It also limits the working day of such employees to nine hours of actual driving in any twenty-four hours, excluding all stops for any purpose whatsoever. Drivers may not smoke or drink intoxicating liquor while on duty.

The Village Act was consolidated and amended but the sections of labour interest were not changed.

The law relating to Co-operative Associations was also amended and consolidated.

Old Age Pensions in British Columbia

A motion to adopt the following resolution submitted to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia on February 8, by a private member, was ruled out of order by the speaker on the ground that it would involve the expenditure of public money and could only be submitted by a minister of the Crown:—

Whereas the Parliament of Canada, by an Act assented to on March 31, 1927, enacted certain provisions dealing with the subject of old-age pensions:

And whereas it was by the said Act provided that the Canadian Government pension authority would make payment of a pension to such persons who, *inter alia*: (1) Had attained the age of 70 years; and (2) were not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 per year:

And whereas the payment of the said pension to any person is by the said Act conditioned upon: (a) The right of the said pension authority to make the interest of any pensioner in his or her dwelling-house subject to be realized upon for the repayment to the said pension authority of the amount of all payments made to such pensioner, together with interest on such payments at the rate of 5 per cent per annum compounded annually; and (b) the right of the said pension authority to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner, as a debt due by the said pensioner to the pension authority, the sum of the payments made to such pensioner, together with interest on such payments at the rate of 5 per cent per annum compounded annually;

And whereas the said provisions of the said Act have in effect: (1) The virtual pauperiza-

tion of all successful applicants for an old-age pension; (2) the denial of a pension to any persons who, not having reached the age of 70 years, are nevertheless by reason of premature old-age entitled to a pension equally with persons who have reached the age of 70 years; and (3) the granting of aid in many cases only out of the assets which the pensioner may be able to furnish, thus pauperizing such pensioner's dependants;

And whereas the aforesaid conditions are inimical to the interests of many persons who should be entitled to apply for old-age pensions as well as to the interests of their dependants;

Be it therefore Resolved, That this Legislative Assembly, endeavouring to represent the just cause of the aged persons of this Province and of their dependants, humbly petition the Canadian Government to alter the said Act so as to provide: (a) That the dwelling-house of any pensioner shall not be subjected to the repayment of any amounts paid to such pensioner by said pension authority; (b) reduction of the pension age from 70 to 65 years; (c) that an applicant for a pension shall be entitled to same regardless of such applicant's income up to an amount of at least \$365 per annum; and (d) exemption of the estate of a pensioner from repayments to the pension authority of amounts paid by way of pension in all such cases where such pensioner leaves him surviving any dependant.

And be it further Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be conveyed to the Secretary of State for Canada the foregoing Preamble and Resolution.

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL APPROVED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

AS reported in last month's *LABOUR GAZETTE* the House of Commons on February 10, 1928, referred to the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations Bill No. 4, an Act to amend the Civil Service Act (Councils), which had been introduced by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., of Winnipeg North Centre. In order that it might deal satisfactorily with the specific measure referred to it, the Committee decided to summon several witnesses for the purpose of hearing evidence on the general subject of joint councils for the civil service. With this object in mind the Committee held seven meetings between February 9 and March 27, at the first six of which witnesses were examined.

The first witness was Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, who dealt with joint councils in both public and private employment, particularly in Great Britain and specifically in the British Civil Service. Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, was examined by the Committee on the subject of the operations of the Whitley Councils in the British Civil Service, which Dr. Skelton had enquired into while in England recently.

The major Civil Service organizations were represented before the Committee by their respective officers. The Civil Service Federation of Canada was represented by Mr. T. R. L. MacInnes, President, Mr. V. C. Phelan, Treasurer, and Mr. J. H. Ryan, Secretary. For the Civil Service Association of Ottawa there appeared Mr. W. J. Callaghan, President, Miss Jane McInnes, First Vice-President, and Mr. V. L. Lawson, Secretary. Mr. D. Roy Cameron, President, spoke for the Professional Institute of Canada. Mr. Fred Knowles, President of the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, represented his organization. Mr. T. H. Burns, Secretary of the Dominion Customs and Excise Officers Association, laid the views of his organization before the Committee. The representatives of the various Civil Service organizations explained the requests which had already been made for the establishment of Civil Service Councils by their respective organizations. The proposals differed to some

extent, but in the main the view that at the outset a National Civil Service Council alone should be established predominated.

The Hon. W. J. Roche, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, informed the Committee of the Commission's views on the general question of joint councils, as affecting the Civil Service.

After completing the hearing of evidence the Committee formulated and presented to the House of Commons its report, which is as follows:—

Your committee has had before it Bill No. 4, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act (Councils), referred to the Committee on February 10, 1928. Having considered the Bill and examined a number of witnesses on the subject-matter involved, your Committee beg leave to report as follows:—

1. That whereas the majority of the witnesses heard were of the opinion that further consideration should be given to the details of the constitution of National Civil Service Councils.

And whereas the Government is prepared to establish such Councils.

And whereas the objects of the Bill may be attained by Order in Council.

2. That this Committee endorses the principle of the establishment by the Government of a National Civil Service Council, composed of representatives of the Government and the organized Civil Service in equal numbers, to consider and advise the Government upon matters of mutual concern to the Government and civil servants in their respective capacities as employer and employees, also as to the establishing of any other consultative and advisory machinery that may be required.

3. That, as the form of constitution for such a Council, covering its scope and functions, can best be determined by joint agreement between the parties concerned, this committee recommends the setting up by the Government of a drafting committee representing both the Government and the Civil Service organizations, for the said purpose, provided that any such constitution so drafted shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council; and

4. That after the said constitution has been drafted and approved in the manner set forth the National Civil Service Council should be established forthwith by the Government.

5. In view of the above recommendations your Committee recommend that Bill No. 4 be not further proceeded with.

This report was unanimously concurred in by the House on March 29, 1928.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF LABOUR OF MANITOBA FOR 1926-7

THE twelfth annual report of the Bureau of Labour, Department of Public Works of Manitoba for the year ending April 30, 1927, has been recently received. The report details the activities of the Bureau throughout this period in the administration of the following Acts: The Bureau of Labour Act; The Manitoba Factories Act; The Bake Shops Act; The Shops Regulation Act; The Minimum Wage Act; The Elevator and Hoist Act; The Steam Boiler Act; The Building Trades Protection Act; The Public Buildings Act; The Fair Wage Act; The Electricians' License Act; The Public Amusements Act (the licensing of cinema projectors); The Fires Prevention Act.

The expansion of the Bureau's duties from its commencement in 1915 may be gauged by a chart which shows the inspections carried out under the various Acts. During the twelve-year period these inspections increased from a total of 1,154 to 18,408. Orders issued under the same Acts increased from 1,220 in 1915 to 8,405 for year ending April 30, 1927. Most of the orders for improvement were connected with safety and health, while a few dealt with child labour. During the fiscal year the matter of child labour received close attention. Thirteen cases were found among the following industries—abattoirs, furniture, bedding, paints, printing, glass and wood-working. Orders were issued to have conditions remedied and compliance obtained in every case. Three applications were made for permission to work during the school holidays, two of which were granted and one refused.

Minimum Wages for Female Employees.—During the year the Minimum Wage Board held thirty-one meetings. On July 24, 1926, Regulation No. 6, covering brick yards, and seasonal and casual employment in industries in the Province of Manitoba, not already covered by other regulations, became effective. With the view of effecting a consolidation of the regulations and in order to simplify administration, the Board devoted considerable time to revision, and on July 31, 1926, Regulation No. 7, covering artificial flowers, bedding, ladies wear, hats, caps, embroidery, jewellery, regalia and garments which include all clothing trades except custom dressmaking, millinery, custom tailoring and furriers, became law. Regulation No. 8 covering auto tops, caskets, gloves, knitting, leather goods, tents and awnings in all portions of the Province became effective on April 2, 1927.

The consolidation of all these regulations proved very beneficial for administration purposes.

There were 22 prosecutions under the regulations covering restaurants for non-payment of wages, excessive hours, one day off in seven, etc. In ten cases, conviction and costs were obtained, and fines imposed. Stay of proceedings was entered in the remaining twelve cases, all claims for wages having been satisfactorily settled. Twenty-four claims for wages were adjusted and collections were effected by the Bureau without resorting to prosecution. In addition to the prosecutions under the Minimum Wage Act, there were three under The Steam Boiler Act and three under The Electricians' License Act. Overtime permits were granted during the year to the number of 135 while fifteen permits were issued for legal holidays.

Industrial Accidents.—There were thirteen fatal accidents during the year, of which number seven were in factories and six in building operations. The report details the nature of each fatality, indicating the cause of each as ascertained after investigation. Three fatalities were investigated which did not come under legislation administered by the Bureau. Special investigations were made by the Bureau into 422 industrial, 88 building, and 16 elevator accidents. In all, there were 6,219 accidents reported to the Bureau during the year, of which number 5,542 were industrial, 16 in connection with elevators and 661 in building trades.

Accident Prevention and First Aid.—The report emphasized that responsibility for accidents should be realized, "and the old idea of regarding them as due to some unforeseen power and therefore impossible to prevent, discarded. . . . Experience has taught us, and there is a considerable amount of testimony to this effect, that accidents are caused and do not 'just happen.' In a number of industries, especially in the operation of elevators in the Province of Manitoba, it has been proved that accidents can be prevented. There are two parties who principally have the power, if properly directed, to prevent industrial accidents, i.e., the employer and the employee. Both have responsibilities and neither can avoid them. It is the duty of the employer to study the hazards of his industry, provide safe equipment and maintain same in a safe condition, but no matter how far the employer may go in this respect,

the worker also has a responsibility and must do his part whole-heartedly, in order to achieve the desired results. Experience has shown that many industrial accidents are due to the human element and might be prevented by exercising thought and care."

Much work was accomplished by the Bureau in preventing accidents by means of improvements in working conditions, and wherever possible every effort was made to impress upon the worker the necessity of realizing that many accidents might be prevented if due care was taken. The report points out that there is still much work which might be done to advantage, such as the establishment of a bulletin service for the purpose of keeping before the employer and the worker the necessity of adopting safer working methods and the avoidance of unnecessary risks. It was hoped that in the near future adequate means would be found for the further development of the work of accident prevention.

Dealing with the subject of "First Aid," the report states that industrial classes in this subject are becoming popular, and that last season's work was very encouraging. Nine classes were held, which were all that could be handled with the accommodation and facilities at the disposal of the Bureau. Great interest was taken in the work by those participating in the classes and also by the employers, while the whole-hearted co-operation of the Workmen's Compensation Board was very much appreciated. During the season, the amount of work accomplished surpassed that in any previous year. There were 287 students instructed of which number 210 were successful candidates.

Commenting on the value of First Aid, the report says: "We are convinced that 'First Aid' is next in importance to the prevention of accidents; in fact, in some ways it is even of greater importance, because with all our efforts, we can never hope to entirely eliminate accidents, but with efficient first aid promptly at hand the fatal tendencies of accidents can very frequently be arrested. The efforts of the Bureau during the past six years to bring home to both employer and employee the necessity of having 'First Aiders' distributed among industrial and other workers have not been in vain."

The industries and occupations covered during the season in first aid work were: Iron works, abattoirs, flour mills, biscuit manufacture, candy manufacture, fish company, bags, iron foundry, engineering, woodworking, breweries, cartage, harness manufacture, soap

works, printing, departmental stores, telephone employees, caretakers, dairies.

Strikes and Labour Difficulties.—During the fiscal year, the services of the Bureau Secretary were offered and accepted in connection with a strike between mill owners and their respective employees, which strike had then been in progress about ten days and involved approximately 100 workers. After several meetings and lengthy discussions with representatives of both sides, a settlement, satisfactory to all concerned, was reached.

Unemployment Relief.—A special report on the subject of destitution and unemployment relief for the fiscal year is given as an appendix to the main report. This report details the arrangement by which the Provincial Government shared the burden of relief with municipalities, the basis of such assistance being as follows:

(1) Assisting in relief of persons, in excess of the normal number, having two or more dependants, by refunding the municipality one-quarter of the financial relief necessary.

(2) Paying to the municipality one-half of the increased administration expense due to relief measures.

(3) Paying one-half of the cost of furnishing men with transportation to return to their homes or to places where work could be found for them.

Mrs. Edith Rogers, M.L.A., and Mr. A. MacNamara, Chief Inspector, of the Bureau, represented the Provincial Government in dealing with the municipalities. The report states that the Federal Government was appealed to by the municipalities to assist in the matter, but declined to continue the contribution formerly granted.

The cost of unemployment relief to the province during the winter of 1926-1927 was lower than in any winter since 1920, being \$9,640.41. The report gives a table showing the cost of unemployment relief to the province during the winters from 1920. This table is as follows:

1920-1921..	\$ 78,952 28
1921-1922..	151,718 85
1922-1923..	63,542 80
1923-1924..	55,104 39
1924-1925..	58,609 32
1925-1926..	16,567 57
1926-1927..	9,640 41

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO

Changes in Rates of Assessment for Various Industries in 1928

THE provisional rates of assessment for 1928 for each industry coming under the Workmen's Compensation Act have been published by the Board in pamphlet form. The adjusted rates for 1927 are also shown, the provisional rate struck for that year having been adjusted in accordance with the accident record of each group during the year. The variation of the rates from year to year thus serves to indicate to some extent the progress or recession of the several industries in the matter of safe operation. However, the adjustment is based also on the actual payroll of each industry, this being known definitely only at the end of the year. But as a general rule the rates are fixed in accordance with the accident experience. The classes are subdivided into groups, and the experience of each group is recorded; at the same time, each class is regarded as an insurance group, and all lines of industry in the class share to some extent the good or ill fortune of the class as a whole. This is especially the case where the total amount of the payrolls in sub-group of industry is small. The Board points out that "to charge that line of industry with its own cost might place a very excessive burden upon its employers for one year, while perhaps relieving them almost wholly from assessment another year. This would destroy the underlying principle of collective liability or mutual insurance which is the basis of the system."

Merit Rating Refunds

The Board proceeds to describe "merit rating," a system whereby a distinction is made between employers having a good or bad accident experience. "Where the accident cost falls short of the amount of assessment by a stated percentage a merit rating refund, within specified limits, is made accordingly. Merit rating for the period including the years 1924, 1925, and 1926 is being made, and will go out with this year's assessments, and it is the purpose of the Board to give merit refunds annually, based on the accident experience of each firm for the three preceding years. Full particulars of merit rating can be obtained on application to the Board." The rates of assessment are a percentage of \$100 of payroll.

Assessment Changes in 1928

In Class 1, the rate for logging, woods operations, river driving, loading, etc., is raised from \$3.50 to \$4.50. Substantial increases are

made in pulpwood woods operations, in saw-mills and in cooorage manufacturing.

In Class 2 (pulp and paper mills), the rates remain as in 1927 with the exception of an increase of 50 cents in connection with river operations.

In Class 3 (furniture, canoes, etc.), the rates remain at their former low level.

Class 4 shows a considerable advance in assessment rates in practically all sub-groups except planing mills and sash and door factories and hardwood flooring. These increases are in the manufacture of boxes, fibre board, turned wooden articles, refrigerators, etc., window and door screens, various domestic utensils of wood, and shop carpentry or cabinet work.

In Class 5 (the mining group) the general rate remains at \$4, but increases are shown in gold mining, and in abrasives. On the other hand reductions are made in nickel mining and treatment of ores.

In Class 6, increases occur in quarries, cement manufacture, glassware (with heat), lime burning and milling, slate manufacture, manufacture of peat fibre, and coal briquetting. Reductions are made in the rates for glassware (manufacture without heat, and installation); stone cutting and marble works, and in concrete blocks manufactured by hand.

Class 7 shows reduced assessments in rolling mills and heavy forgings.

Class 8 shows reductions in malleable iron foundries, stoves, furnaces, boilers, radiators (manufacture and installation). On the other hand there are increases in connection with steel and brass foundries and lead works.

In Class 9 (structural steel, etc.) there are increases in the rates for boiler making, manufacture of metal sidings, ceilings, roofs, etc., steel drums, etc. Reductions are shown for the manufacture of heavy machinery, freight elevators, iron stairs and ornamental iron work, and riveted pipes, tanks, etc.

Class 10 shows increases for manufacture of bolts, nuts, etc., cold drawn shafting, wind-mills, lightning rods, while there are reductions for manufacture of small machines (sewing machines, typewriters, etc.) The rates of the light machinery, blacksmith shops, tool manufacture, sheet metal, wire, etc., remain as formerly.

Class 11 (vehicles, farm implements, etc.) show increased rates for manufacture of waggons, motor truck bodies, toy waggons, etc. Aerial testing, flying or demonstrating is an industry in this class, the rate being \$10. The

rates for boiler manufacturing and car shops also are unchanged.

Class 12 shows numerous reductions, these including petroleum products, the business of gas or ice, manufacture of corrosive acids, drugs and medicines, writing ink, blacking, etc. Increased assessments are made for manufacture of paints and oils, tar paper, soap, and salt.

Class 13 (manufacture of cereals, operation of elevators, threshing or ensilage cutting) remains as before.

In Class 14, reductions are made in connection with packing houses or abattoirs, glue and fertilizers.

Class 15 (food and drink products) shows few changes, but the rates for dairy products are lower than formerly. The manufacture of cans, an industry in this group, also has a reduced assessment.

Class 16 (leather and rubber) shows little change, but an increase is made in the rate for rubber tires, belting and hose.

Class 17 (the textile group) shows a reduction throughout, evenly spread among the various sub-groups.

Class 18 (mainly manufacture of clothing but including power laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments), on the other hand, shows small general increases.

Class 19. The printing and publishing group shows further reductions in an already low rate of assessment. Manufacture of cardboard boxes, stationery, bags, etc., also have reductions.

Class 20. Increases are made in the rates for teaming and cartage, and for coal, wood, lumber and builders' supply yards. Warehousing or storage remains as before.

Class 21. The rate for bridge construction is advanced, but road making, excavations, sewer construction, etc., remains unchanged. Caisson work (as a business) retains the high rate of \$6.50, and blasting remains at \$5. Foremen and policemen* are assessed at \$2.

Class 22 shows reductions in construction of electric power or transmission lines, but no changes occur in connection with telephone or telegraph lines.

Class 23 (including erection of structural steel, canal construction, fishing, stevedoring, loading cars, and navigation*) shows no changes from the rates for 1927.

Class 24 has increases in the rates of assessment for brick work and stone masonry, plastering, carpentry, electric wiring of buildings, plumbing and painting and general construction. On the other hand there are reductions in connection with sheet metal work and with theatres and moving picture houses.

*By application.

LABOUR COMMISSION APPOINTED IN SASKATCHEWAN

APPPOINTMENT of a commission to ascertain the views of labour and the employers of labour in Saskatchewan regarding the best methods of looking after workmen injured in accidents in the course of their work and taking care of the dependants of workmen killed in industrial accidents was announced recently by Premier J. G. Gardiner. Mr. P. M. Anderson, K.C., is named as chairman, who is to be assisted in the investigation by Messrs. L. D. McTavish, Moose Jaw, an officer of the running trades; Harry Perry, Regina, a representative of the Saskatchewan executive of the Trades and Labour Congress; F. M. Still, Regina, of the P. Burns Co., chairman of the Employers of Labour committee which is enquiring into the necessity for a change in the law; and A. W. Heise, a contractor and employer of labour of the city of Saskatoon.

In making the announcement Premier Gardiner said that there had been a difference of opinion expressed as between the running trades and other branches of labour as to the value of the present Workmen's Compensation Act. Most of the employers of

labour favour a change in the law, although they do not appear unanimous. There was some doubt as to what limitation should be placed on the classes of labour which should be covered by a system of state insurance, should one be adopted. In view of the recent representations of labour to the Government (LABOUR GAZETTE February, 1928, page 166), and after consultation with others interested, it was decided to appoint a commission, which will sit at different places in the province and hear the views of labour and employers of labour in the near future, and compile information upon which a decision can be reached as to the best method by which the welfare of dependants of, as well as those suffering from accidents, can be provided for.

A departmental examination into the facts was made some years ago, but the results were not entirely satisfactory, largely because the body making the finding was not representative of those concerned. To overcome this objection it has been decided to appoint a commission of those outside the government service.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN SASKATCHEWAN IN 1927

DURING the year 1927 there were 260 new applications made for mothers' allowances in Saskatchewan, according to F. J. Reynolds, Commissioner for the Bureau of Child Protection, Regina. Of this number 238 were not allowed. There are also 1,119 allowances that were on the payroll in the preceding years, 1918-1926, both inclusive, which makes a total of 1,441.

During the year there was a total of 183 cancellations, 152 for the years 1918-1926 and 36 for 1927. With these cancellations there were at the end of December, 1927, a total of 1,253 shown on the payroll.

The amount paid during the calendar year totalled \$343,975, which represented an average of \$22.88 per family per month, and the total number of children under 16 years of age represented in the families receiving allowances was 4,386, while the number of fam-

ilies receiving allowance is greater the average per family per month is \$1.35 less, the difference being accounted for by the improved conditions which surrounded the average family. On December 31, 217 women whose husbands are incapacitated from earning for the family and are either in an institution or at home, were receiving allowances. There were 12 cases where orphans were being taken care of by widows or unmarried women, and 17 cases where the husband or father was in jail or penitentiary.

In all there were 48 fewer applications for allowances received in 1927 than in 1926 and eight more applications allowed. The number of cancellations in 1927 was 80 less than in 1926, and the number receiving allowances now is 134 more than at the same period last year. A total of \$18,545.00 more was paid out in 1927 than 1926.

CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS FROM THE SOCIAL STANDPOINT

CERTAIN aspects of the present-day tendency toward further centralization of control in industry are examined in the January number of the *International Labour Review*¹, in a survey² of the policies of national governments relating to mergers, cartels and other amalgamations and associations of business enterprises. The writer reviews principles invoked by the courts of Britain, Germany, France, the United States and other countries in the regulation of industrial and business combinations, studying these varying policies of control with special reference to the worker as a producer and also as a consumer. The purpose of the article is stated to be that of indicating the inadequacy of former mechanical criteria used by these courts, "in the face of a market which is passing out of the control of automatic forces, and becoming dependent on the efforts of large industrial combinations to impose on it their will and discipline."

In the rise of large business combinations to positions of economic ascendancy there is seen a possible source of serious injury to the entire community and particularly to the workers. The resulting clash between industrial combinations and labour combinations is, on the

one hand, a struggle of wage earners seeking to widen the concept of their personal rights; on the other, an effort on the part of combinations of employers to extend the idea of property so far as to include labour as an essential part of their industrial assets. The limitations imposed on the right of labour to organize, with the various changes in these limitations which have taken place from time to time, are compared with public policy toward these vast and growing organizations of capital. The growth of industrial combinations is, however, regarded as a necessary mitigation of the wastes of unbridled competition. To protect the interests of the public in this new era in industry there has come, in turn, an increasing tendency to supervise combinations of enterprises when, by their abuses, they injure the conditions of life of the people.

The British principle of judicial non-intervention in cases of commercial competition is cited as one conspicuous exception to this regulative tendency.¹ In the Dominions, however, this attitude is much less marked. French judicial practice for a number of years has shown a tendency to distinguish between legal and illegal capital combinations by the criterion of "a lawful margin of profit." The amendment

¹ Published monthly by the International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva. Annual subscription, \$6 post free.

² *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 1, January, 1928, pages 1-23, "The Control of Industrial Combinations from the Social Standpoint", by René Hoffherr.

¹ *Mogul Case*, 1892, A.C. 49 et seq.; *Commonwealth of Australia v. Adelaide Steamship Company*, 1913 A.C. 78; *Ware and de Freville v. The Motor Trades Association*, 1921 3 K. B. 40 et seq.; *Sorrell v. Smith*, 1925 A.C. 725; *Crown Milling Company v. The King*, 1927, A.C. 394.

of December 3, 1926, to section 419 of the French Penal Code condemned "influencing or trying to influence the market, whether alone or in an association or combination, with a view to obtaining a profit which would not be the outcome of the natural play of the forces of supply and demand"; in addition to previously prohibited commercial practices. Such regulation in France has been much less comprehensive than that in Germany, where government policy has been rather to encourage industrial combination and at the same time to subject it to control in the public interest. Thus the Cartel Tribunal set up in Germany by the Order of November 2, 1923, examines alleged injurious acts of combinations of capital by the standard of their social consequences, rather than by the French criterion of intention. Under the provisions of this Order members of a cartel or similar association may denounce their contract with the cartel in cases where their business activities are pronounced by the Tribunal to be "unfairly restricted, particularly as regards production, sale or fixing of prices." No boycott or related punishment may be imposed by an association if "the measure in question would involve a danger to industry in general or the common weal, or unfairly restrict the economic freedom of the person affected thereby." Decisions carrying out the provisions of the above two sections were rendered on February 25, 1924, and February 17, 1927, respectively. The Swedish Act of June 18, 1925, and the Norwegian Act of March 12, 1926, similarly provide for supervision of industrial combinations, with the purpose of preventing abuse of economic power.

The United States, by the Sherman Act of 1890, first aimed to prohibit alike all forms of contracts considered to be in restraint of trade. Though at first this Act was interpreted by the courts in the sense of prohibiting all trusts and mergers, distinctions came to be made between "reasonable" and "unreasonable" associations. The writer considers as possible standards of distinction between legal and illegal combinations, first, the degree of control obtained by the combination, second, the methods adopted for controlling prices, and third, the idea of a reasonable price. By a number of concrete illustrations from decisions of the United States Supreme Court, it is pointed out that no one of these standards has been maintained as a uniform policy for determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of industrial combinations in the United States. Changes in the social effects of business policies may result from changes in other economic conditions, just as the activities of industrial combinations may at one time be in the "interests of the general public" and lawful,

and, at a later date, become unlawful because of changes in their activities producing new undesirable social effects. This necessity for a more elastic control than that of the judiciary is said to explain the establishment, under the Clayton Act of September 26, 1914, of the Federal Trade Commission, an administrative authority with duties of inquiring into all cases considered to constitute interference with the freedom of trade, and of preventing unfair methods of competition in commerce, "if it should appear to the Commission that a proceeding by it in respect thereof would be to the interests of the public."

In general, the modern tendency is said to be not so much toward the regulation of business combinations on the grounds of motive or of methods as toward a policy of supervision to prevent such combinations from engaging in certain practices which may result in injury to the workers, whether regarded as producers or as consumers. Presuming the adoption by wage earners of the necessary precautions for the protection of their own interests as producers, it is chiefly in the latter capacity that they may be more seriously threatened by monopolistic tendencies which receive inadequate public supervision.

Immigration to the United States in 1926-7

The annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, United States Department of Labour, for the year ending June, 1927, states that nearly one-half of the immigrants during the past year came from countries in the Western Hemisphere, with Canada and Mexico far in the lead. These two countries, with 81,506 and 67,721, respectively, contributed nearly 45 per cent of the total number of immigrants for the year. Europe sent 168,368 immigrant aliens during the same period, Germany, with 48,513, leading the list, followed by the Irish Free State with 28,054, and Great Britain with 23,669. Italy sent 17,297 immigrants in the past year, and the Scandinavian countries 16,860. All the other countries of Europe combined sent 33,975. Compared with figures for the previous year, Canadian immigration decreased 10.5 per cent; Mexican immigration increased 56.3 per cent; and European immigration increased 8.2 per cent. The report shows that the principal contributions of the immigrant class on a racial basis were as follows: Mexican, 66,766; German, 56,587; Irish, 44,726; English, 40,165; Scotch, 25,544; French, 19,313; Scandinavian, 19,235; Italian, 18,529; Hebrew, 11,483.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Verdict of Coroner's Jury on Hollinger Mine Disaster

The coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances surrounding the disaster at the Hollinger mine, near Timmins, Ontario, on February 10, when thirty-nine employees were killed (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, page 273), returned the following verdict on March 23:—

"We, the jury assembled, find that Lindsay, Kampula, Gardez (over whose bodies the inquest was held) and others, came to their deaths between the morning of Friday, February 10, 1928, and Monday, February 13, 1928, at the Hollinger mine from carbon monoxide poisoning due to the fire in stope 55-A.

"That fire was due to gross negligence on the part of the Hollinger management and the operating executives in allowing conditions to exist whereby their subordinates dumped large quantities of inflammable material in old stopes.

"We recommend that the old stopes where the rubbish has been dumped be cleaned out or made safe under the supervision of the government inspectors and that more mining inspectors be appointed."

The report of Mr. Justice Godson, who was appointed by the Provincial Government to inquire into the causes of the disaster, is expected shortly.

Cause of Explosion at McGillivray Mine

The report of the Hon. Chief Justice Harvey, appointed by the government of Alberta to conduct an inquiry into conditions at the McGillivray coal mine, Coleman, was published recently. The inquiry was held in consequence of a disaster resulting from an explosion in this mine on November 23, 1926, when ten employees were killed (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1927, page 236; June, page 598). The Chief Justice finds that the explosion was caused through the heat formed by a charge of blasting powder igniting combustible material in the form of gas or coal dust. No blame is attached to any of the mine workers or officials, the report paying a tribute to "the heroic conduct of all concerned, from the lowest to the highest degree, both miners and officials, and including the government inspector," and suggesting that public recognition should be made of the valour of these men. The report points out that White, the fire boss, was a careful, competent, intelligent man, and was captain of a rescue team which held the championship for effi-

ciency in first aid service for all Canada in all industries. His Instructions were to fire not more than one shot at a time, and his duty was, after a shot was fired, to test for gas with his safety lamp and to inspect the result of the shot. In regard to the explosive used on this occasion the report states as follows:—

"On one or two occasions before the explosion, flame had been noticed issuing in a blasting operation with gelpermite No. 1, (the explosive used in the No. 4 level where the accident occurred) but the attention of the management had not been drawn to it. When it was seen, the blasting was in rock work and in a rock tunnel where there is no gas it would not cause any damage and one of the miners who saw it said it did not impress him particularly."

Later in the report it is stated that after the disaster Mr. Kellock, manager of the mine was notified of the flame seen when gelpermite was being used.

". . . Not long after, flames were noticed by others and reported on; then careful tests were made, some in the presence of the representatives of the explosive company. On the occasions of the tests there were one or more shots exhibiting a flame or flash while there were several free from any flame."

Referring to expert evidence on gelpermite No. 1 given by Dr. Macintyre, chief explosives chemist in the Dominion Government department of mines the reports states:—

". . . Intense heat is generated when the explosive is fired and if that heat comes in contact with anything capable of ignition, it will ignite it . . . Dr. Macintyre says all explosives have flames. There was no comparison of gelpermite No. 1 with any other explosive but in a general way there seemed to be surprise expressed at the flame emitted from this explosive."

". . . It seems clear that it is a most efficient explosive in regard to the work it will do and when there is no danger of gas as in pure rock work it will seem to be an excellent explosive."

". . . While Dr. Macintyre's opinion was that the explosion was caused by the heat engendered in the explosion of the last shot being communicated to some combustible matter before it had sufficiently cooled and was still hot enough to ignite it, it does not follow that any other explosive would have had any different action. He was of the opinion that it was something that probably could not have been foreseen, for all the evidence indicates that White would have taken every precaution . . . The breaking of the rock may have released a confined amount (of gas) sufficient

to ignite and communicate with the dust which would be raised by the explosion."

"The exact details must be of course more or less speculative but I quite agree with the view of Dr. Macintyre and indeed had come to the conclusion before he expressed his opinion, that the cause of the explosion was the ignition of gas and dust from the heat generated in the last shot fired in the rock face of No. 4 level. That seems entirely probable and consistent with evidence and there is no other probable not to say possible cause that suggests itself."

Extent and Cost of Infection Ontario Industries

The extent and cost of infection both in dollars and in death and permanent disability, as an over-looked factor in accident prevention, formed the subject of an article by Mr. R. M. Hutton, of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Ontario Department of Health, which appeared in the March issue of *Industrial Canada*, the official journal of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The writer declares that "it is a staggering fact that out of roughly six million dollars paid annually in Ontario in compensation of accidents, one million dollars, or one-sixth, is on account of infection—on account of something, that in actual fact need seldom occur." Mr. Hutton adds that in addition to the one million dollars cash that infection steals from industry, it also causes approximately 14 deaths and 37 cases of permanent disability, including 15 amputations a year.

According to the figures of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board for the four-year period 1922 to 1926, 9 per cent of the cases compensated were blood poisoning (infection) cases. Such a condition was described as "a very sanguine picture of the situation in Ontario," there being many individual plants where the proportion of infections to total accidents is much higher, and relatively few where, as the result of supervision, it is lower. An investigation made by the Division of Industrial Hygiene in thirty logging camps, where cuts are numerous and first aid somewhat difficult to enforce rigidly, indicated that 60 per cent of the wounds were infected before the doctor was reached, and that in two camps the doctor practically never saw an uninfected wound. On the other hand, records of plants where some form of medical care is in force show the proportion of infections to total accidents varying from 4.7 to .40 per cent. To illustrate what can be accomplished, Mr. Hutton refers to the highly organized medical department of a large grinding wheel company in the United States, where the problem of in-

fection has been intensively studied. This firm reported only 8 cases of infection out of 2,300 accidents severe enough to be reported, that is .34 per cent, or a very much lower rate if all accidents were included. Regarding these eight infected cases there was the significant comment that every one of the men concerned had either waited twenty-four hours before going to their medical department or had interfered with his dressing. The writer considers that such neglect on the part of the worker "is notoriously common," an instance being given in the records of one Ontario firm, which reported 24 very minor injuries which became infected and cost 341½ lost working days and \$1,165, despite the fact that 10 of them were at first so slight as to be refused compensation. It was also stated that 21 of the 24 cases did not report to first aid until after they had become infected.

The writer concludes by detailing some of the special features of prevention work in infection particularly in regard to its administrative and medical aspects.

Results of Safety Campaign in Nova Scotia Coal Mines

In the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for December, 1927, page 1318, the safety and first aid program of the British Empire Steel Corporation was described. The results of this campaign were indicated recently upon the occasion of the presentation of trophies to the Safety First Committees of the two collieries (Caledonia No. 4 and Victory No. 24) for having the best safety records. In all the mines of the Corporation during 1927 the number of accidents were decreased by 210 as compared with 1926.

The total number of accidents in all the coal mining operations of the corporation for the year 1927 was 1,987 as compared with 2,197 in the previous year. In the year 1927 there were 27 fatal accidents at the collieries and auxiliary departments of the corporation due to the following causes: falls from roof, 15; caught between boxes and run over by trips, 7; kicked by horse, 1; run over by railway cars, 3; falls off ladder, 1. By companies, the fatal accidents occurred as follows: Dominion Coal Company, 17; Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, 4; Acadia Coal Company, 5; Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, 1.

Safety Activities at the Sydney Steel Plant

The last bulletin published by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association contained an account which indicated the results achieved during a four-year period of the accident prevention campaign conducted at the plant of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company,

Limited, Sydney. In the year 1924 there were 351 compensable accidents reported by the Sydney Steel Plant as compared with 144 compensable accidents in the year 1927. In other words, the company reduced its accident total from an average of 30 accidents per month in 1924 to 12 per month in 1927. The following figures show what has been accomplished in the prevention of industrial accidents during the past four years:

Year	Number of Accidents	Accidents per 10,000 Man-Days worked
1924.....	351	4.8
1925.....	222	3.1
1926.....	244	3.0
1927.....	144	2.0

The bulletin enumerates the factors which contributed to this improvement as follows:

(1) Recognition by the management that progress in accident prevention work would result only when the personnel of the plant realized that the management was squarely behind the safety campaign. Meetings of the plant superintendents and foremen were accordingly held at which it was announced that "Safety First" had been adopted as the operating rule by the company, and was to be carried out by all employees, regardless of position, in the same manner as any other order of the company.

(2) Formation of safety committees. These committees composed of superintendents, foremen and workmen are functioning in every department of the plant. Meetings are held at regular intervals, and frank discussions carried on relative to the elimination of accident hazards. Conditions that are known to cause accidents are investigated and corrected, and in this connection there was the utmost co-operation between the plant officials and the workmen. The company readily acknowledged that the splendid improvement in the accident situation during the past four years would not have been possible without the co-operation of the men.

(3) An active educational campaign. The fact that not more than 20 per cent of the accidents on the plant were due to mechanical hazards made it necessary that ways and means be devised of lessening the larger number resulting from non-mechanical causes. To this end the company developed an intensive campaign of education. Safety regulations were drafted to meet the conditions peculiar to the various departments, and all concerned endeavoured to have these rules carried out. A bulletin board service was maintained in all departments, new employees were instructed

regarding the hazards of their employment and advised of safe working practices, and department superintendents made frequent appeals to men under their charge.

Medical Certificates for Restaurant Employees in Saskatchewan

Under the powers conferred by the Public Health Act of Saskatchewan, an Order in Council has been issued which compels every employee in a hotel, restaurant, cafe, lunch counter, ice cream parlour, or a refreshment room where food or drink is sold to the public, and every other person engaged therein in the handling of food for human consumption, to furnish to the owner or manager a certificate from a legally qualified medical practitioner that such an employee is not suffering from any communicable disease in a communicable state. This Order in Council becomes effective on July 1, 1928. The employee is required to renew the certificate every six months as long as engaged in such employment.

Risks of Electrical Linemen

Greater precautions against accidents to electrical workers were urged by a coroner's jury at an inquest recently held in Winnipeg to enquire into the death of a lineman, who was electrocuted while working on a new pole. The evidence showed that the lineman was killed when he slipped while working on a cross arm at the top of the pole. In the attempt to save himself from falling, he missed the cross arm and clutched two high tension wires. He wore no rubber gloves at the time of the accident although it was stated that he had taken them with him when he first ascended the pole. Although regulations required that rubber gloves be worn while working among high voltage wires, the evidence of several linemen indicated that it was a common practice to discard gloves under certain weather conditions.

The coroner and the inspector of the provincial Bureau of Labour considered that accidents of such a nature had become too frequent, and that stricter preventive measures should be introduced.

The jury in returning a verdict of accidental death declared that there was not enough care and supervision over men engaged in such a hazardous calling. They recommended that all power company authorities and employees should have representatives meet together and draft special safety regulations affecting electrical workers. It was also urged that all employees working for electrical companies be required to take a first aid course for certificates, especially in artificial respiration.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES' PENSION PLAN

ACCORDING to the statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway Pension Department, published in the annual report of the company for the year 1927, pension allowances for the year amounted to \$766,214. The number of former employees on the pension roll at December 31, 1927, was 1,503, of whom 37 were under sixty years of age; 651 between sixty and seventy years of age; and 815 over seventy years of age. The balance in cash and investments in the fund was \$1,488,182.

This pension scheme, which was inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on January 1, 1903, is administered by a committee comprised of the president, the vice-presidents and chief solicitor of the company. It calls for no contributions from the employees themselves. The benefits of the pension plan apply to those in the service of any railway, express company or steamship line operated or controlled by the company.

The plan provides that all officers and employees who have attained the age of sixty-five years shall be retired, and such of those who have been ten years or longer in the company's service shall be pensioned. It is stipulated, however, that the Pension Committee shall have power to vary the foregoing rule and retain in the service any employee who has reached the age of sixty-five years if in their opinion it is in the interests of the company to do so; provided that no employee who has reached the age of sixty-five years without having served ten years continuously in the company's service, and who shall be retained in the service after he attains the age of sixty-five years, shall be eligible for pension allowance. No employee, who shall have entered the service of the company after attaining the age of forty years shall be eligible for pension except under special circumstances to be approved by the Pension Committee. Officers and employees between sixty and sixty-five years of age may, at the discretion of the committee, be retired with a pension either upon the application of such employee or upon the recommendation of the Head of the Department. The Pension Committee also have the power, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, to retire with a pension, in special circumstances, employees who have not reached the age of sixty years, and, also subject to like approval, to add additional years to the actual term of service when there is sufficient cause for doing so.

Leave of absence, suspension, dismissal followed by reinstatement within one year, or a

temporary lay-off on account of a reduction of forces is not necessarily treated by the Pension Committee as constituting a breach in the continuity of the service, and the time when so laid off or absent, unless the employee has during such absence entered other employment, may be allowed to count as part of such service.

Basis of Pension Allowance.—The pension allowance authorized is granted upon the following basis:

For each year of service an allowance of one per cent of the average monthly pay received for the ten years preceding retirement, or preceding the date upon which the employee attained the age of sixty-five years, should he be retained in the service after such date; for example an employee who has been in the service for forty years and received on an average for the last ten years sixty dollars per month, the pension allowance would be forty per cent of sixty dollars, or \$24 per month. No pension allowance authorized, however, shall be less than \$20 per month.

In calculating the period of service upon which the pension allowance is based, the broken period following the completion of a year, when it is less than six months, shall not be counted; when it exceeds six months, it shall count as an additional year.

When pension allowances are authorized, they shall be paid monthly during the life of the beneficiary, provided that the company may cancel any pension whenever it is established in the opinion of the Pension Committee that the pensioner displays a decided lack of appreciation of the company's liberality in granting the pension, or is guilty of other serious misconduct.

The secretary of the pension department shall keep himself informed of the whereabouts of all employees who have retired from the service, and shall require satisfactory evidence from each of such employees, at least once a year, that he still comes within the rules of the pension department.

No assignment of pensions is permitted or recognized.

The acceptance of a pension allowance does not debar a retired employee from engaging in other business, but such retired employee cannot so engage in other business, or re-enter the service of the company, except with the consent of the Pension Committee, without forfeiting his pension allowance.

The company states that "the establishment and continuance of this system of pensions

is entirely a voluntary act on the part of the company, and as the employees do not in any way contribute towards it, neither the action of the Board of Directors in establishing such a system, nor any other action hereafter taken by them or by the Committee in the inauguration or operation of the Pension Department, shall be construed as giving to any officer or employee of the company a legal right to be retained in its service, or any legal right or claim to pension allowance. While it is the policy of the company to en-

courage its employees to remain with it and by faithful service to earn a pension, the company expressly reserves its right and privilege to discharge at any time any officer, agent or employee when the interests of the company, in its judgment, may so require, without liability for any claim for pension or other allowance than the salary or wages due and unpaid."

An account of the company's plan for employees' stock ownership was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1927, page 1061.

Miners' Welfare Fund and National Scholarship Scheme of Great Britain

The sixth annual report of the Miners' Welfare Fund, which was established under the British Mining Industry Act of 1920* and to which reference was made in the Labour Gazette, April, 1922, page 376, has been recently received. Coupled with this report, which was issued under the Mines Department by the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to allocate the Fund, is the first report of the selection committee, appointed to administer the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme. The period covered by the former report covers the year ending December 31, 1927, while the first report of the National Scholarship Scheme covers the period from November 13, 1926, to October 31, 1927.

Owing to the prolonged stoppage in the coal mining industry in 1926, the sum paid into the Welfare Fund during 1927 from the levy on output was only £523,304 as compared with £1,003,658 in the previous year. The total sum allocated during the year was £1,090,734, and the total amount paid out was £997,373 as compared with £1,283,202 and £1,208,315, respectively in 1926. The first year's levy on royalties, under the Mining Industry Act, 1926, amounted to £196,000. The credits from this levy are wholly devoted to the provision of pithead baths, and this was supplemented during the year by contributions from the output levy account. The total receipts from contributions on "output levy" account—i.e. from the proceeds of the penny a ton levy on output—from the initiation of the fund in 1920, to December 31, 1927, were £5,947,623; to which is added inter-

est to the amount of £517,717, making a total of £6,465,340 credited to the output levy account. Four-fifths of this (£5,062,066) is designated for the respective districts in which the money is raised; the remaining fifth forms the General Fund, used for purposes of education and research of value to the industry generally. During 1927, a sum of £127,011 was appropriated by the Miners' Welfare Committee for pithead baths; to which object also the whole of the royalties welfare levy (5 per cent on royalties) under the Mining Industry Act, 1926, is appropriated.

The allocations of the district funds from the inception of the scheme to December 31, 1927, were as follows: Indoor recreation (institutes, halls, clubs, libraries, swimming baths), £1,584,021; Outdoor recreation (sports grounds, playing fields, swimming pools, colliery bands), £1,131,783; Pit Welfare (cycle sheds, drying rooms and shelters, pithead baths), £127,691; Health (hospitals, £123,236; convalescent schemes, £1,487,944; district nursing services, £27,766; ambulance services, £57,354); Education (lectures, scholarships, establishment and equipment of centres for junior technical instruction) £48,000; Expenses of administration. £41,782.

The General Fund is devoted, as previously stated, mainly to education and research. The first competition for scholarships under the university scholarship scheme (established in 1926) was held early in 1927. No fewer than 2,259 applications were received—1,209 from candidates who were themselves workers in or about coal mines, and the remainder from the children of such workers. Over 300 of the working miner candidates, and over 500 children of miners, had satisfactory educational qualifications, entitling their applications to serious consideration; 59 applicants were selected to attend for a personal interview, and eleven scholarships were eventually awarded.

* The Mining Industry Act of 1920 provided for the creation of a fund to be used for the promotion of the social well-being, recreation and conditions of living of workers in and about coal mines, and also for mining education and research, its financial support being derived by the levy of a penny a ton on the output of each mine.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Legislation Sought by New Brunswick Federation of Labour

THE fifteenth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held in Fredericton, March 7-9, 1928, with a large number of delegates present from various points throughout the province. After the address of welcome by His Worship C. W. Clark, mayor of Fredericton, President J. E. Tighe of the Federation assumed charge of proceedings and appointed the several committees.

The secretary presented the report of the executive board which dealt with the various matters taken care of by them during the year, and made several recommendations. The report made special reference to the following matters:

(1) The appointment of a Fair Wage Officer for the Maritime Provinces, for which position the Civil Service Commission of Canada has advertised for applications;

(2) The Report of the Commission on the Workmen's Compensation Act,* containing recommendations under the following heads:—

(a) Accident prevention; (b) First aid; (c) Administration; (d) Estimating payrolls; (e) Time limit for application for compensation; (f) Co-operation between Board and Lumbermen's Safety Association; (g) Adjusting payrolls; (h) Authority of Board in enforcing payment of assessments.

(3) Vocational Education—The Dominion Government has been asked to renew the Technical Educational Act of 1919, which expires in 1929, and the Executive has submitted a resolution for the convention to act on along the same lines.

(4) Immigration—A protest had been made against the bringing of men into this province to work in the Minto Coal Fields and recommended that this question receive special consideration by the convention.

(5) Factories Act—Complaints had been received concerning the working conditions under which girls had to work in some canning factories, and these complaints had been referred to the Minister of Health and Labour.

The Executive Board recommended that the convention give its serious consideration to the following subjects: (1) Mothers' Allowance; (2) Minimum wage; (3) Old Age Pen-

sions; (4) Amendments to the Factories Act; (5) Recommendations of the International Labour Conferences.

President Tighe said that the province was on the eve of an important industrial development and that it was the duty of the convention to urge the government to see, that in all cases, where special concessions were given to an industrial enterprise, the fullest protection and safeguards should be provided for the workers in these industries, so as "to maintain true Canadian standards of wages, working hours and conditions." As a temporary relief for workers in the lumbering industry, the president recommended that the Government be urged to provide a nine-hour day in those places where ten hours are still being worked. He also urged the convention to support the request of the Executive officers for a continuance of the Federal grants to vocational education. President Tighe said that "if proper attention is given to the working conditions, hours of employment, wages, accident prevention and old age pensions, by the government, through legislation when necessary, these would prove a wonderful means towards solving the much vexed question of Maritime Rights."

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a balance on hand at the beginning of 1927 of \$221; receipts, \$410, expenditures \$374, leaving a balance of \$256 on December 31, 1927.

The Hon. Premier J. B. M. Baxter, the Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, the Hon. Mr. Dysart, leader of the opposition and the Hon. B. M. Hill addressed the delegates. The president appointed the following committee to meet the Government and present the legislative demands of the Federation: J. E. Mack, T. F. Donahue, Harry Ryan, Geo. Crawford, J. S. MacKinnon, F. S. A. MacMullin, Robt. Carlin, Joseph Monteith, John Wallace, R. D. Babcock, Simon Burns, C. Corey, E. P. Steeves, E. J. Lloyd, B. W. Swetnam, with the president and secretary-treasurer.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Favouring the adoption by the province of the Federal Old Age Pensions System; (2) Urging the Dominion Government to renew the Technical Education Act during the present session of Parliament, and requesting the Provincial Government to impress upon the Federal government the necessity for the continuance of this Act; (3) Advocating the appointment of additional public health nurses; (4) Requesting the provincial government to adopt by legislation a 9-hour day for the lumber industry only; (5) Urging the provincial government to instruct its Immi-

* The report of the provincial Royal Commission which investigated the effect of the Workmen's Compensation Act upon the lumbering industry in the province was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1927, page 508.

gration Department to cease bringing, or to allow to be brought to this province, people other than those needed, who can be taken care of in the agricultural industry and that organizations and agencies bringing people to the province be held financially responsible for them for one year; (6) Requesting the government to provide for a system of fortnightly pay in the Public Works Department; (7) Asking the government to arrange, through the Board of Education, for a system of practical first-aid instruction in the public schools; (8) Recommending an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act whereby the Board shall be removed from political interference; (9) Favouring an increase in salary for those on the Workmen's Compensation Board to at least the salary paid members of the Nova Scotia Board.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. E. Tighe; First vice-president, E. R. Steeves; Second vice-president, George C. Crawford; Third vice-president, Simon Burns; Secretary-treasurer, George R. Melvin; Legislative representative, John S. MacKinnon.

The time and place of the next convention was left in the hands of the executive.

President Tighe requested all the delegates to assist the Saint John Trades and Labour Council to bring the 1929 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to that city.

The legislative requests of the Federation were presented to the Provincial Government on March 9, 1928, by the above mentioned committee, and included the recommendations of the convention as outlined.

Ontario Provincial Conference of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union

The 22nd annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Conference of the Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Marble Masons, Tile Setters, and Terrazzo Workers, was held in the Trades and Labour Hall, Kitchener, Ontario, on February 13, 1928, with William Jenoves of Toronto, president of the conference, presiding. At the opening session short addresses were delivered by E. W. A. O'Dell, representative of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; Otto Boll, president, Twin City Trades and Labour Council and Alderman Ruddell.

The president drew attention to the improved industrial conditions, which had resulted in greater continuity of employment and increased membership. He referred to the injunction taken out by employers in Toronto to restrain locals affiliated with the Building Trades Council from calling a strike in order to eliminate the dual organization of

carpenters, and stated "that the judgment handed down in this matter by Mr. Justice Logie (LABOUR GAZETTE, Nov. 1927, page 1267) was pleasing and far reaching, as it means that any body of organized workers can strike against a dual union, just as if they were a body of non-union men." A matter which the president considered of vital importance, not only to the conference but to the whole organization, was the Bill then before the Provincial House dealing with the formation of apprenticeship councils (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1928, page 269). He urged that the act be given close scrutiny and careful consideration before it received the endorsement of the conference.

Referring to amendments to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act which had been prepared by a special committee of the labour movement (LABOUR GAZETTE, Sept. 1927, page 973), and presented to the provincial Government (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1928, page 169), the president stated "that they cannot fail to bring results other than will be to the advantage of the movement in general." The president also informed the delegates that the provincial government had been requested again to pass a uniform building law, to which Premier Ferguson had promised his careful attention.

According to the report of the secretary-treasurer the membership at the close of 1927 stood at 2,023, which was an increase of 160 over the previous year. Receipts totalled \$2,680.66 while expenditures amounted to \$1,502.26, leaving a balance of \$1,178.40.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

That all locals within the province petition the Ontario Government to immediately introduce a bill providing for old age pensions;

Instructing the incoming executive council to make every effort within their power to prevent the passing of the Apprentice Act.

Officers elected were: President, William Jenoves, Toronto, Ont.; First vice-president, J. S. Barker, Hamilton, Ont.; Second vice-president, F. W. Jackson, Ottawa, Ont.; Third vice-president, C. E. Needham, Windsor, Ont.; Secretary-treasurer, A. W. Johnson, Kitchener, Ont.

Niagara Falls was selected as the convention city for 1929.

Ontario Provincial Association of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters

The first annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Association of The United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters was held in Toronto on March 4, with delegates present

from eight local unions. This being the first annual meeting of the association, the first business to be taken up was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Frank Greenlaw, St. Catharines; Vice-president, George Milligan, Toronto; Secretary-treasurer, W. Goring, Welland.

A feature of the convention was the presentation of reports by delegates from Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Kitchener, Windsor, London and Welland, as to existing trade conditions and prospects for the coming

summer. These reports indicated that considerable activity in the trade was expected during the present season.

The convention placed itself on record as endorsing the apprenticeship system.

The jurisdiction of local unions affiliated with the Council was defined. Delegates were requested to report to their local unions the question of guild shifting of men from town to town and report back at next meeting.

Kitchener was selected as the next convention city.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Carpenter Apprentices' Class—Toronto

During the months of December, January and February a class of carpenter apprentices, under the supervision of the Carpenter Apprentice Committee of Toronto and District, attended the Central Technical School in Toronto five days a week for ten weeks for instruction in drafting, mathematics and trade practice. This work was carried out in accordance with the scheme whereby early in the year 1927 a Carpenter Apprentice Committee for Toronto and District was organized and a plan of apprenticeship for the carpentering trades adopted, based upon the apprenticeship plan recommended for use in the construction industry by the Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario. This plan of carpenter apprenticeship was approved by the carpenters' section of the Toronto Builders' Exchange and the Toronto General Contractors' Association.

The course of instruction covered shop work in trade practice of carpentry and joinery, drafting and mathematics. The timetable was so arranged as to give the boys a large proportion of their time in actual trade practice in those branches of the trade in which they would receive very little opportunity to gain experience on outside jobs during this period of their apprenticeship.

Lectures by trade teachers covered all common forms of construction in joinery and carpentry and notes and sketches were made. The lectures on mouldings covered their purpose and formation, fixing and fitting, with detailed instruction in oblique and curved work. The instruction in carpentry covered the fundamental principles and problems in the use of the steel square and roof framing and their practical application in the construction of a model house.

Classroom work was divided between mathematics and drafting. The mathematics

included the fundamental operations, multiplication, division of decimals, fractions, percentage and square root and concluded with their application and use in solving trade problems.

Apprenticeship Situation in Vancouver

Twenty-five boys are now apprenticed to the carpentering trade in the city of Vancouver under the direction of the Vancouver Apprenticeship Council, and efforts are being made to have the painting, plastering, sheet metal and mill working trades adopt the apprenticeship plan. The boys attend the technical school two nights weekly from September to March. If the contractor for whom they are working is out of jobs, the boys are transferred to another contractor in the General Contractors' Association. In this way they are assured of steady work.

The minimum wage is 15 per cent of a journeyman's scale for the first six months, increasing half-yearly until in the last six months of the four years of apprenticeship the pay is 50 per cent of a journeyman's wages. On completion of apprenticeship a minimum bonus of \$100 is paid from the funds of the Apprenticeship Council.

Education and Industry

What various cities are doing to combine education and industry was described at the annual convention of the National Education Association held at Boston in February.

The methods adopted in Boston were outlined as follows: "The Boston Trade School, operating on a seven-hour day, and with courses of from one to four years in length, is offering instruction under the best academic and shop teachers obtainable in a wide variety of the mechanical and building trades. Its graduates are readily absorbed in industry

and 75 per cent of them are found in the trades prepared for.

"Co-operative industrial courses in agriculture, machine shop practice, sheet metalry, automobile mechanics, woodworking, and electricity are established in seven mixed, cosmopolitan high schools. With especially planned curricula; alternate weeks spent in school and industry after the second year; teacher supervision in industry; and easy entrance into permanent employment; these courses make a strong appeal to employer, pupil, educator and taxpayer."

The plans carried out in Cleveland were described by Mr. Howard L. Briggs, Director of Vocational Education, Cleveland, in the following words: "A joint advisory committee upon apprenticeship must be established by the trade itself. These committees under the guidance of our own division carefully analyze the educational requirements of their trade, establish definite apprenticeship agreements with our apprentices, assure the qualifications of those entering the trade, supply the school without cost to the pupil all the necessary materials required for instructional purposes,

and send their apprentices to school throughout their entire four years of apprenticeship, for a minimum of four hours per day during working time with pay. Such a committee, due to the fact that it has a definite investment in the school, insists that the school be operated as economically and as efficiently as any competent business concern.

"Our teachers must be qualified journeymen. Through our vocational teacher-training division we must make them efficient teachers, and through the services of our committee and co-ordinators we must assure the boy fair treatment, an opportunity for promotion, increases in salary, and at the same time eliminate from the trade all of those who are not competent to become master craftsmen.

"At the present time we are training all the bricklayer, carpenter, plumber, electrician, painter, paperhanger, sheet metal, and stone-cutter apprentices in the city of Cleveland. We are training a large percentage of the machine shop apprentices, and all of the automobile mechanic apprentices."

British Unemployment Statistics

Sir William H. Beveridge, director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, in a recent letter addressed to the *New Republic*, describes the basis of the official estimates of unemployment in Great Britain as follows:—

"The British Ministry issues two main series of unemployment figures. One is the weekly total of Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges. This figure, which for March 5 was 1,094,500, includes everybody who on that day was 'registered for work.' It includes all persons, insured or uninsured against unemployment, who were signing the registers. It includes persons not receiving benefit as well as those receiving benefit. It includes children under sixteen, domestic servants, agricultural workers and uninsured persons of all kinds so far as these were on the books as applicants for work. The other series is the monthly figures, given in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, of 'Books Lodged.' This series is confined to persons inside the insurance scheme. The term 'Books Lodged' derives from the fact that when an insured person comes out of work he must deposit his personal unemployment-insurance book (containing stamps representing the contributions made on his behalf into the fund) at an employment exchange, and the book

must lie at the exchange until the man gets work again. Once a month these 'lodged books' are counted up. The count gives a substantially accurate measure of the number of insured persons unemployed, and, as the total number of insured persons is known, reliable unemployment percentages can be, and are worked out. These percentages relate, it is true, strictly to insured persons; but insured persons number over 11½ millions out of a total wage- and small-salary-earning population of perhaps 17 millions, and the rate of unemployment is almost certainly less among those who are not insured than among the insured."

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board awarded \$764,263.57 during March, this amount including \$108,025.06 for medical aid. This total, which was due in part to the Hollinger mine disaster in February, was the highest recorded. The accidents reported numbered in March 5,711, an increase over February, when 5,570 were reported. Fatalities in March, however, were considerably below the average, there having been 26 death cases reported. The total number of accidents reported in the first quarter of 1928 was 16,337, an increase of only 216 over last year, which would be more than offset by increased employment.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Ratification of Draft Conventions

ON January 31, 1928, the total number of ratifications of Draft Conventions registered with the Secretary General of the League of Nations was 255. At the same date the number of Draft Conventions of which ratification had been authorized by the competent authority in the country concerned, but had not yet been registered with the Secretary General, was 33. Seven new ratifications were registered during January.

Hungary has ratified the Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting. The instrument of ratification of this Convention indicates that the Convention will not be put into force by Hungary until France, Germany and Great Britain have ratified it. This Convention was adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session, Geneva, 1921. It had previously been ratified by 13 States, including France.

France has ratified the Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen, adopted by the Conference at its Third Session at Genoa, 1920, and the Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers, which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session, Geneva, 1921. The first of these Conventions had previously been ratified by 13 States, and the second by 16.

Austria and India have ratified the Draft Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship. This Convention was adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Eighth Session, Geneva, 1926. It had previously been ratified by the Netherlands unconditionally, and by Great Britain conditionally.

Germany has ratified the Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants, and also the Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers. These two Draft Conventions were adopted by the International Labour Conference at its last Session on June 15, 1927.

Each member of the Organization which ratifies the former of these Draft Conventions undertakes to set up a system of compulsory sickness insurance for manual and non-manual workers, including apprentices, employed by industrial undertakings and commercial undertakings, out-workers, and domestic servants.

Each member which ratifies the second Convention undertakes to set up a system of com-

pulsory sickness insurance for agricultural workers, manual and non-manual, including apprentices.

Each State which ratifies the two Draft Conventions therefore undertakes, in fact, to cover against the risk of sickness by compulsory insurance all wage-earning workers of all categories, with the exception of seamen and fishermen. The situation of these workers will be examined at a later Session of the Conference to deal specially with questions of work at sea.

The Hungarian Parliament has authorized the ratification of the Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants.

The Governments of Latvia and Luxemburg have already recommended to their respective Parliaments the ratification of these two Draft Conventions.

International Labour Office as a Clearing House of Information

The increasing importance of the office as a clearing house of information is indicated by the number of requests for information dealt with by the various departments of the office. In 1922 the total number of requests for information received during the year did not exceed 180, whereas in 1927, these requests reached the number of 920, compared with 800 in 1926, without counting those received and answered directly by the national correspondents of the office. Requests are received from Governments, employers' and workers' organizations, miscellaneous organizations and individuals concerning such questions as conditions of work, hours, wages, co-partnership and profit-sharing, arbitration and conciliation; health and safety; social insurance, disabled men; labour legislation; employment and unemployment; apprenticeship and vocational guidance; employers' and workers' organizations; co-operation; family budgets, cost of living, housing; agriculture; migration; maritime labour; intellectual workers; native workers; etc.

The mass of labour involved in such collections of information must be pictured in order to realize the work done in this field by the International Labour Office. Many Government departments, when preparing draft legislation, apply to the office to obtain detailed information on the measures existing in the legislation of other States, and the collection of such information requires long and minute inquiries on the part of the depart-

ments of the office and its national correspondents, and the despatch of much original information.

Recent Publications of the International Labour Office

In addition to its periodical publications, which include, among others, the *International Labour Review*, the *Industrial and Labour Information*, the *Official Bulletin*, the *Monthly Record of Migration* and the *Industrial Safety Survey*, the International Labour Office has recently published a number of important Studies and Reports. Special mention may be made of the following:

Compulsory Sickness Insurance.—In preparation for the Tenth (1927) Session of the International Labour Conference, at which Draft Conventions and a Recommendation relating to sickness insurance were adopted, the International Labour Office compiled a Report on the subject, which has now been published under the above title. Its original purpose was to provide delegates with accurate information as to the present state of legislation in different countries, so as to enable them to appreciate the effort required in each country in order to bring legislation into harmony with the Draft Conventions, to decide whether such an effort could be made and to adapt the texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendation to the possibilities of the great majority of countries.

The Report consists of six parts, dealing with the fundamental aspects of compulsory sickness insurance: scope; benefits; resources and financial administration; institutions and managing bodies; disputes, jurisdiction, infringements and penalties; and the position of foreign workers. The same method has been followed throughout. The problem is first analyzed; then the various possible solutions are described and national legislation classified according to the solutions adopted; finally, an analysis of national legislation and its results is given. The use of this method has made it possible to give both a general survey showing the place of the various systems in the movement of ideas and the development of institutions, and at the same time to describe the legislation of each country in sufficient detail to preserve its peculiarities. The work contains neither a complete body of social theory nor a complete reproduction of the legislation of each country, but a systematic summary of the ideas which have led to positive solutions and an analysis of the essential features of the system of each country.

In order to show the results of various systems, an effort has been made to compile

statistics for a fairly long period; wherever possible, data have been given from a normal pre-war year, preferably 1913, to 1925 inclusive. The national statistics, which are compiled on the basis of legislation in force, differ widely in method from each other. While no attempt has been made to render them strictly comparable, they have been presented systematically by classification and comparison on points of the greatest international interest. Each part of the volume is supplemented by a comparative international table of texts and statistics, showing the most important provisions of national legislation and giving at a glance the essential features of its development. At the end of the volume is a list of 350 laws and regulations and 220 reports of various kinds written in some 15 languages which were used in the compilation of the Report.

International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law.—The second volume of the *International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law* recently appeared. In this volume a number of valuable suggestions made by distinguished jurists have been incorporated. It contains decisions given in 1926, and comprises a larger number of decisions than the previous volume. It also contains the opinions expressed by the Permanent Court of International Justice relating to the international regulation of conditions of labour. A detailed index is added to facilitate consultation of the work. In the next volume of the *Survey* it is hoped to extend its scope, which is at present confined to France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy, to the United States.

Minimum Wage-fixing Machinery.—A report has been issued by the International Labour Office on the subject of minimum wage-fixing machinery, for presentation to the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference. This report contains the answers received from twenty-two different countries to a questionnaire which had been circulated on the subject of minimum wage-fixing machinery.

The office observed from the replies of the Governments that the great majority were in favour of a solution of the question by means of a Draft Convention containing general principals supplemented by a Recommendation on certain methods of application. It is therefore submitting for the consideration of the Conference a Draft Convention concerning the creation or maintenance of minimum wage-fixing machinery in certain trades, and a Recommendation concerning the application of such machinery in these trades.

The policy of the Draft Convention is thus to promote the protection of the workers in as many countries as possible by providing a

broad basis for mutual obligations in the present between countries which already possess a minimum wage fixing system and for the extension of the principle to other countries in the future, besides laying a foundation for following up this first venture into the field of wages and pooling experience which may lead to still further practical results in the course of time.

The Recommendation is intended to supplement the Draft Convention by putting on record for the guidance of the Governments certain methods of applying some of the principles contained in the Draft Convention, which methods are almost universally adopted and have been proved by experience to be best

calculated to facilitate the purposes of minimum wage-fixing machinery.

It should be noted that the subject with which the Conference is called upon to deal relates simply to the institution of machinery, or the creation of the means, whereby minimum wages can be fixed in the individual country for certain special classes of unfavourably situated workers. There is thus no question of actually fixing a minimum wage, and still less, of course, of turning the Conference into a wage-fixing body and fixing an international minimum wage. The subject before the Conference therefore touches hardly more than the fringe of the complicated question of wages, though it is big with possibilities of furthering the protection of the workers.

Proposed Minimum Wage for Adolescents Working on Permits

The Ontario Educational Association, at a meeting held at Toronto on April 10, passed a resolution asking the Provincial Minimum Wage Board to fix a minimum wage rate for adolescents working on employment permits. It was alleged that many employers make a practice of docking adolescent employees of their pay for the time during which they attend school as required by the Adolescent School Attendance Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1927, chapter 333). This Act, which became law in 1919, requires, at sections 5 and 6, that every adolescent between 14 and 16 years of age shall attend school (this term including vocational schools) for full time,

unless he (or she) has been granted a home permit or an employment certificate by the school attendance officer. Children of this age who hold a permit or certificate are required to attend part-time courses for an aggregate of at least 400 hours each year. Adolescents between the ages of 16 and 18 years (unless they are excused for special reasons such as ill-health, good record as regards education, etc.), must attend part-time classes for at least 320 hours each year. Municipalities having a population of 5,000 or over must, and smaller municipalities may, establish part-time courses, which courses may include technical and commercial subjects.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA IN 1927

A PRELIMINARY report on the mineral production of Canada during the calendar year 1927, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, indicates that a new high-record for the Dominion was established, the value of the output being \$244,520,098. This figure represents a gain of over four million dollars, or 1.7 per cent over the previous year's record total of \$240,437,123. New production records were established in gold, copper, lead and zinc among the metals, and in coal, cement, lime and gypsum in the non-metal and structural materials field. Values for natural gas and petroleum production also exceeded any recorded in previous years. Increased outputs in comparison with the totals for 1926 were noted in the figures for arsenic, cobalt, copper, gold, lead, nickel, platinum metals, zinc, coal, natural gas, petroleum, gypsum, pyrites, clay products, cement, limestone, sand and gravel.

Nineteen mineral products reached a production value of one million dollars each or over in Canada during 1927, and contributed over 99 per cent of the total recorded value of the mineral production of the Dominion in that year. In order of total values these were: coal, gold, copper, lead, nickel, cement, silver, clay products, asbestos, zinc, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, lime, gypsum, cobalt, petroleum, salt, and metals of the platinum group.

Metals as a group, at \$113,135,582, showed a loss in aggregate value in comparison with the total of \$115,237,581 for 1926, due to the lower prices for copper, lead, zinc and silver that prevailed during the year. Increases in the outputs, noted above, were not sufficient to offset the loss in values due to lower prices.

Fuels indicated a general advance. Production values totalled \$71,071,478 for coal, gas and petroleum in 1927 as against \$68,-

743,933 in 1926. The output of coal was appreciably higher than in the next preceding year and established a new high production record.

Other non-metallic minerals, including a score of different commodities, valued at \$17,426,547 in 1927, also reached a higher aggregate than in 1926.

At \$42,836,492 the clay products, brick, tile, etc., and other structural materials produced during the year attained a total value in excess of the figures for any previous year. In this field the gain in the output of cement was the most outstanding feature. Although the price of cement declined slightly during the year, production increased to a new output record of over 10,000,000 barrels, and the value of the output amounted to \$14,391,897 as compared with a total of \$13,013,283 in 1926.

The accompanying table shows the values of production for metals, fuels and non-metals, clay products and other structural materials for the years 1907, 1912, 1917, and 1922 to 1927 inclusive.

VALUES OF MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA
BY CLASSES, 1907, 1912, 1917, AND 1922-1927

Year	Non-Metallic			Total
	Metallic	Fuels and other non-metallics	Structural materials and clay products	
\$	\$	\$	\$	
1907.....	42,426,607	31,275,546	12,863,049	*86,565,202
1912.....	61,172,753	45,080,674	28,794,869	135,048,296
1917.....	106,455,147	63,354,363	19,837,311	189,646,821
1922.....	61,785,707	82,976,794	39,534,741	184,297,242
1923.....	84,391,218	91,936,732	37,751,381	214,079,331
1924.....	102,406,528	71,796,009	35,380,869	209,583,406
1925.....	117,082,298	71,851,801	37,649,234	226,583,333
1926.....	115,237,581	85,240,144	39,959,398	240,437,123
1927.....	113,135,582	88,498,024	42,886,492	244,520,098

*Total includes \$300,000 allowed for products not reported.

Metals.—The report outlines the recent development of metal mining throughout Canada, as follows. In Quebec, it is stated, the blowing in of the Noranda smelter at Rouyn, marked the passing of another milestone in the extensive program of metal mine development that has been carried on in that province during the past three years. The proposal to build mills at some of the other properties in that area, and the continued investigation of new areas, supplemented and strengthened by the energetic development of new mines, have all served to keep public interest at fever heat. Great expectations are held in respect to many of the projects in this comparatively new field in Canada's mining industry.

Gold mining in Ontario was carried forward actively throughout the year and a new output record was established at 1,629,246 fine ounces worth \$33,679,503. The output from the Porcupine area amounted to 1,156,365 fine ounces valued at \$23,904,185 as against 1,145,564 fine ounces valued at \$23,680,909 in 1926, in addition to which there was about \$120,000 worth of silver produced by these mines.

In Manitoba, the Whitney option on the Flin Flon copper-zinc property was a chief subject of discussion during the greater part of the year. It is pointed out that agreement among the representatives of the mining companies concerned, the railways, the provincial and federal governments, led to the taking-up of the option on December 1, as a result of which it is probable that 1928 will see a railway built into this area and arrangements well under way for the opening of new mines, and the establishment of milling and smelting facilities with all that such a program of development connotes.

In British Columbia, metal-mining is a very important industry in the boundary and coast districts. Extensive hydro-electric developments, such as at Bonnington Falls and Elko, furnish adequate supplies of electric energy for the operation of the various mines, and mills of the boundary district, including the great Kimberley concentrator, and the world's largest non-ferrous metallurgical works at Trail.

Coal Production.—Canada's coal output in 1927 amounted to 17,411,505 short tons, valued at \$61,809,672. Imports totalled 19,253,088 tons, and exports 1,113,330 tons, so that the quantity made available for consumption was 35,551,263 tons. In 1927, Nova Scotia produced more than seven million tons of bituminous coal and continued to hold the lead as Canada's premier coal producing province. Canada's coal consumption increased during 1927 by nearly two million tons, and as the gain was wholly in fuel for industrial purposes, the greater tonnage reflected, in some measure, the advance in factory, mine and mill outputs that took place during the year. More coal was mined in Canada last year than in 1926, or in any other year, except 1923 and 1920. At the same time more coal was imported into Canada than in any other year since 1923. Exports were normal at 1.1 million tons.

It is stated that steady employment throughout the year in the coal mines of eastern Canada, and less than the usual amount of summer seasonal decline in employment in the mines of western Canada, greatly increased the general prosperity of the 30,000 employees engaged in the operation of Canada's coal mines.

Prices of Canadian coal at the mine were a little lower on the average in 1927 than in 1926; for the whole of Canada, the average sales value was \$3.55 per short ton in 1927 as against \$3.63 a ton in 1926 about three cents a ton. Lignite coal sold for an average price of \$2.80 a ton at the mine; Saskatchewan lignite sold for \$1.84 while Alberta lignite mine operators obtained an average of \$2.93 a ton for their product. Bituminous coal, at the mine, brought \$3.80 on the average; Nova Scotia's average rate was \$3.85; New Brunswick, \$4.34; Alberta, \$3.47; and British Columbia, \$3.98 for the year. Sub-bituminous coal from Alberta mines sold for an average price of \$2.99 a ton at mine.

A feature of the year's coal import business was the importation of nearly a million tons of coal from Great Britain. Never before had so great a tonnage been brought to Canada from that source. While there does not seem to be anything particularly significant about the figures for bituminous coal imports from various sources, a study of the anthracite importations reveals the fact that the average quantity imported in each of the last six years amounts to about four million tons, and that, further, the records for the past two years show a very definite shifting of business in this field. In 1926 imports of anthracite from the United States totalled 3,883,242 tons, and from Great Britain, 272,170 tons which with 87,520 tons from other countries, made a total of 4,242,932 tons. In 1927 the distribution showed 3,265,411 tons from the United States, 788,235 tons from Great Britain and 9,973 tons from other countries, making a total of 4,063,619 tons. Importations from Great Britain in 1927 evidently displayed about half a million tons of anthracite formerly purchased in the United States.

Asbestos Production.—Dealing with production returns in the non-metallic group, the report shows that asbestos, of which by far the greater part of the world's supply comes from the eastern townships of Quebec, is the most important non-metallic mineral produced in that province. In 1927 the output of asbestos at 275,461 tons did not show much change from the total of 279,403 tons produced in 1926. Higher prices raised the aggregate value of sales to \$10,624,106.

Production by Provinces.—Ontario's production valued at \$89,109,865 made up 36.44 per cent of the Dominion total; British Columbia came second with an output valued at \$60,188,134 representing 24.61 per cent of the aggregate for the Dominion; Nova Scotia with an output valued at \$29,554,822 held third place

and contributed 12.08 per cent of the total, closely followed by Alberta with a production of \$29,375,040 constituting 12.02 per cent of the total; Quebec was next with a production valued at \$28,313,330 or 11.58 per cent; Manitoba, New Brunswick Yukon, and Saskatchewan followed in the order named.

Employment.—The report points out that losses in employment in mining during the first quarter of 1927 were followed by nine months of continuous expansion, which resulted in a better situation than in any other year of the record. The employment index number, based on the numbers employed in January, 1920, as 100, was 102.3 in 1927, as compared with 95.3 in 1926. In coal mining, conditions were better during the greater part of the year than in 1926, although employment was not so active on December 1, 1927, as on the same date in the preceding year. The mean index, however, was 86.0 as compared with 81.2 in 1926, while the labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 26,804 workers. Both eastern and prairie coal fields shared in the gains. In metallic mining, the level of employment was decidedly better, the index at 165.3, averaging over 18 points more than in 1926. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 12,246 during the year under review. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered greatly increased employment, an upward movement being recorded during most of the year. The index in this group averaged 108.3, as against 102.1 in the preceding year; while the mean number of persons employed by the co-operating firms was 6,690. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading reported considerable activity.

Capital Employed.—Investment in Canadian mines amounts to approximately \$688,750,000, of which \$320,249,000 is invested in metal mining and metallurgical works treating Canadian ores; \$223,149,000 represents the investment in coal, gas and oil properties; \$50,960,000 is invested in other non-metallic mineral properties; and \$94,392,000 in plants producing clay products and other structural materials.

Investments in coal mining account for 22 per cent of the total capital employed in the mining industry. Gold quartz mines represent another 15 per cent of the capital; metallurgical works, 12 per cent; natural gas, 8 per cent; cement, 6 per cent; silver-cobalt, 6 per cent; nickel-copper, 6 per cent; clay products, 4 per cent; and stone, 2 per cent; the other mining industries account for the balance of the capital employed. The Ontario mines account for 41 per cent of the total investment in the industry. For the other provinces the

relative investments in mining, expressed in percentages, are as follows: Quebec, 16 per cent; British Columbia, 16 per cent; Alberta, 15 per cent; Nova Scotia, 8 per cent; Manitoba, 2 per cent; the remaining 2 per cent is represented by the provinces of New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, and Yukon Territory.

Canada's Mineral Future.—In conclusion, the report makes the following observation on the future of the mining industry in the Dominion:—

"Looking backward over the year just closed, the student must be impressed with the magnificent progress made by the mining industry of the Dominion. Never before has the outlook for the future appeared brighter. In the light of the advances made during the past two years, and considering particularly

the extent to which preparatory work was done in so many fields during 1927, he would be a pessimist, indeed, who could not see a brilliant future immediately ahead in Canada's mining industry. And when a primary or basic industry such as mining, prospers, good fortune is just around the corner for all those other industries that provide the maintenance materials for the mines and mills and that supply the multitudinous wants of the workers, not only in the mines, but throughout the communities that flourish when the mining districts are prosperous. Success in the mining industry means fare more to the people of Canada than the bare value of the mineral output indicates. Prosperity in the mining industry is soon reflected in the everyday life of the nation."

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS OF UNITED STATES

A REPORT on the Census of Manufactures, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce summarizes, by industries and industry groups, the statistics compiled from the data collected at the third biennial census of manufactures, which covered the operations of manufacturing establishments during the calendar year 1925. According to this report, which has been received recently, the value of products (at factory prices) of manufacturing establishments in the United States in 1925 aggregated \$62,713,714,000. This aggregate represents an increase of 4 per cent as compared with \$60,258,471,000 in 1923, and an increase of 44.4 per cent as compared with \$43,427,224,000 in 1921.

In connection with the statistics for cost of materials and the value of products, the report draws attention to the large amount of duplication due to the use of the products of certain establishments as materials by others. As a result of this indeterminate amount of duplication, the aggregate value of the products of all manufacturing establishments is much in excess of the aggregate value of the manufactured products in the form in which they reach the ultimate consumer. Accordingly, the report states that a very much better measure of the actual value created by manufacturing processes is the "value added by manufacture" i.e. the difference between the cost of materials (including fuel, mill supplies, containers sold with products, etc.) and the factory value of the finished products. This amounted to \$26,778,066,000 in 1925, an increase of 3.9 per cent as compared with \$25,777,616,000 in 1923; and of 46.5 per cent over \$18,272,417,000 in 1921. It is shown that average prices of manufactured commodities taken as a whole

increased greatly between 1914 and 1919, declined considerably between 1919 and 1921, increased materially between 1921 and 1923, and increased slightly between 1923 and 1925. According to the report, "for this reason neither the value of products nor the value added by manufacture affords a correct index of the actual increase or decrease in manufacturing activities from census to census."

Number of Wage Earners.—It is considered that "a far better standard by which to measure growth or decline in the manufacturing industry is found in the average number of wage earners." In this connection the report emphasizes that in some industries mechanical processes have displaced hand labour to such an extent as to make possible a marked increase in production with no increase in the number of wage earners, while there has been, since 1914, a considerable decrease in the average length of the working day.

Bearing in mind these two factors, the statistics indicate that the total number of persons engaged in the manufacturing industry in the census year of 1925 was 9,857,697. This total is made up as follows: proprietors and firm members, 133,054; salaried officers and employees, 1,340,382; wage earners (average number) 8,384,261. The wage earners' group showed a decrease of 4.4 per cent when compared with total of 8,768,491 for this class in 1923. Salaries and wages paid out in 1925 amounted to \$13,877,297,603, of which total wages represented \$10,729,968,927. This amount for wages represented a decrease of 2.4 per cent as compared with the similar total for 1923, which was \$10,999,281,784. The number of establishments reporting products of over \$5,000 in value for the year 1925 was 187,390, as compared with 195,580 in 1923, the percentage of decrease being 4.2.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1928, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THERE was a moderate gain in employment at the beginning of March, according to the monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 6,222 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada. These employers are those having at least fifteen workers in their establishments. The working forces of these firms aggregated 846,095 persons, as compared with 842,066 in the preceding month. This increase of slightly over 4,000 workers caused the index number to rise from 100.8 on February 1, 1928, to 101.4 at the beginning of March, as compared with 96.3, 91.5, 87.0, 90.7, 39.9, 81.9 and 88.0 on March 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The largest increases took place in manufacturing, while logging, construction, mining and transportation were seasonally slacker.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was upward in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, but in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces contractions were indicated.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a slight increase in the Maritime Provinces, where 500 employers enlarged their staffs from 64,581 persons on February 1, to 64,650 at the beginning of March. Improvement was registered in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel works, and transportation was also busier. Logging, mining and construction, however, recorded seasonal losses. Employment on March 1, 1927, had shown a reduction, but the index then was practically the same as on the date under review.

Quebec.—In spite of the fact that activity declined on March 1, employment in Quebec was at a higher level than in the early spring of any other year of the record. The decrease was due to seasonal curtailment, mainly in construction and logging, but also in transportation and trade. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was decidedly brisker, the iron and steel, pulp and paper, leather, textile, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor divisions showing especially pronounced gains. Statements were tabulated from 1,357 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 237,393 employees, as against 239,201 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 105.8, as against 100.9 on March 1, a year ago.

Ontario.—Further expansion was registered in Ontario, where the 2,887 co-operating establishments added 4,836 persons to their labour forces, bringing them to 360,581 on March 1. The situation continued to compare favourably with that noted on the corresponding dates of the years 1921-1927. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, recorded considerable recovery, and mining and trade were also more active than on February 1; construction and logging, however, were seasonally slacker.

Prairie Provinces.—The contractions shown in the Prairie Provinces involved a rather smaller number of workers than those recorded on the same date in the five preceding years, while the index was higher than on March 1 in any other year of the record. Data were tabulated from 810 firms, with 109,633 employees, compared with 111,027 in their last report. Manufacturing registered slight increases and construction marked improvement, while mining and transportation reported the greatest declines.

British Columbia.—Manufacturing, particularly of lumber and metal products, recorded important advances in employment, as did logging and construction, while only small changes were noted in other industries. The working forces of the 667 reporting employers aggregated 73,838 persons, as against 71,512 in the preceding month. Additions to staff on a smaller scale had been indicated on March 1 last year, when the index was several points lower. The level of employment was higher on March 1, 1928, than in the late winter in any other year of the record.

Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Vancouver, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

Montreal.—Continued gains were indicated in Montreal, chiefly in manufactures, within which iron and steel plants recorded especially important recovery; on the other hand, transportation, trade and construction showed seasonal curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 730 firms employing 114,205 workers, as compared with 113,400 in the preceding month.

The tendency on March 1, 1927, was also upward, but the index then was several points lower.

Quebec.—Manufacturing afforded more employment while construction was slacker. Although improvement had been noted on the corresponding date last year, the situation then was not so favourable. The working forces of the 101 co-operating employers totalled 9,993 persons, compared with 10,436 on February 1, 1928.

Toronto.—Iron and steel reported a considerable increase, and there was a smaller advance in trade and some other industries, while

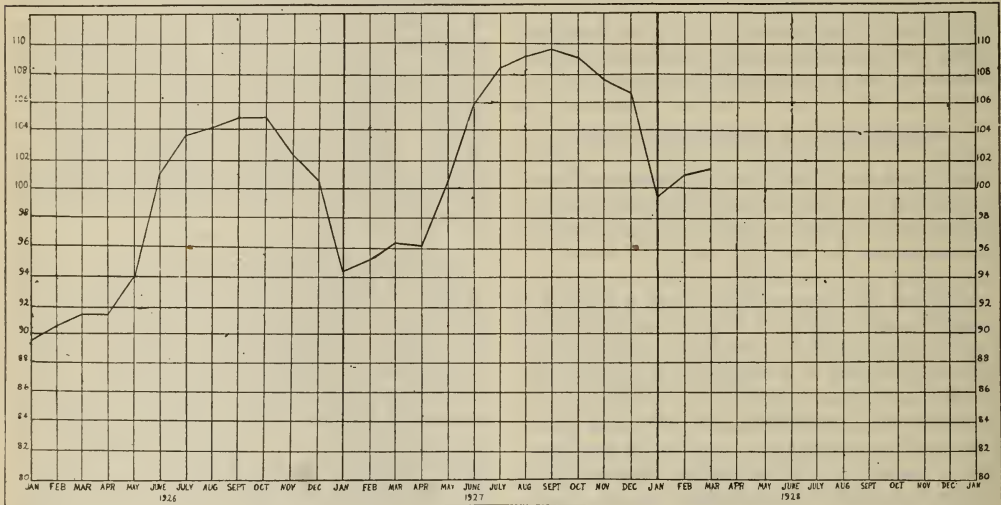
pared with 29,950 in their last report. Additions to staffs had been recorded on the corresponding date last year, but the situation then was not so favourable.

Windsor and The Other Border Cities.—Further pronounced improvement was indicated in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile factories. Data were received from 126 firms with 11,893 employees, or 1,753 more than on February 1. Employment was at a very slightly higher level than at the beginning of March, 1927.

Winnipeg.—There was another, but smaller reduction in Winnipeg, where 289 employers re-

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



printing and publishing were quiet. According to returns received from 826 firms, they enlarged their staffs from 104,602 workers in the preceding month to 105,602 at the beginning of March. Less extensive gains were indicated on the same date last year, when the index was several points lower.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa showed a small decline; manufactures were more active but transportation and construction were seasonally dull. The 137 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 90 persons, bringing them to 10,613 on the date under review. Activity was greater than on March 1, 1927, although improvement had then been noted.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing and construction afforded less employment in Hamilton, where 204 firms employed 29,652 workers, as com-

ported 27,937 workers, as against 28,045 in the preceding month. The decline was largely in trade and construction, while manufactures were somewhat busier. Employment was rather more active than on March 1 last year, when similar losses were registered.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing (especially of lumber products), and construction recorded substantial increases in Vancouver. Returns were compiled from 253 employers, whose staffs were increased by 767 persons to 25,412 at the beginning of March. Gains on a similar scale had been shown on the corresponding date a year ago, and the index then was practically the same as on the date under review.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
Mar. 1, 1921.....	88.0	90.7	88.7	86.2	91.0	87.3	84.6
Mar. 1, 1922.....	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3	78.1
Mar. 1, 1923.....	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	87.5
Mar. 1, 1924.....	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Mar. 1, 1925.....	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Jan. 1, 1926.....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
April 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1.....	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927.....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1.....	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1.....	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
April 1.....	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1.....	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1.....	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1.....	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1.....	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Sept. 1.....	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	98.7
Oct. 1.....	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	98.3
Nov. 1.....	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	97.0
Dec. 1.....	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.3	96.4
Jan. 1, 1928.....	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0	90.5
Feb. 1.....	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4	94.5
Mar. 1.....	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3	96.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and Manufacturing as at Mar. 1, 1928.....	100.0	7.6	28.1	42.6	13.0	8.7	56.8

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1923.....	85.9	.....	85.7	92.2	89.2	.....	86.4	90.4
Mar. 1, 1924.....	87.7	.....	84.5	89.3	83.2	.....	83.8	94.2
Mar. 1, 1925.....	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	.....	82.7	101.8
Jan. 1, 1926.....	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1.....	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1.....	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
April 1.....	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1.....	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1.....	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1.....	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1.....	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1.....	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1.....	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1.....	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1.....	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927.....	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1.....	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1.....	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1.....	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1.....	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1.....	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1.....	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1.....	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1.....	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1.....	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1.....	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1.....	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928.....	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1.....	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1.....	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1928.....	13.5	1.2	12.5	1.3	3.5	1.4	3.3	3.0

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1928	Mar. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1924
Manufacturing	56.8	96.8	94.5	92.2	87.7	81.9	86.0
Animal products—edible.....	1.7	91.8	94.4	88.0	84.1	80.8	80.7
Fur and products.....	.1	75.1	76.2	70.9	80.4	72.4	89.7
Leather and products.....	2.2	85.4	83.5	82.7	79.0	75.8	81.0
Lumber and products.....	5.2	89.3	86.5	85.9	83.7	78.1	82.1
Rough and dressed lumber....	2.9	90.6	86.0	87.3	87.7	82.3	87.1
Furniture.....	1.1	96.0	95.6	89.4	83.5	75.6	77.8
Other lumber products.....	1.2	81.3	80.4	80.2	75.0	70.4	74.2
Musical instruments.....	.3	68.5	70.3	68.9	66.1	58.9	58.8
Plant products—edible.....	3.0	92.4	90.7	93.0	90.7	89.5	88.6
Pulp and paper products.....	7.2	117.4	116.8	108.2	102.7	97.3	100.3
Pulp and paper.....	3.7	131.7	128.8	115.6	108.8	101.4	105.1
Paper products.....	.8	97.6	97.0	95.3	90.7	85.4	89.5
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	107.7	109.7	103.9	99.6	96.6	98.3
Rubber products.....	1.8	104.4	103.7	94.8	92.3	79.1	73.9
Textile products.....	9.1	99.2	98.2	95.8	92.5	87.8	86.4
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.6	118.2	119.0	111.4	106.5	101.3	94.1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.8	104.4	101.9	104.6	99.6	89.4	90.8
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.6	76.4	74.6	75.8	74.0	71.2	75.0
Other textile products.....	1.1	111.3	111.4	103.7	102.3	99.7	96.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.7	119.5	116.2	102.2	90.8	94.4	95.7
Wood distillates and extracts....	.1	148.1	139.0	107.4	119.3	114.9	115.3
Chemicals and allied products....	.8	91.4	91.0	85.3	82.7	80.6	85.4
Clay, glass and stone products....	1.1	94.0	94.3	90.2	79.7	68.1	80.6
Electric current.....	1.5	137.4	135.1	122.4	117.8	122.4	115.9
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	135.7	134.2	133.2	116.5	114.9	112.0
Iron and steel products.....	16.0	86.3	82.0	83.5	78.9	70.8	80.8
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.7	69.4	66.0	63.3	56.8	55.1	70.6
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.5	88.3	85.9	78.6	72.4	66.0	73.8
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	85.2	81.4	91.6	77.1	49.7	61.5
Land vehicles.....	7.2	99.2	92.2	97.2	95.7	89.4	99.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	32.6	30.8	35.5	30.1	29.0	34.4
Heating appliances.....	.5	90.1	78.9	87.4	82.1	76.5	83.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	.9	120.7	120.3	96.0	91.1	69.7	92.2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.6	83.9	80.7	88.4	85.4	71.1	74.2
Other iron and steel products....	2.2	83.2	82.2	80.0	76.2	67.0	73.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.0	113.0	110.8	102.9	92.0	79.2	85.2
Mineral products.....	1.2	111.4	107.6	101.4	100.9	97.8	96.0
Miscellaneous.....	5.5	85.3	84.6	92.2	84.0	93.5	88.0
Logging.....	4.4	88.4	93.9	76.2	77.0	81.0	90.8
Mining.....	5.6	106.5	108.2	97.1	88.9	92.9	99.7
Coal.....	3.3	89.4	92.6	85.0	77.4	80.5	89.2
Metallic ores.....	1.6	181.6	178.8	151.2	137.0	151.3	144.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	.7	102.3	101.7	94.1	86.1	71.6	86.8
Communications.....	2.9	117.8	117.5	116.2	110.2	106.3	105.4
Telegraphs.....	.6	115.2	114.9	112.3	103.8	97.4	98.9
Telephones.....	2.3	118.4	118.2	117.2	111.8	108.6	107.2
Transportation.....	12.8	105.4	107.0	103.7	100.0	97.6	103.1
Street railways and cartage.....	1.8	117.3	119.8	109.9	109.3	107.5	111.1
Steam railways.....	9.7	96.4	100.7	98.0	94.1	92.2	97.8
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.3	155.5	146.8	151.2	144.6	134.4	141.9
Construction and maintenance....	7.5	119.4	123.3	117.8	107.0	95.8	93.1
Building.....	3.1	126.8	135.2	139.3	108.3	91.3	80.6
Highway.....	.8	767.5	830.4	421.2	390.9	718.7	406.3
Railway.....	3.6	95.4	95.1	96.9	99.3	82.7	92.9
Services.....	1.9	126.1	126.6	116.5	111.3	106.2	106.2
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.0	122.2	122.8	114.1	113.0	109.4	111.8
Professional.....	.2	132.6	131.7	116.7	116.9	109.6	108.3
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.7	129.6	130.2	119.8	106.9	100.6	99.0
Trade.....	8.1	110.6	110.9	102.0	96.6	92.0	91.2
Retail.....	5.6	114.3	114.5	104.2	97.7	90.9	89.5
Wholesale.....	2.5	103.3	104.0	97.8	94.5	93.9	94.1
All Industries.....	100.0	101.4	100.8	96.3	91.5	87.0	90.7

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Manufacturing Industries

The trend of employment in this group continued upward, according to statistics furnished by 3,851 manufacturers employing 480,480 operatives, as compared with 469,366 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced re-

covery took place in iron and steel factories; lumber mills showed further seasonal gains which exceeded the average increase recorded on March 1, and there was also important advances in textile, vegetable food, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, non-ferrous metal, leather and mineral product works. Animal

food establishments, however, registered reduced employment. The general improvement in manufactures was rather greater than on March 1, 1927, when the index number, as in the early spring of the other years since 1920, was several points lower than on the date under review.

Animal Products, Edible.—Employment in this industry showed a further decline which involved more workers than that recorded on the corresponding date last year. The index number, despite this larger reduction, stood at 91.8, as compared with 88.0 on March 1, 1927. The working forces of the 162 reporting establishments aggregated 14,782 persons, as compared with 15,247 in the preceding month. The decrease, in which all provinces shared, was most pronounced in meat-packing plants.

Leather and Products.—There was continued improvement in employment in this industry at the beginning of March, according to statistics from 192 manufacturers, whose staffs, at 18,470, were greater by 392 workers than on February 1. The largest gains were in boot and shoe factories in Quebec. A minor increase had been noted on the corresponding date a year ago, and the index number then was between two and three points lower.

Lumber and Products.—Further additions to payrolls on a somewhat smaller scale than on March 1, 1927, were made in the lumber group, sawmill, container, vehicle and other wood-using establishments reporting heightened activity. Statements were tabulated from 682 employers, whose staffs rose from 42,253 workers on February 1 to 43,682 at the beginning of March. The tendency was favourable in all provinces, but the largest increases were registered in British Columbia. The index number was higher than on March 1 in any other year since 1920.

Plant Products, Edible.—Considerable gains were recorded in the edible plant product group, particularly in biscuit and confectionery factories. The firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 309 in number, had 25,438 workers in their employ, or 456 more than at the beginning of February. This advance, which took place chiefly in Ontario, and the Maritime and Prairie Provinces was rather smaller than that indicated at the beginning of March last year, when the index number was very slightly higher.

Pulp and Paper Products.—In contrast with the reduction in employment in this group at the beginning of March, 1927, there was an increase on the date under review, chiefly in

pulp and paper mills, while printing and publishing shops were slacker. A combined working force of 60,639 persons was reported by the 469 co-operating manufacturers, who had 60,525 employees on February 1. The situation was more favourable than in the early spring of any other year for which statistics are available. The largest advance took place in Quebec.

Rubber Products.—Further expansion in employment was recorded in rubber factories, 37 of which employed 14,921 workers, as against 14,809 in their last report. The index number was higher than on March 1 in any other year of the record. Small gains were made in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Textile Products.—Garment and knitting factories registered an increase which involved a rather smaller number of employees than that reported on March 1, 1927. The level of employment then, however, as on the same date in earlier years of the record, was lower. The payrolls of the 518 co-operating establishments aggregated 77,146 persons, as compared with 76,414 on February 1. Considerable improvement was registered in Quebec and Ontario, while elsewhere only small changes occurred.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Gains on a larger scale than on March 1 in any other year of the record were indicated in this group on the date under review, when the index number, at 119.5, reached its highest point in the series. Data were received from 124 firms employing 14,432 workers, or 429 more than in their last report. The bulk of the increase was in Quebec.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Activity declined slightly in building material plants, in which the situation was better than on the corresponding date in earlier years of the record. Statements were compiled from 122 manufacturers with 9,459 employees, as against 9,545 in the preceding month.

Electric Current.—Employment in plants producing electric power advanced moderately according to the 89 co-operating firms who employed 12,733 workers, compared with 12,537 on February 1. There were small increases in all provinces. The index number was higher than on March 1 of any other year of the series.

Electrical Apparatus.—The trend of employment was upward in plants turning out electrical appliances, 48 of which enlarged their payroll by 172 persons to 11,129 on the date under review. All provinces registered small

gains. Practically no change had been indicated at the beginning of March, 1927, when the index number was a few points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Continued advances on a larger scale than on the corresponding date last year were reported in iron and steel factories, in which employment was in greater volume than in the early spring of many years of the record. Automobile and railway car shops registered the greatest increases, but there was also an upward movement in rolling mills, agricultural implements, foundries and machine shops, heating appliances and sheet metal works. Returns were tabulated from 660 establishments having 134,980 persons in their employ, or 6,928 more than in the preceding month. The most noteworthy expansion was in Ontario, but general improvement was noted throughout the Dominion.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Lead, tin, zinc and copper works showed heightened activity, while only small changes were reported in other divisions of this industry; 107 firms had 17,084 workers on their payrolls, as against 16,680 at the beginning of February. There were additions to staffs in Ontario and British Columbia. The level of employment was considerably greater than on March 1 in any other year of the record.

Mineral Products, n.e.s.—Statistics tabulated from 77 employers indicated that they had enlarged their forces from 9,703 workers in the preceding month to 10,060 at the beginning of March. Most of the increase took place in Quebec and Ontario. The situation on the corresponding date a year ago had shown no general change, and the index number then was 10 points lower.

Logging

Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 257 firms had 37,339 men in their employ, or 2,520 less than in their last report. The decline was rather smaller than that recorded at the beginning of March a year ago, when the index was some 12 points lower.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in both eastern and western coal fields, but particularly in Alberta, showed a falling-off, involving the release of slightly fewer workers than that noted on March 1, 1927; the index number then was over four points lower. Eighty-nine operators reduced their labour forces from 28,737 persons on February 1, to 27,809 at the beginning of March.

Metallic Ores.—In contrast with the contractions indicated on the corresponding date last year, there were moderate increases in employment in this group, mainly in Ontario. Data were received from 66 mines employing 13,536 workers, as against 13,412 at the beginning of February. The index was slightly higher than in any other month of the record.

Communications

Practically no change was indicated on telegraphs and telephones, which afforded more employment than in the early spring of other years of the record. Returns were received from 187 companies and branches with 24,535 employees, compared with 24,501 in the preceding month. More pronounced improvement had been registered on March 1, 1927, but the index then was rather lower.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Statistics tabulated from 120 employers in this division showed that they had reduced their payrolls by 412 persons to 20,402 at the beginning of March; this took place mainly in Ontario, where snow shovelling gangs completed their work. Smaller losses were noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when employment was not so active.

Steam Railways.—Continued and larger reductions were registered in steam railway operation, from which 1,756 workers were released by the 103 co-operating companies and divisional superintendents on whose payrolls were 76,988 persons. A small increase had been indicated on March 1 last year, when the index number was very slightly lower. Large losses were noted in the Prairie Provinces, but there was an advance in Ontario.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A further and more extensive gain occurred in shipping and stevedoring, mainly in the Maritime Provinces, while in Quebec declines were recorded. The situation was slightly more favourable than on March 1, 1927, when curtailment was indicated. On the date under review, 49 employers reported a staff of 10,735, or 537 more than in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Contrasting with the expansion indicated on the same date last year, there was a falling-off in employment in building construction at the beginning of March. The 479 contractors furnishing data had 26,503 employees, as against 28,422 on February 1. Quebec and Ontario recorded important reductions, while elsewhere improvement was shown. The

index number, although lower than on March 1, 1927, was higher than in the early spring of any other year since the series was instituted.

Highway.—Shrinkage in employment involving rather more workers than on the corresponding date last year was indicated in this group on March 1, when 113 employers reported 7,053 workers, as compared with 7,484 on February 1. Most of this contraction took place in the Central and Prairie Provinces. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in earlier years of the record.

Railways.—Employment on steam railway construction and maintenance showed an increase, which was much smaller than that registered on the corresponding date in 1927; the index number then was slightly higher. Data were received from 36 companies and divisional superintendents employing 29,895 persons, or 66 more than at the beginning of February. Losses in the Eastern and Central Provinces were offset by advances in the Western Provinces.

Services

Very little general change was noted in the service group, 182 establishments reporting a staff of 16,009, compared with 15,958 on February 1. Activity continued at a higher level than in the corresponding month of earlier years of the record.

Trade

Retail trade showed a slight advance, but wholesalers released some help. The result was an increase of 45 in the personnel of the 622 firms furnishing data, who had 68,448 workers. Employment was in decidedly greater volume than on March 1 of any other year for which statistics are available.

Tables I, II, and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on March 1, 1928.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF FEBRUARY, 1928

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied in employment other than their own trades, or who are idle through illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of reporting unions varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Practically no change in the unemployment level was indicated by the local trade unions from which reports were tabulated at the close of February as compared with the returns of the previous month, the percentage of idleness standing at 7.0 on February 29, contrasted with 6.8 per cent at the end of January. The percentage for February was based on the reports received from 1,677 local trade unions with an aggregate membership of 178,892 persons. Though the unemployment percentage in February remained nearly stationary when compared with the previous month, what nominal decline in employment it indicated may be attributed largely to inactivity among Nova Scotia and Quebec unions, due

in the former, almost exclusively to contractions in the employment for coal miners, and in the latter, to heavy declines among iron and steel workers. New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions in addition showed slight curtailment of operations. The Alberta situation remained unchanged but the gains in employment registered in Ontario, principally in the manufacturing industries, supplemented by small increases in British Columbia, were almost adequate to offset the reductions in the other provinces. In comparison with the returns for February last year, when 6.5 per cent of the members were without work, the most noteworthy changes occurred, as in the previous comparison, among unions in Nova Scotia and Quebec where less favourable situations prevailed followed by minor declines among Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia unions. Employment conditions were somewhat better in Ontario than in February a year ago while in New Brunswick and Manitoba unions there was but a fractional increase in the amount of work afforded.

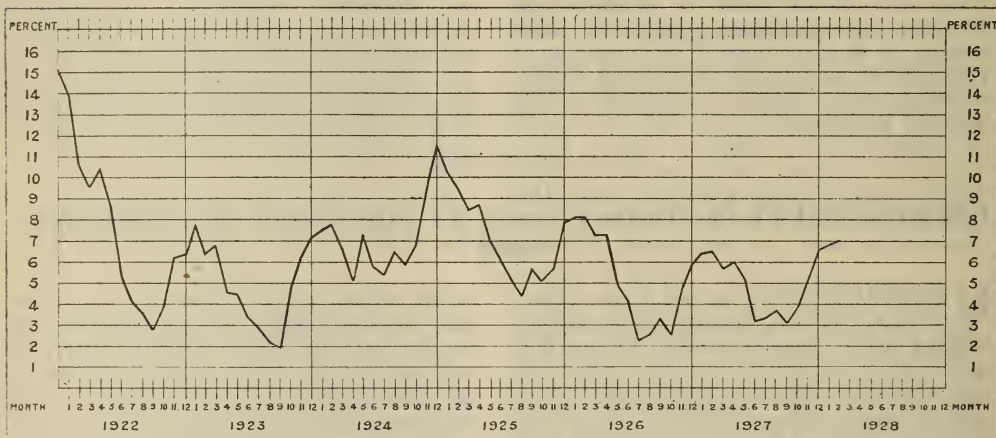
Each month a separate tabulation is made showing the unemployment situation in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Halifax, Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver unions all

reported increases in employment during February of around 3 per cent when compared with January conditions, the Halifax unemployment percentage of 13.2 in February being the largest reached in any of the cities. In Winnipeg the same percentage of idle members was indicated during both months under comparison, while Regina, Montreal and St. John unions registered percentage reductions in employment of 3.0, 2.6 and .5 respectively. When making a comparison with the returns for February last year Montreal, Toronto, and St. John unions reported heightened activity and of the contractions in the remaining cities the most substantial was that of 3.3 per cent in Edmonton.

other hand, more than offset these reductions. In comparison with the February returns of last year when 6.8 per cent of the members were idle, the situation for printing tradesmen, leather and brewery workers, bakers and confectioners, textile and carpet workers, metal polishers, iron and steel workers and general labourers was more favourable during the period under review, while of the contractions the most noticeable were those reported by wood, garment and glass workers and paper makers.

Coal miners with 40 unions indicating a membership of 16,543 persons reflected slightly less favourable conditions during February than in the preceding month, 4.9 per cent of

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The accompanying chart indicates the curve of unemployment by months from January, 1922, to date. The trend during February this year was slightly above that of the previous month showing a small decrease in the amount of work available. The level of the curve was also slightly in advance of that reached in February last year.

From unions in the manufacturing industries 447 reports were received comprising a membership of 5,066 persons, 7.3 per cent of whom were without work on February 29, as compared with 8.2 per cent at the close of the preceding month. The most outstanding change occurred among iron and steel workers particularly railway car men who reported a large number of their members idle. Glass workers in addition showed a large falling off in employment. The improvement registered among paper makers, printing tradesmen, metal polishers, general labourers, hat and cap makers, wood, leather and fur workers, on the

idleness being registered at the end of February as against 2.9 per cent in January. The bulk of the increase in unemployment over January was reported by Nova Scotia coal miners followed by reductions of lesser magnitude from the Alberta miners. British Columbia coal miners as in January were fully engaged. When compared with the February, 1927, situation employment for Nova Scotia coal miners during the period under review was reduced by about 6 per cent; in British Columbia no unemployment was indicated compared with a small percentage of idleness in February last year, while in Alberta the tendency was slightly favourable. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia during February reported pronounced curtailment of operations as compared with the January situation but the level of employment was the same as in February a year ago.

Building tradesmen indicated no recovery during February from the employment situa-

tion in January, the percentage in both months being the same, namely, 23.2 per cent. Slight improvement was shown, however, over conditions in February last year when 24.3 per cent of the tradesmen were without employment. For February this year returns were tabulated from 195 unions of these tradesmen involving a membership of 19,221 persons, 4,462 of whom were idle at the close of the month. Greater activity prevailed during February than in the previous month for tile layers, lathers and roofers, steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, hod carriers and building labourers, granite and stone cutters, carpenters and joiners, and painters, decorators and paper hangers which, however, was fully offset by the declines in employment for plumbers and steam fitters, brick layers, masons and plasterers and electrical workers. In comparing with the February, 1927, returns, the trend of employment was upward during the month under review among granite and stone cutters, brick layers, masons and plasterers, hod carriers and building labourers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, steam shovel and dredgemen and bridge and structural iron workers, while in the remaining trades there were moderate contractions in the volume of work afforded.

In the transportation industries a small increase in unemployment was reported during February over the previous month as was indicated by the 678 reporting unions whose membership aggregated 61,335 persons. Of these 2,489 or a percentage of 4.1 were out of work at the close of the month as compared with 3.8 per cent in January. In the steam railway division, the membership of which was about 83 per cent of the total membership reporting in the transportation industries, there was a very slight adverse change which was in part offset by gains in employment for navigation workers, street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs. When comparing the situation in the transportation industries with that of February last year, the nominal change registered tended adversely, the unemployment percentage at that time standing at 4.0. In this comparison there was a slight improvement among steam railway employees but the greater unemployment shown among navigation workers was just sufficient to effect an unfavourable balance for the transportation industries as a whole.

A separate tabulation each month is made for longshore workers, from whom nine reports were received during February including a membership of 5,560 persons, 743 of whom were idle, a percentage of 13.4 compared with 19.3 per cent in January and with 8.6 per cent in February last year.

From unions in the public employment group 139 returns were tabulated indicating a membership of 12,855 persons and showed a .9 per cent of unemployment at the end of February as compared with 1.2 per cent in January and with 1.5 per cent in February, 1927. Federal employees reported no idleness during February in contrast with nominal percentages of inactivity in both the months used here for comparison, while civic employees were afforded more work than in either the previous month or February last year.

Reports were tabulated from 113 unions in the miscellaneous groups of trades with 5,082 members, 406 of whom or 8.0 per cent were idle at the close of February in comparison with 9.8 per cent in the previous month. Greater activity than in January was indicated by barbers, theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen, while hotel and restaurant employees were slacker. In comparing with the February, 1927, situation when 6.5 per cent of the members were idle, theatre and stage and hotel and restaurant employees were afforded a greater volume of work, while among barbers and stationary engineers and firemen there were moderate increases in unemployment.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Feb. 1919.....	5.7	2.7	4.9	5.5	2.8	4.5	4.2	7.8	5.2
Feb., 1920.....	5.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.6	5.2	5.1	10.2	4.0
Feb., 1921.....	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	42.1	16.1
Feb., 1922.....	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
Feb., 1923.....	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
Feb., 1924.....	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8
Feb., 1925.....	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Feb., 1926.....	17.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	3.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	6.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	5.1	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	4.1	1.4	8.8	5.6	2.6
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	9.9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Dec., 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	9.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	9.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Timbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fires, textiles and textile workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1919	17.5	...	3.8	4.1	8.6	8	1.0	7.2	2.8	4.8	13.0	3	4.9	4.7	6.9	9.4	4.6	4.6	7.6	16.1	3.6	13.6	2.7	3.5	0	0	1.8	2.4	5	4.8	5.2	
1920	3.6	...	4.5	2.5	2.0	9	3.0	4.6	7.7	3	3.1	2.7	6.3	2.5	4.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	7.6	12.1	1.8	3.9	2.4	1	1	0	3.3	1.6	4.8	4.0		
1921	69.1	65.6	8.4	11.3	16.2	4.0	3.0	4.6	7.7	3.5	5.2	2.7	4.7	34.8	33.4	20.4	6.0	28.2	21.4	10.1	156.6	8.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.6	16.1		
1922	63.5	9.2	7.9	7.5	11.4	5.7	6.3	5.4	36.6	2.3	5.1	1.3	10.3	4.8	14.1	12.6	10.3	10.3	12.4	29.2	6.9	12.6	7.0	4.4	3.2	4.7	7.0	5.5	10.1	10.6		
1923	1.4	4.5	3.1	6.1	15.6	3.4	1.9	4.1	22.0	3.5	2.7	3.8	0.24	3	4.1	4.3	6.2	0	10.8	24.1	4.9	38.4	3.5	1.9	5.5	1.9	2.9	1.2	7.0	6.4		
1924	38.0	0	6.2	7.0	7.0	5.4	6.7	4.6	16.1	9.4	7.1	10.2	4.13	5.1	10.6	0	0	1.9	28.7	3.5	7.3	4.0	6	1	1	3.3	3.0	1.7	6.4	7.8		
1925	6.5	63.4	10.6	9.7	8.2	6.9	1.6	9.6	11.9	11.4	18.6	10.7	14.2	13.0	9.9	12.5	20.1	0	10.3	26.1	5.9	8.6	6.4	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.3	1.3	14.6	9.5		
1926	25.8	0	13.8	7.9	8.1	4.0	2.2	4.8	15.4	9.4	15.8	6.7	8.9	13.0	7.9	9.2	58.1	0	13.7	20.9	4.5	7.6	5.7	3	1.9	0.2	3.1	1.1	7.6	8.1		
1926	4.4	26.4	21.8	5.2	10.2	4.1	1.5	5.3	5.5	6.5	1.4	5.4	12.7	13.7	3.1	6.3	3.7	0	10.5	20.9	5.0	12.9	5.7	3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	8.0	8.1		
1926	1.3	4	10.1	9.6	6.1	2.7	0	4.0	4.1	30.7	26.2	31.7	15.9	11.6	4.3	3.2	4.7	0	13.7	26.9	4.5	6.5	5.1	1.4	1.3	2.5	2.5	1.1	5.5	7.3		
1926	2.6	0	6.4	8.3	2.1	4.1	3.0	4.5	6.5	8.1	4.9	8.3	23.2	26.3	3.0	4.0	3.4	0	9.4	7.4	2.1	5.9	3.7	2	1	0	1.5	2.6	4.8	4.9		
1926	13.0	0	6.1	3.2	5.7	3.6	2.2	2.9	12.1	4.6	19.5	6	5.3	2.0	2.9	4.7	17.9	0	4.4	2.0	7.2	2.2	0	1	1	0	1.9	0	3.4	4.1		
1926	2.6	0	4.1	3.5	2.7	2.7	4.2	13.2	4.4	13.7	1.5	9.7	1.7	1.6	2.7	12.4	0	0	4.7	1.8	8.8	2.1	1	1	1	0	1.4	1.1	4.5	2.3		
1926	2.6	85.4	7.9	8.3	3.3	2.6	0	3.5	9.8	5.2	17.3	1.7	21.3	1.9	8.8	27.0	12.9	0	7.0	5.5	1.7	8.3	1.8	1	1	0	1.4	1.1	4.7	3.3		
1926	5.2	2.4	3.7	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	10.1	6.9	12.8	5.9	16.2	2.1	2.1	16.8	3.6	0	3.6	7.8	1.6	9.3	1.6	0	1	1	0	0.18	2.5	3.2	2.6		
1926	12.9	14.0	5.1	7.3	15.6	2.4	3.4	3.3	4.0	6.5	11.0	6.1	8.4	14.7	7.6	4.4	5.4	0	7.3	32.7	1.5	2.7	1.7	0	1	0	0.33	1.6	6.4	4.7		
1926	3.9	1.6	1.3	7.8	13.3	3.2	2.3	4.4	16.3	6.5	11.0	6.1	9.9	22.5	6.9	4.0	6.8	2	13.7	19.3	3.0	60.9	2.3	0	1	0	0.26	1.2	3.6	6.4		
1927	4.1	0	3.2	6.8	14.2	4.2	3.6	3.9	9.5	5.2	3.7	5.5	5.5	21.0	6.4	3.0	16.5	0	20.6	34.3	4.0	27.1	3.7	1	1	0	0.29	1.3	6.5	6.5		
1927	0	0	0.12	3.2	5.2	16.2	2.3	3.8	8.0	5.0	34.1	8.2	1.2	4.8	3.0	16.5	0	3.1	11.9	2.8	10.6	3.1	4	1	1	0	0.21	1.7	5.5	5.7		
1927	1.3	0	8.0	9.9	6.2	3.9	2.1	2.8	4.4	27.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	7.5	4.4	5.3	42.7	0	9.3	2.1	14.4	2.1	3	3	3	0	0.20	1.7	5.5	6.0		
1927	5.9	0	8.7	8.9	5.2	3.9	6.4	2.4	5.4	3.3	3.4	6.2	15.1	7.9	4.2	8.3	2.2	0	8.9	6.9	2.2	7.9	2.3	5	1	0	0.19	1.5	6.6	5.2		
1927	7	0	3.9	3.8	4.5	1.8	2.4	5.4	4.8	2.9	14.8	6.3	3.4	6.2	4.2	8.5	5.4	0	9.0	2.2	8.6	4.4	3	3	3	0	0.20	1.5	6.6	5.2		
1927	9	0	4	4.8	4.7	1.8	3.1	4.4	8	3.3	4.4	8	1.3	1.7	4.5	6.4	16.7	49.3	0	8.5	1.9	4.9	2.1	1	1	0	0.14	0	4.4	3.7		
1927	1.5	0	2.9	5.9	5.1	3.0	2.4	3.1	4.8	1.8	1.3	1.7	4.5	6.4	5.1	7.4	44.3	0	1.8	5.5	2.9	4.9	2.1	1	1	0	0.14	0	4.4	3.7		
1927	2.6	0	7	4.0	1.8	2.6	1.4	3.1	4.8	1.0	1.3	1.7	4.5	6.4	5.1	7.4	44.3	0	1.8	5.5	2.9	4.9	2.1	1	1	0	0.14	0	4.4	3.7		
1927	3.5	0	2.8	5.0	2.8	3.8	5.3	3.0	11.2	2.7	3.7	3	3.7	3.3	6.6	6.2	0	3.1	10.3	3.0	33.7	4.5	2.5	2	2	1	0	0.16	0	3.7	3.9	
1927	19.9	0	2.9	7.2	2.0	3.8	3.5	2.2	2.0	7.7	8	7.3	19.6	10.9	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	17.1	13.3	3.6	47.4	2.5	2	1	0	0.23	1.7	6.7	6.6		
1927	26.7	0	2.8	8.3	1.3	4.0	6.5	2.8	3.5	8.4	0	8.8	14.8	19.8	7.5	5.9	18.2	1	18.7	19.1	3.6	47.4	2.5	3	1	1	0	0.26	1.0	6.7	6.6	
1928	2.6	0	2.9	8.2	11.0	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.9	5.9	3.8	3.9	5.9	18.2	1	17.9	23.2	3.6	43.4	2.8	3	1	1	0	0.23	1.2	9.8	6.8	
1928	27.5	0	6.3	7.3	8.0	1.2	3.4	15.7	10.5	0	11.8	4.3	10.7	6.7	2.2	20.5	0	11.1	23.2	4.1	42.7	3.4	1	1	1	0	1.3	2.9	1.2	8.0	7.0	

From unions in the fishing industry 3 returns were received comprising a membership of 1,014 persons and showed 27.5 per cent of inactivity compared with 2.6 per cent in January and with 4.1 per cent in February last year. Lumber workers and loggers in the three months used here for comparison reported all their members fully engaged.

Table I on page 401 is a summary of the provincial returns for February of each year from 1919 to 1925 inclusive and for each month from January, 1926, to date, and Table II on page 402 is a record of the unemployment percentages in the various industrial groups for the same months.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1928

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of February, 1928, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a decline of 6 per cent from the previous month, while an increase of 1 per cent was reported over February, 1927. Logging was chiefly accountable for the reduction in placements in the comparison with last month, while the gains reported over last year in manufacturing, construction and services were largely offset by losses in logging.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1926, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Employment Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that both the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a slightly upward trend during the month, though at the close of the period under review the curves were respectively about three and two points lower than the levels attained at the close of February a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 68.2 and 69.1 during the first and second half of February, 1928, in contrast with the ratios of 69.7 and 66.4 during the same periods in 1927. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 63.4 and 64.9 as compared with 62.5 and 63.1 during the corresponding month of 1927.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,262 during the first half of February, as compared with 1,363 during the preceding period, and with 1,241 daily during the first half of February, 1927. Applications for work during the latter half of the month numbered 1,195 daily, in contrast with 1,234 daily during the latter half of February a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service daily was 862 during the first half and 825 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared

with a daily average of 864 and 819 vacancies during the month of February, 1927. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of January, 1928, averaged 900 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the first half of February, 1928, was 800, of which 488 were in regular employment and 312 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 833 daily, and with 775 daily during the first half of February a year ago. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 775 daily (486 regular and 289 casual), as compared with an average of 778 daily, during the corresponding period of 1927.

During the month of February, 1928, the offices of the Service referred 21,181 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 19,690 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 12,167, of which 8,945 were for men and 3,222 for women, while the placements in casual work totalled 7,523. The numbers of vacancies reported by employers totalled 13,197 for men and 7,895 for women, a total of 21,092, while applications for work totalled 30,733, of which 20,941 were from men and 9,792 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928 (2 months).....	25,180	15,469	40,649

NOVA SCOTIA

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during February was over 2 per cent

greater than in the preceding month, but nearly 12 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 7 per cent higher than in January, but nearly 15 per cent lower than in February, 1927. Reduced placements in the services and trade groups were responsible for the declines from February last year, as all other divisions except transportation and mining showed gains. The manufacturing industries showed the largest increase. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 76; logging,

reductions in placements, when compared with February last year, but these declines were more than offset by gains in the two former. Placements in transportation numbered 58 and in services 372, of which 276 were of household workers. During the month 30 men and 53 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

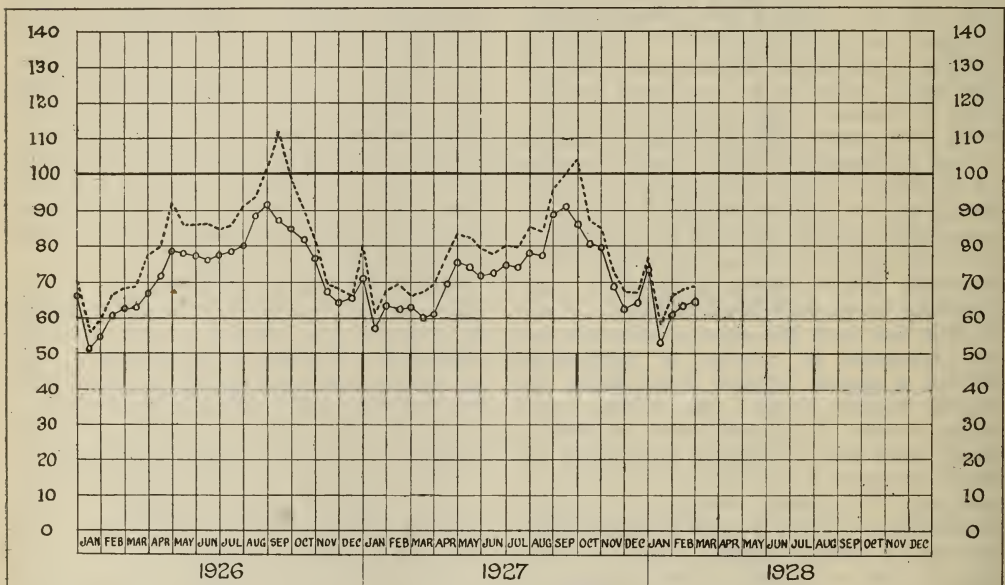
Orders listed at offices in the Province of Quebec during February called for nearly 25 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications —————

Vacancies - - - - -

Placements o—o—o—o—o



47; construction and maintenance, 26; trade, 52; and services, 275, of which 216 were of household workers. There were 125 men and 61 women placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During February orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick called for over 10 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but showed a gain of over 7 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 12 per cent in placements from January, but a gain of more than 6 per cent in comparison with February, 1927. All groups except transportation, services and trade, showed small

month, and nearly 27 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 3 per cent higher than in January, but over 10 per cent lower than in February, 1927. A large reduction in logging placements was responsible for the declines in placements from February last year, as all other groups except transportation and finance showed gains under this comparison. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 145; logging, 143; construction and maintenance, 426; and services, 427, of which 355 were of household workers. There were 718 men and 464 women placed in regular employment during the month.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1928

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Place- ments same period 1927
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	551	41	615	543	186	322	529	158
Halifax.....	250	21	303	229	51	179	293	40
New Glasgow.....	133	19	142	146	84	26	110	65
Sydney.....	168	1	170	168	51	117	126	53
New Brunswick	499	14	534	485	83	402	444	158
Chatham.....	62	4	83	66	15	51	63	32
Moncton.....	148	8	137	130	24	106	60	36
St. John.....	289	2	314	289	44	245	321	90
Quebec	1,152	200	3,139	1,445	1,182	10	1,162	1,231
Hull.....	193	107	456	339	339	0	65	184
Montreal.....	541	50	1,880	574	483	1	874	548
Quebec.....	160	5	397	186	161	1	108	248
Sherbrooke.....	103	16	202	128	92	8	58	144
Three Rivers.....	155	22	204	218	107	0	57	107
Ontario	9,727	963	13,734	9,442	5,058	3,682	8,623	5,004
Bellefille.....	184	0	187	181	129	52	74	91
Brantford.....	253	24	319	223	123	100	339	84
Chatham.....	239	21	209	224	143	81	125	102
Cobalt.....	115	65	197	143	139	3	51	149
Fort William.....	361	0	406	364	313	51	107	332
Guelph.....	103	24	180	106	42	40	105	35
Hamilton.....	502	7	1,066	487	155	332	1,415	172
Kingston.....	860	18	834	845	79	766	138	53
Kitchener.....	165	22	415	237	82	76	297	95
London.....	374	42	360	370	273	51	457	270
Niagara Falls.....	214	21	222	199	69	126	203	48
North Bay.....	218	8	248	238	210	28	11	299
Oshawa.....	279	0	346	241	183	58	65	85
Ottawa.....	530	115	721	542	233	155	942	398
Pembroke.....	176	72	254	220	169	51	15	147
Peterborough.....	147	17	116	175	89	50	108	72
Port Arthur.....	812	0	689	671	639	32	29	622
St. Catharines.....	164	13	310	159	88	71	566	105
St. Thomas.....	163	20	202	150	82	68	123	59
Sarnia.....	145	2	150	144	112	32	113	51
Sault Ste. Marie.....	146	6	347	148	90	39	128	74
Sudbury.....	325	38	258	214	196	18	7	260
Timmins.....	217	19	295	227	213	14	79	179
Toronto.....	2,507	381	4,810	2,444	988	1,117	2,702	1,004
Windsor.....	528	28	593	490	219	271	429	218
Manitoba	2,710	52	3,486	2,797	1,497	1,169	933	1,724
Brandon.....	152	17	161	117	98	19	50	127
Dauphin.....	70	7	122	62	39	23	69	57
Winnipeg.....	2,488	28	3,203	2,618	1,360	1,127	814	1,540
Saskatchewan	1,951	251	2,114	1,820	1,243	519	743	1,183
Estevan.....	45	3	53	36	32	4	43	22
Moose Jaw.....	458	83	471	442	243	141	296	320
North Battleford.....	86	17	71	71	65	6	0	33
Prince Albert.....	199	48	182	151	131	20	41	79
Regina.....	449	44	637	447	318	129	268	313
Saskatoon.....	398	20	435	416	333	83	79	305
Swift Current.....	92	28	77	67	45	22	15	31
Weyburn.....	78	5	69	71	43	28	1	37
Yorkton.....	146	3	119	119	33	86	0	43
Alberta	2,392	133	2,847	2,341	1,807	501	540	1,539
Calgary.....	489	45	847	481	375	106	227	352
Drumheller.....	172	0	268	172	148	24	47	62
Edmonton.....	1,169	57	1,228	1,173	991	149	162	910
Lethbridge.....	261	23	218	227	67	160	70	116
Medicine Hat.....	301	8	286	288	226	62	34	99
British Columbia	2,110	94	4,264	2,308	1,111	918	2,978	935
Cranbrook.....	142	10	150	133	133	0	65	104
Kamloops.....	115	15	246	115	78	4	141	58
Nanaimo.....	24	0	46	14	8	6	80	5
Nelson.....	63	0	64	69	62	7	31	82
New Westminster.....	111	4	214	110	60	50	190	40
Penticton.....	55	6	76	49	11	29	60	20
Prince George.....	81	2	81	79	79	0	2	67
Prince Rupert.....	38	0	88	39	27	12	93	25
Revelstoke.....	78	3	155	77	10	67	51	11
Vancouver.....	959	52	2,584	1,149	461	509	1,772	386
Victoria.....	444	2	560	474	182	234	493	137
All Offices	21,092	1,748	30,733	21,181	12,167	7,523	15,957	11,932
Men.....	13,197	674	20,941	13,309	8,945	4,089	12,594	9,106
Women.....	7,895	1,074	9,792	7,872	3,222	3,434	3,363	2,826

ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during February were nearly 8 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 4 per cent better than in the corresponding month last year. Placements declined nearly 7 per cent when compared with January, but were nearly 6 per cent in excess of February, 1927. Logging, farming and transportation placements were less than in February last year, but all other groups except finance where a nominal change was recorded, showed gains under this comparison. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 1,277; logging, 1,554; farming, 363; mining, 100; transportation, 163; construction and maintenance, 2,083; trade, 409; and services, 2,703, of which 1,818 were of household workers. During the month 3,879 men and 1,179 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

There was a decline of 15 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Manitoba during February, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 3 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 16 per cent less than in January, and nearly 3 per cent lower than in February, 1927. Logging and farming were the only groups in which less placements were made during the month under review than in February last year, but these reductions more than offset the gains in all other divisions. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 89; logging, 382; farming, 376; construction and maintenance, 240; trade, 140; and services, 1,402, of which 1,135 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,012 of men and 485 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during February, were over 7 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 2 per cent better than in the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 11 per cent in placements when compared with January, but a gain of 2 per cent in comparison with February, 1927. Logging, transportation and services were the only groups to show more placements during the month under review than in February last year, but these gains more than offset the declines in other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included; manufacturing, 42;

logging, 154; farming, 492; transportation, 100; construction and maintenance, 167; trade, 50; and services, 756, of which 506 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 819 men and 424 women.

ALBERTA

During the month of February positions offered through employment offices in Alberta were 2 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 26 per cent more than in the corresponding month last year. Placements were 3 per cent lower than in January, but over 24 per cent higher than in February, 1927. Services, construction and maintenance, and farming showed the largest gains in placements over February last year, although all groups except manufacturing, logging and trade showed improvement. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 146; logging, 611; farming, 493; mining, 39; transportation, 42; construction and maintenance, 329; and services, 612, of which 465 were of household workers. During the month 1,498 men and 309 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a gain of nearly 6 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in British Columbia during February when compared with the preceding month, and of 20 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 8 per cent higher than in January, and over 22 per cent in excess of February, 1927. All groups except mining and transportation participated in the gains in placements over February last year, those in services and construction and maintenance being the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 218; logging, 339; farming, 119; mining, 37; transportation, 84; construction and maintenance, 366; trade, 129; and services, 724, of which 433 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 864 men and 247 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During February, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 12,167 placements in regular employment, of which 6,855 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,601 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,208 going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 393 to other prov-

inces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The transfers at the reduced rate from offices in Quebec numbered 21, and all were of bushmen. Of these 9 were transported on certificates issued by the Quebec City office to camps within its own zone, and 12 from Hull to employment in the vicinity of North Bay.

Persons profiting by reduced transportation certificates from Ontario offices numbered 495, of whom 423 were for employment within the province and 72 for other provinces. Provincially, 377 bushmen sought employment in the Northern Ontario lumber camps, receiving their certificates, for the most part, from the Sudbury, Fort William and Port Arthur offices. Fort William, in addition, transferred 7 construction labourers and Sudbury 6 carpenters and 1 cook to districts within their respective zones. Toronto received 20 bridge builders from Pembroke, and Windsor 1 machine operator from St. Catharines. From North Bay 1 cook was despatched to Cobalt and 1 instrument man to a point within the North Bay zone; from Toronto 1 surveyor travelled to Sault Ste. Marie and 1 timber driver to Port Arthur, and from Timmins 5 machine runners and 2 miners were conveyed to points within its own zone. The Hull or Winnipeg zone was the destination of all workers who availed themselves of certificates for points outside the province, the Cobalt office sending 13 mining labourers and 4 bushmen to Hull and 3 miners to Winnipeg, the Port Arthur office 44 railroad construction labourers to Winnipeg, and the North Bay office 8 bushmen to Hull.

Certificates granted by Manitoba offices were 488 in number, 269 provincial and 219 inter-provincial. To points within the province 263 certificates were issued by the Winnipeg offices, 49 bushmen, 38 station men, 22 rockmen, 12 teamsters, 14 construction workers, 3 engineers, 3 carpenters, 5 cooks, 2 drag line operators, 2 tool sharpeners, 1 cookee, 1 machinist's helper, and 1 chambermaid going to employment within the Dauphin zone, 6 female hotel workers, 1 axeman, 1 general and 1 sanitarium maid to points in the Brandon zone, 10 bushmen to logging areas within the Winnipeg zone, and 80 farm hands and 11 farm domestics to various farming districts in the province. The remainder of the provincial certificates were granted by the Dauphin office to 3 survey axemen, 1 survey cook, 1 bushman and 1 wait-

ress for stations in its own zone. All the transfers outside the province were effected by Winnipeg offices, the Port Arthur zone receiving 143 bushmen, 2 saw filers, 2 sawmill labourers, 1 lumber checker, 2 cooks, 1 kitchen worker, 1 female hotel worker and 1 town general, Prince Albert receiving 3 carpenters and 2 camp cooks, and Edmonton 3 brick makers and 1 machinist. In addition, 1 motor mechanic travelled to North Battleford, 1 orderly to Swift Current, 2 hotel generals to Regina, 2 farm hands to Vancouver, 1 farm hand to Kit-chener, 40 farm labourers and 7 farm domestics to Saskatchewan agricultural regions and 3 farm hands to Alberta points.

Business transacted by Saskatchewan offices involved an issue of 113 transportation certificates, 112 of which were for provincial stations. Of these 73 were given to bushmen destined for the Prince Albert, Yorkton and North Battleford zones and 30 to farm hands, most of whom journeyed to employment in the vicinity of Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. The Prince Albert office sent 1 hospital janitor and 1 ward maid to situations within its own zone. The remaining 7 provincial certificates were granted to hotel and household workers travelling to different sections of the province. The 1 interprovincial transfer was of a bushman who was despatched at the reduced rate from Prince Albert to the Dauphin zone.

From Alberta offices 380 persons benefited by the special reduced rate, 311 going to provincial points and 69 to other provinces. The greater part of the movement within the province was of bushmen, 223 of whom sought employment chiefly in the Edmonton zone, the majority securing their certificates of transportation from the Edmonton City office. In addition Edmonton transferred 25 farm hands and 1 farm domestic and Calgary 20 farm hands and 1 farm domestic to the rural localities within the province. The balance of the movement provincially included from Edmonton, 4 engineers, 3 mill hands, 2 machinists, 2 miners, 1 tile setter, 1 sawyer, 1 fireman, 1 cookee, 1 carpenter, 1 timekeeper, 1 foreman and 15 hotel and household workers, all travelling to employment within its own zone, and 1 carpenter to Lethbridge, and from Calgary, 1 hotel cook going to Edmonton, and 4 housekeepers, 1 maid and 1 cook to positions within the Calgary zone. Of those sent outside the province 54 were station men for the Winnipeg zone, 44 of whom were shipped from Edmonton and 10 from Calgary. From Edmonton also 15 farm hands were transported to work in the Province of Saskatchewan.

From the offices in British Columbia 104 persons were conveyed at the special rate,

84 to points within the province and 20 to other provinces. Of the former, the Vancouver offices granted certificates to 1 carpenter, 1 saw filer and 1 lead burner going to the Nelson zone, to 1 dishwasher, 2 mining labourers, 1 ball mill helper, 2 engineers and 1 farm labourer travelling to Pentiction, 1 sawyer to Prince George, 8 labourers, 4 miners, 2 jack hammer men and 1 orderly to Kamloops, and 4 muckers, 2 miners, 2 brush hands, 1 timber man, 1 flunkey and 1 cook to various parts of the Vancouver zone. The New Westminster office despatched 1 iron moulder to Cranbrook while from Prince Rupert 3 miners and 1 steel sharpener, from Prince George 6 labourers, and from Pentiction 1 farm hand went to points within their respective zones. The remaining transfers with-

in the province were of bushmen, numbering 35, mostly for the Prince George, Kamloops and Pentiction zones. Of those transported to other provinces 19 were farm labourers, 13 for Alberta farming localities, and 6 for Saskatchewan points, all receiving certificates of reduced transportation from the Vancouver and New Westminster offices. Vancouver in addition, transferred 1 roll turner to Hamilton.

Of the 1,601 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,176 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 390 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 27 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 7 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 1 by the Kettle Valley Railway.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

VANCOUVER, B.C.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

Verbal agreement to be in effect from April 2, 1928, to April 2, 1929, subject to adjustment or continuation by either party giving three months' notice prior to April 2, 1929.

Wages: \$8 per day. Hours: 8 per day.

No change in working conditions.

Other matters pertaining to method of payment and employment to be adjusted by correspondence and conference.

In the case of a dispute, there shall be no stoppage of work until an investigation is made by representatives of both parties. If unable to agree, a board of conciliation consisting of three members from each party shall be chosen to settle the dispute.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

VANCOUVER, B.C.—THE HAZELWOOD CREAMERY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL 464, MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES.

Agreement in effect from March, 1928, until March 1, 1929, and from year to year unless notice of abrogation or amendment is given 30 days prior to the date of expiry.

Only union members or those willing to become such to be employed, but no applicant for union membership to be refused because any union member is out of employment.

The company to deduct from wages and pay over to the union Secretary all dues, fines or assessments levied by the union's by-laws.

Wages: for first three months, inexperienced driver salesmen, \$100 per month; after three months, the minimum scale shall be \$130 per month from March to August inclusive and \$110 from September to February inclusive.

From March to August inclusive, employees to work 7 days per week, but after August they shall receive one week's vacation and one day off for each 7 days worked during this period.

The union agrees to do all in its power to promote the sale of the company's products.

It is provided that there are to be no strikes or lockouts during the term of agreement, any dispute to be adjusted by representatives of both parties; failing this, a board of arbitration to be formed consisting of one representative of each party and a third disinterested party chosen by them, the decision of any two members of this board to be binding.

In the event of the two parties not being able to agree to any amendments to this agreement, a Board of Arbitration under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is to be applied for and its majority decision to be binding.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

BRANDON, MANITOBA.—CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRANDON AND THE CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERAL LABOUR UNION No. 69—STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Street Railway Department is included in the agreement with civic employees summarized below under the heading "Service: Public Administration."

Service: Public Administration

BRANDON, MANITOBA.—CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRANDON AND THE CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERAL LABOUR UNION No. 69—

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1928, to February 28, 1929.

Five and one-half days to constitute a week's work in the Works Department, Health Department, Street Railway, Track Laying and all other Departments where permissible.

After due notice in writing, the city manager shall receive a grievance committee from the Civic Employees' Union to consider any grievance.

No civic employee shall be discriminated against by reason of his being a member of a trade union.

The principle of filling positions which become vacant by promotion according to seniority and subject to qualification to be observed.

All regular civic employees must be British subjects.

The following order of precedence shall be maintained in employment and promotion, all other conditions being equal: (a) resident married men with families, (b) resident married men without families, (c) resident single men.

Street Railway Department.—Wages per hour: armature winders 75 cents, machinists 68.25 cents, electricians' helpers and linemen 50 cents, sweeper operators 47.25 cents, repairmen 46.20, line groundsmen 45, experienced trackmen and lamp renewers 42, pitmen and oilers and greasers 40.95, cleaners and switch tenders 38.85, labourers 35 cents; motormen-conductors: first 6 months 40.95 cents per hour, second 6 months 42 cents, third 6 months 44.10 cents, after 18 months' service 46.20 cents, conductors—special 35 cents. Hours: 9 per day. Overtime, time and one half. After one year's service, 2 weeks' holidays with pay each year.

Waterworks Pumping Station.—Wages: firemen \$101.06 per month, machinists 46 cents per hour, boiler washers 39 cents, labourers 35 and 36.75 cents, gas engine operators 3 cents per hour additional to regular rate. Hours: 10 per day and 6 day week except firemen who work on 8-hour shifts. Overtime, time and one half except in case of Sunday work for steady labourers which shall be paid at the regular rate. After one year's service, one week's holidays and all statutory holidays to be granted with pay. Engineers to be governed by the Engineers' Union.

Health Department.—Wages: foreman and horse keeper, \$102.90 per month with cottage, water and light; teamsters, 36.75 cents per hour, night soil men and one teamster 39 cents, labourers 35 and 36.75 cents. Hours: 10 per

day from March 1 to November 15 and 9 per day from November 16 to February 28, with one-half hour extra for stable duty at regular wage rate. Sunday stable duty men to be allowed 5 hours for same at regular rate. Holiday duty at regular rate. After one year's service, one week's holidays and all statutory holidays to be allowed with pay.

Works, Sewer and Water Distribution Departments.—Wages: assistant foremen 55.1 and 48.3 cents per hour, cement foreman, 55.1 cents, cement finishers 48.3 cents, works teamster 39 cents, labourers 35 and 36.75 cents, special labourers 43.7 cents, weighmaster \$87.50 per month. Hours: 10 per day from March 1 to November 16 and 9 for remainder of year. Overtime including Sundays, time and one half. After one year's service, one week's holiday and all statutory holidays to be allowed with pay.

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.—THE CITY COUNCIL, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CITY OF MEDICINE HAT AND THE CIVIC EMPLOYEES FEDERAL LABOUR UNION No. 46.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1928.

This agreement is the same as that for the year 1927 which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, page 672, with the following exceptions:

That wages not exceeding two weeks (one month in 1927 agreement) be paid in case of sickness after the employee has been in the service of the city at least twelve months.

Parks Department.—Wages of foreman \$135 per month (\$125 in 1927).

Transportation and Public Utilities: Telegraphs and Telephones

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS AND THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS AND THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' UNION OF AMERICA.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1927, and to remain in effect subject to 30 days' notice in writing by either party.

Rules and wages to apply to linemen and (with the exception of the paragraph on hours and overtime) to telephone maintainers.

Seniority to date from time lineman commenced work as such, provided he has not resigned or been discharged.

Promotion to be based on seniority, merit and ability. After four years' service linemen on eastern lines to have right of promotion over all eastern lines, and those on western lines over all western lines.

All vacancies or new positions to be bulletined.

In case of reduction of staff, the junior lineman in the promotion district shall be dispensed with first and any lineman in good standing so laid off, shall have first preference when a vacancy occurs.

Fifteen days' notice of resignation or of being laid off to be given.

No lineman shall be suspended, discharged or disciplined until his case has been first investigated and if he wishes, he may have the right of appeal to the general officers of the company.

Hours: 8 consecutive hours exclusive of meal hour; hours of duty to commence between 6.30 a.m. and 9 a.m.

Overtime: overtime and all work on Sundays, time and one-half. When required to work within the regular hours of duty on certain holidays, overtime payment will be at pro-rata rates.

For overtime and work on Sundays and holidays a minimum allowance of two hours at time and one-half will be paid whether required for that length of time or not. Traveling time after regular duty hours and up to 11 p.m. time and one-half.

After one year's service, an annual vacation of 12 working days with regular wages will be allowed.

Linemen will be paid all necessary expenses while away from home station or while attend-

ing court or investigation at the request of the company.

Linemen who are transferred will receive free transportation for themselves, dependent members of their families and for their household goods.

Wages: Eastern district: linemen \$143 to \$146 per month, with exception of Montreal, where linemen paid \$150, city foreman, \$155, cable splicer, \$160; telephone maintainers, \$172.

Central District: linemen, \$143 to \$147 per month with exception of Toronto where wages are same as in Montreal; telephone maintainers, \$172.

Western District: linemen, \$150 to \$155 per month with exception of Winnipeg, where they will be paid \$158 and \$160 per month.

Pacific District: linemen, \$150 to \$155, with exception of Edmonton where they will be paid \$157 per month.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY 1928

THE value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during February, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was higher by \$2,610,801 or 33.9 per cent than in the preceding month, and by \$2,685,229 or 35.2 per cent than in February last year; the total stood at \$10,323,405 during the month under review, as compared with \$7,712,604 in January, 1928, and \$7,638,176 in February, 1927. The February, 1928, total was the highest for that month in the record for the 63 cities, which goes back to 1920, while building costs continued lower than in earlier years of the record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted over 700 permits for dwellings, valued at almost \$3,400,000 and nearly 1,600 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost in excess of \$6,860,000; the latter included the permit for a grain elevator in Vancouver, valued at \$2,000,000. In January, authority was given for the erection of some 600 dwellings and 1,200 other buildings, estimated at approximately \$3,000,000 and \$3,900,000, respectively.

New Brunswick and the four Western Provinces reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1928, while elsewhere comparatively small declines were indicated. The largest gain of \$2,308,482, or 192.2 per cent, took place in British Columbia; this was chiefly due to the authorized construction of a grain elevator in Vancouver, already mentioned.

As compared with February, 1927, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia registered improvement, that of \$1,919,547, or 120.7 per cent in the last named being especially noteworthy. The decreases in the remaining provinces were small.

Montreal recorded an increase in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1928, but a slight reduction as compared with February last year. In Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were advances in both comparisons. Increases over the preceding month and the same month last year were also reported in Halifax, St. John, Three Rivers, Westmount, London, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Welland, Woodstock, Brandon, St. Boniface, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Lethbridge, Kamloops, New Westminster, Point Grey, North and South Vancouver and Victoria.

Cumulative Record for First Two Months, 1928.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during February, and in the first two months of each year since 1920, as well as the index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January and February of the same years are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of permits issued		Indexes of value of permits issued (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first two months (1913=100)
	In February	In first two months		
	\$	\$		
1928.....	10,323,405	18,036,009	177.3	147.8
1927.....	7,638,176	13,314,713	130.8	147.8
1926.....	7,139,549	11,859,083	116.6	152.7
1925.....	5,902,118	11,349,388	111.6	155.5
1924.....	4,093,800	8,554,379	84.0	167.5
1923.....	5,679,671	9,819,169	96.5	164.3
1922.....	4,738,105	8,064,642	79.3	161.6
1921.....	3,683,359	6,278,923	61.7	209.7
1920.....	6,156,287	10,173,311	100.0	205.2

The aggregate for the elapsed months of 1928 was higher by 35.4 per cent than the total for the same months of 1927, the previous high level of this record of nine years.

The accompanying table gives the value of

the building permits issued by 63 cities in January and February, 1928, and February, 1927. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	February, 1928	January, 1928	February, 1927	Cities	February, 1928	January, 1928	February, 1927
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.-Charlottetown		Nil	Nil	Sault Ste. Marie....	9,850	8,145	14,390
Nova Scotia	21,240	25,275	21,382	*Toronto.....	2,452,407	2,162,329	1,226,350
*Halifax.....	21,240	18,335	20,382	York and East			
*New Glasgow.....	Nil	2,000	1,000	York Townships....	232,800	380,150	390,000
*Sydney.....	Nil	4,940	Nil	Welland.....	7,000	5,355	5,640
New Brunswick	18,950	15,865	19,911	*Windsor.....	164,800	190,175	634,110
Fredericton.....	Nil	Nil	91	Ford.....	11,525	4,000	82,860
*Moncton.....	Nil	3,800	15,460	Riverside.....	19,400	80,800	8,300
*Saint John.....	18,950	12,065	4,360	Sandwich.....	4,100	54,100	60,950
Quebec	1,714,808	1,944,850	1,488,360	Walkerville.....	43,000	38,000	457,000
*Montreal—*Maison-				Woodstock.....	2,275	1,000	2,151
neuve.....	1,303,385	1,225,480	1,349,435	Manitoba	395,100	127,475	98,900
*Quebec.....	44,273	583,570	32,350	*Brandon.....	11,050	825	Nil
Shawinigan Falls....	Nil	8,500	3,575	St. Boniface.....	19,750	17,000	2,500
*Sherbrooke.....	11,600	Nil	4,750	*Winnipeg.....	364,300	109,650	95,900
*Three Rivers.....	80,350	27,300	36,550	Saskatchewan	131,625	53,950	45,625
*Westmount.....	275,200	100,000	61,700	*Moose Jaw.....	2,150	5,300	4,100
Ontario	4,159,242	4,213,114	4,239,080	*Regina.....	97,775	31,650	33,375
Belleville.....	100	8,500	1,200	*Saskatoon.....	31,700	17,000	3,150
*Brantford.....	12,979	14,648	49,275	Alberta	372,805	130,922	135,330
Chatham.....	13,100	18,000	5,000	*Calgary.....	328,730	101,317	104,700
*Fort William.....	537,300	2,920	539,300	*Edmonton.....	27,833	13,650	30,190
Galt.....	2,795	900	15,225	Lethbridge.....	15,455	15,430	440
*Guelph.....	22,085	1,225	40,245	Medicine Hat.....	785	525	Nil
Hamilton.....	238,750	250,600	99,150	British Columbia	3,509,635	1,201,153 ¹	1,590,088
*Kingston.....	14,170	6,770	23,310	Kamloops.....	9,400	4,000	Nil
*Kitchener.....	6,531	7,196	79,674	Nanaimo.....	4,100	5,980	100
*London.....	101,800	101,550	41,190	*New Westminster... Prince Rupert.....	147,300 3,825	92,145 3,700	74,210 5,175
Niagara Falls.....	20,660	55,450	136,150	*Vancouver.....	2,530,930	587,640	827,810
Oshawa.....	106,625	51,500	94,900	Point Grey.....	516,780	343,690	478,700
*Ottawa.....	59,590	75,100	88,950	North Vancouver... South Vancouver..	46,000 121,300	29,910 78,600	43,085 118,540
Owen Sound.....	7,200	2,500	Nil	*Victoria.....	120,000	55,488	42,548
*Peterborough.....	17,860	7,515	700				
*Port Arthur.....	10,175	633,675	76,865	Total—63 Cities.....	10,323,405	7,712,604 ¹	7,638,179
*Stratford.....	965	1,400	3,615	*Total—35 Cities....	9,082,655	6,479,668	5,699,554
*St. Catharines.....	25,475	33,910	45,030				
*St. Thomas.....	1,000	800	820				
Sarnia.....	12,925	15,201	11,730				

¹ Revised total.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has received information regarding contracts recently executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contained the following fair wages clause:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are cus-

tomary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purpose of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Three of the contracts above mentioned contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. The schedules are given below.

Two contracts were awarded for interior fittings (Group "B") containing the general fair wages clause and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council which reads as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the contractor, and the contractor shall be bound

in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited, unless the ap-

approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Erection and completion of buildings at Esquimalt Dry Dock, B.C. Names of contractors, James Parfitt and Fred Parfitt, ("Parfitt Brothers, Limited"), Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 13, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$15,196.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages not less than	Hours per Day
	\$ cts. per day	
Excavators.....	3 60	8
Concrete workers.....	4 00	8
Painters.....	6 00	8
Bricklayers.....	9 00	8
Carpenters.....	7 00	8
Plasterers.....	8 00	8
Plumbers.....	8 00	8
Electricians.....	7 20	8
Tinsmiths.....	7 20	8
Sheet metal roofers.....	7 20	8
Patent roofers.....	6 50	8

Construction of additional buildings at the Dry Dock, Esquimalt, B.C. Names of contractors, James Parfitt and Fred Parfitt ("Parfitt Brothers, Limited"), Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, March 19, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$6,257.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages not less than	Hours per Day
	\$ cts. per day	
Excavators.....	3 60	8
Concrete workers.....	4 00	8
Painters.....	6 00	8
Bricklayers.....	9 00	8
Carpenters.....	7 00	8
Plasterers.....	8 00	8
Plumbers.....	8 00	8
Electricians.....	7 20	8
Tinsmiths.....	7 20	8
Sheet metal roofers.....	7 20	8
Patent roofers.....	6 50	8

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Interior alterations in the Public Building at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractor, Kennedy Connor, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, February 27, 1928. Amount of contract, \$5,300.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages not less than	Hours per day
	\$ cts. per hour	
Concrete labourers.....	0 50	10
Terrazo workers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and Joiners.....	0 85	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 75	10
Plasterers.....	1 12½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	9
Plumbers.....	0 95	8
Steamfitters.....	0 95	8
Marble setters.....	1 25	8

Erection and completion of conveyers and chutes in Postal Station "A", Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Mathews Conveyer Company, Limited, Port Hope, Ont. Date of contract, March 8, 1928. Amount of contract, \$55,395.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" Construction, etc.

Construction of an eight yard dipper dredge for service at the Hudson Bay Terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 30, 1928. Amount of contract, \$395,440.

The manufacture, delivery and erection complete in place of the superstructure of "Bridge No. 10" only over the Welland Ship Canal at the crossing of the Canadian National Railways, Welland Division, including the taking down and loading on cars of the deck plate girder span now carrying the railway tracks across the canal at a point about 110 feet south of the centre line of said "Bridge No. 10." Name of contractors, The Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Date of contract, March 8, 1928. Amount of contract, schedule rates (approximately \$598, 642.50, estimated from estimated quantities).

The manufacture, delivery and erection complete in place of the superstructure of "Bridge No. 21" over the Welland Ship Canal at Clarence Street, Port Colborne, Ont. Name of contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, March 9, 1928. Amount of contract, schedule rates (approximately \$510,539 estimated quantities).

Construction and delivery of a "Steel Pontoon Lock Gate Lifter" required for the Welland Canal. Name of contractors, Collingwood Shipyards, Limited, Collingwood, Ont. Date of contract, March 26, 1928. Amount of contract, \$25,000.

Extending contract No. 26599, dated June 18, 1926, for the erection of an additional pair of steel mitring lock gates. Name of contractors, The Steel Gates Company, Montreal, P.Q. Date of supplemental agreement, March 15, 1928. Amount of agreement, schedule rates.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in March, 1928, for supplies ordered by

the Post Office Department under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders	
	\$	cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals ...	1,109	89
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	170	20
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	17,227	39
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	673	05
Bag fittings	4,091	06
Scales	189	99
Rural mail boxes	26,225	00
Letter boxes	1,182	55

Australian Maternity Allowances

The annual report of the Commissioner of Maternity Allowances, Commonwealth of Australia, for the year ending June 30, 1927, recently received by the Department, details the number of claims granted and rejected, expenditure and cost of administration during the twelve months period. During the year 132,056 claims were paid, and 1,122 rejected. The amount paid in maternity allowances was £660,280, while the cost of administration was £16,181. Since the Act became effective on October 10, 1912, 1,952,640 claims have been paid and 8,555 claims have been rejected, while the amount paid in allowances totalled £9,763,198, the total cost of administration being £202,732.

Under the Commonwealth Maternity Act, 1912, a sum of £5 is paid to every mother giving birth to a child in Australia, subject to residence qualifications. These allowances are

claimed and paid, irrespective of the financial status of the mother, and no distinction is made between married and unmarried mothers. Certain groups of persons are excluded—natives, because they are cared for through other means, and Asiatics. Only one allowance is paid for a confinement, regardless of whether there are one or more children at birth. If the child was not born alive or dies within 12 hours after birth, the claimant must present a medical certificate to the effect that the child was a viable child, this provision being added to avoid payments for intentional abortions. The administration of the law is under the Treasury Department, the actual duties of administration being delegated to a commissioner of allowances, an assistant commissioner, and such deputy commissioners as are necessary.

Child Protection in Ontario

The report of the Provincial Secretary of Ontario for the branch of his department charged with the administration of the laws for the protection of children shows that 686 children were taken care of last year by being made wards of Children's Aid Societies by court orders. Altogether, since the inauguration of this service some thirty-four years ago, 27,243 children have been assisted in this way. The work is done through Children's Aid Societies throughout the Province, which last year raised the sum of \$403,126, mainly

through voluntary effort, and spent \$412,642 in their operations.

Commenting on this work the report says: "Our Ontario system of child-protection is made effective through "the organization of local Children's Aid Societies composed of progressive citizens who from a desire to be of service give freely of their time and thought. Over sixty of these societies are in active operation and the publicity given to their proceedings assures the prompt exposure of child neglect or ill-treatment and the creation of healthy and happy social conditions."

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1928

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE weekly family budget in terms of retail prices moved to slightly lower levels during the month, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices advanced.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.92 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$11.03 for February; \$11.05 for March, 1927; \$11.46 for March, 1926; \$10.74 for March, 1925; \$10.58 for March, 1924; \$10.79 for March, 1923; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$13.23 for March, 1921; \$15.98 for March, 1920; \$12.66 for March, 1918; and \$7.68 for March, 1914. The decline was due mainly to a substantial seasonal fall in the price of eggs, but there were slight declines also in the prices of sirloin steak, fresh pork, bacon, lard, granulated sugar and butter. Slight increases occurred in the prices of beef roast, mutton, beans, evaporated apples and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.15 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$21.25 for February; \$21.29 for March, 1927; \$21.77 for March, 1926; \$21 for March, 1925; \$21 for March, 1924; \$21.42 for March, 1923; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$23.87 for March, 1921; \$25.01 for March, 1920; \$20 for March, 1918; and \$14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel was unchanged. An increase in rent was reported from Woodstock.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, advanced to 152.8 for March, as compared with 150.8 for February; 148.7 for March, 1927; 160.0 for March, 1926; 161.6 for March, 1925; 154.4 for March, 1924; 159.9 for March, 1923; 153.6 for March, 1922; 186.0 for March, 1921; 241.3 for March, 1920; and 194.3 for March, 1918. Fifty prices quotations advanced, twenty-nine declined and one hundred and fifty-seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups advanced and four were lower. The Vegetables and their Products group and the Animals and their Products group showed substantial advances, the former due mainly to higher prices for grains and vegetables, and the latter due mainly to higher prices for but-

ter. In this group eggs declined substantially. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group and the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group were slightly higher. The groups which declined were: the Iron and its Products group; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods advanced. In the former the increase was due mainly to higher prices for potatoes, butter, cheese, lard, pork products and apples, while in the latter the advance was due mainly to higher prices for materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the milling and other industries, as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials. Materials for the metal-working industries, for the chemical-using industries and for the meat-packing industries were slightly lower.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were substantially higher, increases in the prices of grains, raw sugar, potatoes, hogs, fish, cotton, silk, wool, silver and spelter more than offsetting lower prices for rubber, cattle, eggs, lemons, oranges, copper, lead and tin. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods advanced slightly, due mainly to higher prices for flour, sugar, butter, cheese, canned vegetables, pork products, boots and shoes. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of forest origin advanced, while articles of mineral origin were slightly lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by

the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually

affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of working men's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in

(Continued on page 424)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA:

Table with columns for Commodities, Quantity, and prices for years 1900 through 1928. Includes items like Beef, Butter, Flour, and various oils. Includes a 'Totals' row at the bottom.

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Table showing average costs for various provinces: Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.

‡An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent: see text.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1928

Fish									Eggs		Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
19-6	30-8	20-5	14-0	59-4	20-7	20-3	36-6	21-7	46-1	40-1	12-3	41-6	45-6
18-5	33-8			56-0	17-5	18-8	28-2	21-9	49-8	43-2	11-7	43-1	47-8
12	30-35			50-70	17-6	14-6	28	21-6	53	42-6	b 12-14	41	44-8
20-25	30-35			60	17-1	20-7	33-4	20-2	52-3	39	12-14	42-8	48-3
18	35			50	18-4	15-5	24-7	21	47	43	9	44	48-2
15	35			50	16-5	15-4	26-2	23-2	49-6	44	a12-5-	40-2	47-1
				60	18-5	21-7	32-8	25	47-5		13-3	46-7	50
25				16-9	16-9	25	24-1	20-4	49-2		12	43-8	48-4
				19-4	19-4	20-7	36-7	22-2	38-6		9-10	37-4	43
15-5	35-0		10-0	56-9	17-9	18-3	34-6	22-1	45-1		39-6	12-1	42-1
12	35		10	60	18-3	18	35-7	21-2	50		42	10-12	44-2
18	35		10	60	16-4	15-5	38-3	20-8	45-5		a 35-2	13-5	40-6
20	35			55-60	19	18-3	38	21-2	46		41-5	12-	43-7
12				50	18	21-5	26-2	25	38-7		12	40	44-3
17-1	30-4	21-6	10-6	59-3	21-1	19-8	30-2	21-0	49-3		12-1	39-4	42-3
10	25	20		50	20-5	21-3	34-3	22-2	49-6		39-8	14	36-8
15-20	30		10	60	25	20-7	26	22-4	54-5		13	40	41-5
15-20	35		15		21	18	31-5	20-1	48-4		a 11-1	39	41-5
20-25	30			60	20	20	32	20-6	43-7		35	12	41
		20					24-2	19-5	44-3		35	10	42
		18-20	10	60	20	18	34-4	20	49-2		45	10	39
20	30-35	25-30	8	50	21	21	25	22-9	50-4		a 12-5	40-6	45-3
15	30		10	75	21	21-9	31-8	19-6	54-6		14	40-5	43-2
18-7	31-1	22-1	12-2	63-6	20-2	19-9	39-9	21-7	48-6		12	39-8	42-7
18	30	22	10		19-9	20-4	45-9	20-4	54		42-3	12	40-4
16	35	18	8-5		21	19-2	42-5	22-4	46		40	10	38-5
15	35	22	10-20		17-8	17	37-1	19-1	48-1		41-2	10	39-4
	30	25	10		23	24	36-7	21-4	42-6		a 9	45-7	42-8
20	32	25		60	18-6	22	39-2	22-3	43-8		40	10	39-1
20	30	22-25			22-5	17-5	37-8	21	52		50	13	43-7
20	30	17-20	10		16-5	20-7	35-6	20-4	42-6		39-3	10-12	40-2
15-18	30-32	18		72	22-4	17-5	44	20-6	52-3		a 12-5	42	41-4
22	35	25			21-7	21-1	41-8	20-1	47-2		41-8	12	40
16	35	20	20		18-1	21-5	39-3	18-5	45-6		13	42-6	45-1
20	35	20		60	18-8	18-3	45	20-4	50-6		43-6	13	41-4
20	30	25	15		20-6	17-5	41-5	19-5	46-6		a 12-5	43-2	44-1
15	33	22	12		20-8	20	39-2	19-8	44-1		a 11-8	43-3	44-4
20	30	25			21-7	17-3	39-3	20	51-5		44-2	12	41
		23		50	20	20-6	32-5	18-5	43-6		39-8	12	40-1
22	30				18-3	21-7	38-1	18-7	38-6		36-7	10	39-7
22	35	25			21-2	20-2	36-8	19-9	46-3		40-4	12	39-6
15	25			50	19-8	20-1	40-9	20-4	45-4		41-8	11	39-7
20-25	30	18-25		50	21-2	18-5	45-5	20-6	43-8		41-5	12	44-2
20	35	15	12		21-2	24-2	36-2	19-8	42-5		38	14	42
20	35	25-28	15		20-1	20-6	46-1	19-4	49-6		43-5	14	45
20	30	20			18-6	20-1	45-9	21	45-8		41-7	12	41-7
		22			18-3	18-7	39-2	20	41-7		40-3	12	41-2
	25	25	10	75	18-5	21-2	40	21-2	50-4		48	12	40
	30	15		75	20-4	19-1	34-8	24	54-2		49-8	15	39-5
		25			21-2	19-5	35-1	23-8	55-9		40	17	48-8
					22-6	20	34	24	57-5		a 16-7	45	47-6
					21	20-4	42-5	21-7	55-6		49-6	13	39-7
18-20	30	22	9		20-4	18-4	44-1	24-5	45-4		a 14-3	43	48-6
15	25	17		80	19-8	20	40-9	23-4	45-2		a 14-3	41	48-9
	30-0	21-5			19-8	18-5	37-7	21-4	47-2		12-5	40-9	46-1
18	30	25			18-8	18-7	42-6	20-8	49-9		40-3	13	41-6
	30	18			20-8	18-3	32-7	21-9	44-5		36-6	12	40-2
26-9	30-6	15-0	16-0		24-7	22-5	33-2	23-1	41-5		35-1	12-6	40-1
25	30	15			23-7	21-8	36-8	21-9	44-2		33-1	a 12-5	42
30	30	12	12		25	20-3	24-8	24-3	37-5		12	41-6	48
25-30	30-35	15	20		25	22-7	31-1	24-1	43-3		37-7	13	40-3
25	30	18			25	25	40-2	22	41-1		34-6	13	36-6
21-7	27-8	16-3	18-3		24-1	23-0	36-8	22-0	39-7		34-2	12-2	40-9
	30	16	20		25	25	38-4	25-4	38-4		31-5	12	42-8
25	30	18			25	25	30	21	40-8		a 12-5	42-5	47-5
17-5-20	23-25	17-5	15		21-7	24	32-1	22-2	41-5		a 12-5	41-2	46-1
25	30	15	18		25	20-6	42-8	22-6	39-4		12	38	47-1
18	25	15	20		23-7	20-3	40-6	19	38-2		28-9	12	40
22-4	28-4	18-3	17-7		22-5	22-1	39-8	24-2	41-4		37-3	13-2	45-5
	30		18		24	24-2	43-7	25-9	50		a 12-5	48-1	62
30	35	20	20		25		37-5	26-2	42		a 14-3	47-5	50
30	35	20	20		25	26-2	36-7	25-1	*7-3		a 14-3	50	52-8
20	25	15	12-5		20-9	21-4	38-7	22-7	34-2		a 11-1	42-7	45-6
16-5	18-20		13-5		21-2	19-3	41-4	21-2	36-2		a 11-1	39-7	45-4
20	25		20		21-3	20-4	38	21-4	35-2		a 4-3	47-8	67
25	30				21-2	21-4	44-2	24-6	35-5		a 13-3	48	50-6
15			20		21-7	21-7	38	26-7	50-5		a 14-3	45	49-4

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Canned Vegetables									
	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	32-3	7-7	18-2	5-2	6-3	10-6	12-5	16-2	16-4	16-3
Nova Scotia (average)	31-6	8-2	17-4	5-6	6-5	9-8	14-1	17-6	17-0	16-9
1—Sydney.....	32-6	8	16-9	5-5	6-4	10-2	13-6	17-2	17	17-1
2—New Glasgow.....	32-1	8	16-9	5-4	6	9-9	13-5	16-7	16-2	16-2
3—Amherst.....	30-3	8-7	17-7	5-7	6-9	9-7	13-3	19-1	17-7	16-7
4—Halifax.....	32	8	17-7	5-2	6-4	9-4	15	17	16-8	16-4
5—Windsor.....	31-7	8-3	19	6-2	7	10	15	19-5	19	19-5
6—Truro.....	31-1	8	16-1	5-4	6-1	9-6	14	15-9	15	15-6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29-7	7-4	18-4	5-1	5-8	9-5	14-7	15	14-9	14-9
New Brunswick (average)	32-4	8-5	17-9	5-4	6-4	10-2	14-5	16-1	15-7	15-6
8—Moncton.....	35	8-7	18	5-7	7	11-8	13-3	17-6	16-3	16-3
9—St. John.....	31-2	8-7	18	5-1	6-2	8	14-2	15-2	15-1	14-6
10—Fredericton.....	33-2	8-7	17-6	5-4	6-7	10-9	15-5	15-3	15	15-2
11—Bathurst.....	30	8	18	5-5	6	10	15	16-3	16-3	16-2
Quebec (average)	29-4	6-4	17-8	5-1	6-5	9-5	12-5	14-6	16-4	15-2
12—Quebec.....	29-7	7-5	17-5	5-2	6-6	10	13-4	15-1	16-3	16-5
13—Three Rivers.....	31-4	6	18-4	5-5	6-5	9-5	14-1	15-3	19	15-5
14—Sherbrooke.....	29	6-6-7	17-4	5	6-3	9-6	13-2	14-3	15-9	14-9
15—Sorel.....	29	6	17-6	4-7	6-7	10	11-2	15-1	18-1	16-2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	28-3	6	16-9	4-8	7	9-1	12-6	14	15-5	15
17—St. John's.....	29-5	5-3-6-7	17-2	4-8	6-7	9-1	12-3	16	16-2	15
18—Thetford Mines.....	27-7	6-7	18-3	5-6	7	9-2	11-5	15-2	17-8	15
19—Montreal.....	31-1	5-3-8-7	18-1	5-2	5-8	9-9	11-8	14-2	14-5	14-9
20—Hull.....	29-1	6-8	18-4	5-4	6-3	9-1	12-4	13-9	14-1	14
Ontario (average)	32-5	7-4	17-6	4-8	6-1	11-2	12-9	15-4	15-3	15-3
21—Ottawa.....	33-5	7-3-8	18-2	6	6-7	11-9	11-8	15-5	14-8	15-3
22—Brockville.....	30	6-7	15-5	5-1	5-6	9-6	10-5	14-9	14-6	15
23—Kingston.....	29-5	6-7	15	5-3	5-4	9-3	12-3	13-4	13-1	13-6
24—Belleville.....	32-3	6-3	16-8	4-5	5-7	11-7	12-5	14-6	14-6	14-6
25—Peterborough.....	32	7-3	17-6	4-6	5-9	11-7	12-8	14-9	14-4	14-8
26—Oshawa.....	35-1	7-3	15	4-1	5-5	11-9	12-2	15-4	15	15
27—Orillia.....	32	6-7	18-8	4-7	6-1	11-2	12-5	15-4	15-3	15-3
28—Toronto.....	34-5	7-3-8	18-2	4-7	5-8	10-3	11-9	15-7	15-3	15-1
29—Niagara Falls.....	34-3	7-3	18-8	5	5-4	11-5	13-8	15-7	16-4	16-6
30—St. Catharines.....	30-7	7-3	17-5	4-7	5-4	11-4	12-7	14-8	14-3	14-8
31—Hamilton.....	34-8	7-3	17-9	4-4	5-9	10-8	12-2	15-1	14-8	14-8
32—Brantford.....	32-2	7-3-8	17-2	4-2	5-6	11-8	13-2	14-9	14-3	14-6
33—Galt.....	32-4	7-3	18	4-5	6-5	12	13-5	15	16-3	15
34—Guelph.....	31-4	7-3	18-4	4-6	6-3	11-6	13	15-3	14-9	15-5
35—Kitchener.....	34-9	7-3	18-1	4-1	5-5	11-3	13	15	15-3	15
36—Woodstock.....	31	6-7-7-3	17-4	3-9	5-6	11-9	12-3	14-4	16	15-2
37—Stratford.....	31-5	7-3	18-6	4-6	6-1	12-1	13	15-6	16	15-8
38—London.....	33-1	7-3	18-4	4-6	6	11-8	14-1	16	15-2	15
39—St. Thomas.....	31-5	7-3-8-7	18-8	4-8	6-1	12-4	13-2	15-2	15-7	15
40—Chatham.....	32-1	6-7	17-8	4-3	6	11-8	14-2	15-1	15-4	14-5
41—Windsor.....	30-6	8-9-3	18-5	4-5	6-1	11-9	14-6	15-1	15	15-2
42—Sarnia.....	35-4	7-3-8	17	4-7	6-1	9-6	13	15-8	15-4	15-8
43—Owen Sound.....	31-7	6-7-7-3	18-1	3-9	5-5	10-4	12-2	16	15-4	15-9
44—North Bay.....	31-3	7-3	15-4	5-3	7-2	10-2	12-6	15-4	14-9	15-4
45—Sudbury.....	33-5	8	17-8	5-7	7-7	9-6	15-4	16-9	17-3	16-9
46—Cobalt.....	35	8-3	17-7	5-7	7-5	11-7	15-1	18-2	18-7	18-4
47—Timmins.....	31-6	8-3	15-5	5-5	7-1	10-7	12-8	16-4	15-7	15-7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32-4	8	18-8	5-3	7-7	12-4	14-4	15-6	16-1	15-7
49—Port Arthur.....	32-3	6-7	18-6	5-4	6	10-5	11-4	15-7	14-8	15-2
50—Fort William.....	32-3	6-7	17-3	5-4	6	10-2	10-4	15-4	14-9	15-2
Manitoba (average)	33-5	6-9	18-3	5-5	6-2	11-4	12-5	18-5	18-1	17-9
51—Winnipeg.....	34	7	18-6	5-4	6-3	11-2	12	18-9	18	18-6
52—Brandon.....	33	6-3-7	18	5-5	6	11-5	12-9	18	18-1	17-1
Saskatchewan (average)	33-8	8-3	19-9	5-6	6-8	10-6	12-7	18-4	18-1	19-2
53—Regina.....	35	8-8-4	20	5-7	7-5	12-1	12-2	19-3	17-9	18-1
54—Prince Albert.....	35	8	—	5-5	7-4	8-7	12-2	18	18	18
55—Saskatoon.....	32-7	8	19	5-4	6-5	10-5	13-5	18	18-1	18-4
56—Moose Jaw.....	33-5	8-8	20-6	5-7	6-4	11	12-7	18-3	18-4	18-4
Alberta (average)	33-6	8-6	18-6	5-5	6-3	11-0	10-1	17-3	18-1	18-2
57—Medicine Hat.....	32-9	8-9	20-2	5-8	7-1	12-2	11-1	17-3	19-6	18-2
58—Drumheller.....	36-7	8-9	19	5-6	6-4	11-7	10-3	17-1	18-3	18-5
59—Edmonton.....	32-4	8	18-8	5-3	5-9	9-9	9	17-1	17-6	18-3
60—Calgary.....	33-8	8	18-6	5-5	6	11	10-2	17-5	18-4	19-5
61—Lethbridge.....	32-4	8-10	16-3	5-5	6	10-1	10-1	16-7	16-8	17-1
British Columbia (average)	33-9	9-5	21-3	5-7	6-6	9-8	9-6	17-9	18-1	18-3
62—Fernie.....	33-6	10	21-5	5-6	6-5	11-2	10-9	18	18-8	18-7
63—Nelson.....	34-7	10	19-2	5-9	6-9	10-2	10-3	18-3	18-5	19-1
64—Trail.....	31-7	9-3	15-8	5-6	6	9-8	9-6	17-8	18-4	19-1
65—New Westminster.....	34-7	8-3-9-5	23-4	5-6	6	8-3	7-8	16	17-9	17-2
66—Vancouver.....	32-8	8-3-9-5	22-6	5-6	6	9-3	9-1	16-3	16-8	16-5
67—Victoria.....	33-9	10	24-4	5-6	7-1	9-6	9-3	17-5	17-2	17-6
68—Nanaimo.....	35	8-9	22	5-7	7-4	9-7	9-7	18-1	17-7	18-5
69—Prince Rupert.....	35	10	21-7	5-9	7	10-4	10-2	21	19-5	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1928

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
8.3	5.6	1.661	33.9	29.1	20.3	13.3	17.6	18.7	76.5	27.3	64.5	43.1
7.7	5.1	1.530	30.9	27.1	18.3	13.8	17.3	19.5	79.1	28.6	62.5	41.1
7.7	5.3	1.849	37.1	26.5	19.8	15	17.9	20.1	76.5	29.8	74	41
7.6	5.5	1.44	27.2	26.5	16	13.7	17	18.1	80.8	29.8	54.4	41
8.1	5.1	1.367	27.5	20	19	15.3	16.7	19	90	30.5	57.3	45
8.1	5.2	1.63	33.5	35	17.7	12	15.9	19.7	79.7	26.3	62.2	44
7.2	5.2	1.50	32.5	26.7	18.8	12.6	16.1	18.8	75	26.8	59.3	34.5
7.7	5.2	1.393	27.6	16.7	13.8	13.6	15.1	16	81.7	27.8	72.5	46
7.6	5.3	1.614	31.4	30.4	19.1	13.5	16.2	19.1	82.5	29.6	66.0	46.0
8.7	4.9	1.517	31.4	23.7	21.7	14.3	17.4	18.8	90	32	71.7	50
6.6	5.1	1.70	33.3	35	18.7	14.3	14.8	18.2	70	26.6	57	40.3
7.5	5.8	1.625	33.9	32.5	18.8	13.5	15.7	19.2	87.5	28.4	69	44.8
7.5	5.3	27	27	17	12	12	17.2	20	20	31.2	49	49
7.7	6.6	1.641	31.2	28.9	19.0	13.7	18.1	18.4	84.0	26.0	68.8	41.6
8.4	6.3	1.402	27.3	26	19.2	15.7	18.2	19.2	82.5	25.4	82.8	41
7.7	7.8	1.714	34.5	25	20	14.1	20.3	18	96	25	65	42.5
7.2	6.2	1.55	29.5	33.1	19.2	12.3	18.3	17.7	85	29.1	68.8	41.9
7.5	6.2	1.776	32.3	18.5	13.9	18.6	16.6	20	86.7	26	75	40.2
7.1	5.2	1.693	32.8	19.3	13.7	17.8	17.8	15	87.5	26	55	41
8	7.5	1.513	30	25	18	13	17.8	18.7	62	23.3	70	41.7
7	6.3	1.625	29.4	17.5	14.5	17.8	19.2	19.2	92.8	29	45	45
7.7	6.3	1.642	30.7	34	19.8	12.4	17.2	17.7	87.2	25.3	66.7	38.1
8.3	7	1.85	35	30	19.3	13.7	17.2	19.7	76.7	25	66.7	43.3
8.3	5.4	1.833	36.1	29.7	19.8	13.5	17.4	18.8	75.4	26.9	63.5	39.9
8.6	6.6	1.87	36.7	35.7	18.1	13.4	17.5	20.7	73.1	26.9	61.1	42.2
7.6	5.7	2.09	39.5	26.2	13.5	17.5	17.6	17.6	76.2	27.3	70.8	40.8
8	7.3	1.76	33	29.3	18	13.4	17.1	18.4	77.5	26	63.3	40.9
10.2	5	2.08	39.2	17.7	13.4	16	17.5	18.4	84.5	27.7	64.7	35.8
7.6	5.2	1.72	31.2	22.8	19	13.8	16.1	18.7	76.7	29	61	37.6
9	5.9	1.71	35.5	22.5	15	14.6	17.7	18.7	86.2	27	64.7	43
7.9	5.3	1.47	30.6	28.7	13.1	16.8	18.2	18.2	83.2	26	58.5	33.7
8	5.6	1.77	32.8	28.2	17	12.2	16.7	17.8	77.9	25.6	63.9	39.2
9.1	4.6	2.02	37.2	27	14.2	19	18.7	18.7	82.8	28.2	87.5	39.5
8	4.4	1.905	35.5	25	13.2	17.4	17.6	17.6	77.5	26	58	39.1
8.9	5.4	1.683	34.8	32	25	13	16.9	17.8	72.6	24.5	65	40.5
7.3	4.8	1.85	35.6	23.8	14.2	16.6	16.9	16.9	62.5	24.8	53.7	37.4
8.1	5	1.76	35	26	11.5	16.3	18	18	77	25.8	65	39
8.8	4.9	1.63	35.5	35	13.3	16.7	18	18	61	25.4	62.7	37.1
7.6	5	1.764	34.8	29	12.9	16.6	18.1	18.1	63.7	25.9	61.3	35.6
7.2	4.5	1.84	36	23.3	13.7	16.5	17.5	16.5	63.7	26.2	51.7	34.2
8.2	5	1.87	36.3	27.1	12.5	17.3	18.8	18.8	69.1	26.7	58.7	39.8
7.5	5.4	1.78	35.4	30.8	12.6	16.5	16.4	16.4	69	26.4	58.8	38.1
8.5	4.9	1.931	35	26.8	20	12.4	17.4	18.2	81.6	26.9	68.7	40.7
8.7	4.8	1.92	36.1	30	13.4	15.5	18.2	18.2	78	26	56.5	38.2
8.2	5	1.94	34.5	37	12.6	17.9	18	18	70.4	26.7	67.2	41.8
8.5	4.9	2.02	39.2	33.7	20	14.5	17.4	18.4	83.3	26.6	62.5	40
8.3	4.4	1.50	31.2	31.2	13.3	17	18.2	18.2	77.3	31.2	65.3	40.6
7.6	5.4	1.64	36.4	38	19.5	12.4	17.6	18	78.6	27.8	60	39.7
8.7	6.9	1.918	41.7	42.5	20.7	14.1	19.8	21.7	83.5	27.6	68.3	42.8
9.3	7.1	1.66	37.8	23.2	23.2	15.7	19.5	21.8	85.6	29.4	73.1	47.5
9.3	5.9	2.08	43.3	18.7	18.7	12.9	21	20.8	82	28.2	63.7	46.2
8.6	6.2	2.122	42	35.7	18.7	14.3	18.3	22.5	74.2	28.3	64.2	40.8
8	5.4	1.81	36.1	31	23.1	14.7	18.6	21.1	72.2	27.8	62.5	42.5
8.2	4.9	1.88	36.5	35	21.3	14.8	17.9	20.5	68.9	25.7	61.7	42.3
8.3	5.9	1.420	28.2	22.5	12.9	17.5	19.3	19.3	73.8	27.8	61.9	45.5
8.5	6.3	1.79	33.9	20	12.8	17.9	19	19	75	27.4	60	44.3
8.1	5.5	1.05	22.5	25	13	17	19.5	19.5	72.5	28.1	63.7	46.7
8.4	6.5	1.504	32.0	21.8	13.8	19.6	21.6	21.6	74.0	27.7	64.9	48.8
8.2	7	1.42	32.5	21.3	14.1	19.7	21.7	21.7	74.4	26.8	66.4	47.8
8.6	6.9	1.725	31.2	21.7	13.3	20.4	21.9	21.9	73	29	63	50
8.7	5.5	1.26	26.9	22.3	13.9	17.7	21.1	21.1	73.5	26.7	65	48.3
8	6.4	1.61	37.5	22.3	14	20.4	21.6	21.6	75.2	28.1	65.2	48.9
7.7	5.2	1.260	28.2	21.7	13.3	18.9	18.8	18.8	71.5	26.5	64.4	48.7
7.9	4	1.16	26.6	24.2	14.1	19.2	21.3	21.3	71.4	28.6	70.5	50.8
7.7	5.7	1.55	35	21.7	14.2	20	17.7	17.7	75	25.8	65	48.3
7.6	4.8	0.892	21.4	19.7	12.4	18.4	19	19	67.7	25.7	60.6	48.2
7.5	5.7	1.75	35.8	20.1	14.1	18.6	17.7	17.7	72.5	26.4	65	49.3
7.7	5.6	0.947	22	22	23	11.5	18.4	18.4	71	26	61	46.7
7.8	5.7	1.623	38.8	22.8	11.5	17.5	17.2	17.2	72.1	28.6	64.0	49.4
7.2	5.3	1.50	43.3	21.7	12.5	19.2	17.9	17.9	76.7	27.7	69	51.2
8.7	6.1	1.85	46.7	25	12	17.7	18.5	18.5	75	32.5	62	53
7.9	6.5	1.98	43.5	25	13.1	17.3	17.2	17.2	75	31	66	49.2
7.1	5.9	1.28	27.2	17.5	10	16.2	15.4	15.4	67.8	26	60.8	43.2
6.9	5	1.16	24.9	19.3	10.1	15.4	15.2	15.2	66.1	25.5	56.5	43
7.6	4.9	1.36	32.1	22.5	10.8	17	15.4	15.4	69	26.4	59.7	47.8
8.3	5.8	1.74	42.5	25	13.3	18.3	18.4	18.4	68.7	25.8	67.1	52.5
8.5	6.2	2.11	50	26.2	10	18.6	19.4	19.4	78.7	30	71.2	55

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1928

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 10-202	\$ 13-056	\$ 12-062	\$ 14-456	\$ 8-968	\$ 10-959	\$ 10-058	c.	c.	\$ 27-606	\$ 19-784	
9-085	11-770	9-400	10-350	6-700	7-350	6-667	33-35	12-6	22-417	14-917	
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	8-00	33-35	10	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	
7-35					c	8-00	35	13-3	20-00	14-00	
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00		6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	
11-25-11-75	11-40-13-00	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	34-35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
	10-50-11-50	8-00	9-00	7-00	7-50	7-50	35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-75-10-50	d12-50-15-00	10-00	10-75	6-50	7-25	8-583	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	
10-50	13-25	9-00	10-00	6-75	7-50	7-50	30	12	19-00-26-00	10-00-14-00	
10-875	12-958	10-375	11-875	7-000	8-583	7-050	31-6	11-8	27-000	19-250	
g10-00-12-00	13-00	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	g32-35	12	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-32	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	c4	13	25-00	18-00	
10-50		8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	8-00	32	12	18-00	15-00	
9-857	13-786	13-810	15-934	9-381	11-148	11-141	29-8	10-8	23-167	15-188	
10-00	14-00	c 14-67	c 14-67	c 12-00	c	12-00	30	11-7	27-00-32-00		
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	8-13	30	10	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	
10-50	14-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	16-00	29-30	10	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00	
10-00		c14-67-17-33	c16-00-18-67	c 10-67	c 13-33	10-00	30	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	
				c 12-00	c	12-00	28		18-00-20-00	10-00-12-00	
10-00	12-00-13-00	12-00	14-00	8-00	9-00	12-00	27-28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	
	15-50	c	15-00		c	10-50	30	15	16-00	11-00	
11-00	12-50-14-00	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	16-00	35	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	
8-25	12-50-14-00	c 16-00	c 17-23	9-00	9-00	9-00	28	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
10-857	12-281	13-023	15-790	9-976	12-313	11-400	29-1	10-5	29-054	21-117	
9-25	13-50-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	32	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
10-50		c	16-00		c	11-20	30-32	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	
10-00-11-00	13-00	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	14-00	c	28	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
11-00	12-50	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00	10-00	25	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	8	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
	13-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00	13-00	27-30	10	25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	
9-50-11-50	14-00	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-15-00	
11-00	12-00	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
g10-00-11-00	g 10-50	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	
9-00	g 10-00	g	g	g	g	g	g28	8	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-50	11-50-13-00	15-00	15-50	12-00	12-50	12-50	25	7-7	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
8-00-10-00	12-50	15-00	17-00	13-00	15-00	8-348	28-30	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
12-50	10-00-12-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c 12-00	26	9	16-00-20-00	32	
10-00	10-00-12-50	15-50	16-50	10-50	11-50	c 9-00	27-28	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	
10-00-12-00	10-00-12-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	c	26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	
10-00-14-00	11-50	c	15-00	6-00	c 9-00		25-27		22-00-28-00	16-00-20-00	
12-00	11-00-13-00	c 18-00	c 17-00	15-00	c 16-00	c 12-00	25	10	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	
10-00	12-00-13-00	c 11-25	c 11-25	24-25	c 11-25	24-25	14	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00		
10-00-11-00	11-00-12-50	c 20-33	c 20-33	25	c 20-33	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00		
g 10-00	12-00	c 18-00	c 18-00	16-00	c 16-00	c9-00-15-00	28	12	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
9-50	12-00	c & g 26-00	c & g 26-00	g	c & g 22-00	c & g 18-00	30	12	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	
10-00	13-00-15-00	18-00	18-00	13-50	13-50	13-50	30-32	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	
12-50	11-00	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	10-00	30	8-3	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	
12-00-13-50	13-50	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	35		30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00	c15-00-17-25	c15-00-17-25	13-00	c10-50-15-00	c 12-75	30	15	n	25-00-44	
16-00	16-00	c	15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00	
11-00	10-00		13-50	6-00-7-00	11-25		35	12-5	p	25-00-35-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	c	12-00	6-50	10-50	c 6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	12-00	14-00	11-00	c 13-00		35	8-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
10-688	16-000	11-00	12-00	10-00	11-00		30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
11-50-12-50	15-50	10-00	11-50	7-250	8-625		31-3	15-0	35-000	24-500	
6-75-12-00	15-50-17-50	11-50	12-00	8-00	8-75	8-00	25-30	15	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	
10-250	17-875	8-250	12-000	8-500	10-500	13-333	34-4	10-8	35-000	23-750	
9-00-13-00	17-00-17-50		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	8-3	30-00-50-00	30-00	
9-00-10-00	19-00	7-00	8-50	5-50	7-00		35	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00-11-00	17-00-20-00	i 9-50	i 10-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	30-35	10	35-00	25-00	
10-00	16-75	c & i 15-00	c & i 15-00		c 14-00	c 14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00	
g 6-500	14-125			9-000	11-333	10-000	33-8	11-7	28-750	20-750	
h 6-50	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11-7	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
h 5-00-6-00	16-00			12-00	c 12-00		35	10	r	25-00	
h 6-00-11-50	110-00-14-50			6-00	c 8-00	c 7-00	35	12	35-00	25-00	
h 4-00-6-50				12-00	c 14-00	c 13-00	35	15	20-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
10-244	12-220			9-500	10-250	5-504	34-9	12-9	26-520	20-625	
6-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	5-00	40	15	20-00	18-00	
9-50-11-50	12-70-15-50			9-00	11-75	c 7-50	40	12	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	10-75		37-5	11	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
10-75-11-75	11-50			5-50	5-50		35	15	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	
11-00-12-00	11-50			7-50	7-50	4-25	30	9-5	29-00	25-00	
10-50-11-50	9-50			8-00	c 10-00	c 4-77	27	15	20-00-22-00	16-00-18-00	
s7-70-8-20				6-00	c 6-00		35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
12-00-14-50							35	12	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	

a. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20, others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1920	1921	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1923	Mar. 1924	Mar. 1925	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1927	Feb. 1928	Mar. 1928
		1914	1916	1918	1920	1921	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1923	Mar. 1924	Mar. 1925	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1927	Feb. 1928	Mar. 1928
Total Index 236 Commodities.....	236	102.3	131.6	199.0	243.5	171.8	153.6	155.9	154.4	161.6	160.0	149.1	150.8	152.8
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	287.6	178.2	161.5	144.5	142.1	177.8	175.9	159.8	158.2	164.2
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	204.8	154.6	133.3	139.9	127.4	136.7	145.1	139.6	143.4	145.0
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97.8	133.3	268.9	303.3	165.0	167.2	205.9	206.3	197.8	182.9	152.7	170.0	170.8
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	162.4	175.3	173.8	159.0	157.3	154.0	154.5	154.7
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	244.4	185.7	146.5	164.8	166.1	158.1	145.7	144.6	142.1	141.7
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	137.7	98.6	96.2	102.5	98.1	105.2	107.7	95.5	94.3	94.1
VII.—Non Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	197.5	205.4	190.3	186.1	187.8	174.3	178.8	172.3	170.2	170.1
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	223.3	184.7	166.8	164.4	170.6	156.5	157.5	155.4	150.5	150.3
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	258.2	164.2	147.4	127.4	122.8	163.2	162.5	148.8	151.9	158.0
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	144.7	126.7	133.2	160.1	160.1	147.2	164.5	170.0
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	162.4	175.3	173.7	156.8	157.3	154.0	154.3	154.7
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	196.2	175.6	157.5	159.6	161.0	151.3	151.4	146.0	143.2	143.0
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	244.0	168.4	151.2	145.5	143.6	159.0	159.4	149.4	145.1	155.0
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	242.0	180.0	157.7	164.4	159.6	157.3	157.3	149.4	147.4	148.1
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	226.1	174.4	155.4	154.7	152.6	153.9	164.4	153.3	151.8	154.1
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	244.4	170.7	148.7	150.6	145.0	155.2	168.4	152.1	151.2	154.4
Beverages.....	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	249.7	176.0	191.3	226.3	214.5	264.7	256.5	232.1	227.0	227.0
Breadstuffs.....	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	261.2	186.9	163.7	139.1	126.5	198.1	169.7	159.4	158.4	157.9
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	183.2	109.2	104.0	100.0	96.0	104.0	104.0	128.0	124.0	124.0
Fish.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	144.7	126.7	133.2	150.0	160.1	147.2	164.5	170.0
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	249.4	218.6	240.6	179.7	168.3	191.0	157.4	175.0	195.0	196.0
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	209.2	152.7	114.9	129.2	118.5	146.6	152.0	141.7	137.6	139.9
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	203.0	167.8	129.1	166.3	150.4	138.7	158.0	151.9	147.8	151.3
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	408.3	213.3	156.6	233.2	233.2	159.0	140.7	153.1	141.8	142.1
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	431.1	170.0	157.1	135.4	213.7	134.9	345.4	172.1	166.3	199.9
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	213.1	159.7	96.7	122.0	103.2	119.5	117.7	122.7	135.9	129.5
Tobacco.....	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	227.0	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	283.8	186.9	174.8	158.7	165.1	152.5	149.8	156.9	159.5	159.9
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.0	105.8	146.9	203.1	179.2	163.6	159.9	162.3	152.4	159.3	154.8	152.7	153.6
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	260.2	186.3	164.4	165.4	161.2	152.3	152.5	150.2	155.6	157.9
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	185.0	176.9	163.4	158.1	162.6	152.4	161.5	156.0	151.8	152.2
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	323.4	249.4	222.1	219.6	196.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	490.6	461.6	405.5	311.3	274.7	263.3	321.3	321.6	320.1	320.1
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	182.3	174.8	161.6	156.8	161.7	151.5	160.4	154.8	150.5	151.0
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103.4	130.7	195.0	241.9	167.3	149.7	149.0	143.6	160.0	149.0	144.3	148.1	149.9
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	197.1	206.5	190.6	188.8	189.9	177.8	182.1	177.2	175.4	175.2
Tools.....	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	264.5	248.0	189.6	209.6	223.4	204.2	204.2	204.2	205.2	205.2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	8	94.5	99.9	142.1	194.1	206.4	191.0	188.2	189.4	177.3	182.3	177.8	175.5	175.5
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	242.3	268.6	200.5	177.1	199.5	198.5	188.9	172.0	154.9	167.8	160.8
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	246.8	163.0	145.3	144.8	138.6	158.1	145.5	140.8	145.1	147.2
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	214.9	183.2	160.2	166.4	167.1	154.2	152.5	147.3	147.7	147.8
Lumber.....	14	91.1	92.3	130.4	206.4	180.0	156.6	165.9	164.8	149.3	149.8	147.2	148.9	149.2
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	313.7	173.3	176.9	165.8	213.9	218.6	176.8	168.5	157.7	156.1
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	227.7	192.6	168.0	165.0	169.1	161.1	157.4	145.9	143.8	143.3
Manufacturers' Materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	254.0	158.4	141.8	139.9	132.1	159.0	143.8	139.3	144.5	147.0
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	96.2	134.2	274.1	310.2	157.3	169.6	214.4	215.6	201.8	183.9	149.7	171.3	172.5
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	477.5	264.4	293.2	273.9	231.5	248.9	326.0	410.9	393.6	393.6
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	176.3	98.9	91.7	106.4	90.4	103.1	91.5	91.0	139.3	139.3
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	173.0	123.2	107.8	121.7	118.7	120.0	114.8	108.6	106.8	106.4
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	110.8	167.9	230.6	208.7	184.8	166.8	157.7	153.4	151.2	153.8	152.4	138.4	137.4
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	186.6	114.3	114.2	120.0	99.0	119.6	116.8	113.5	134.9	134.5
For Milling and other Industries.....	6	114.6	153.8	252.7	280.7	177.7	155.4	129.4	112.7	119.1	160.9	160.4	162.9	170.3
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	295.8	186.7	156.0	157.8	149.2	161.1	148.5	148.8	142.6	144.6

(Continued from page 416)

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2;

1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	†Sundries	†All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	152
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156

1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised, Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 109.6; 1915, 112.8; 1916, 112.8; 1917, 113.6; 1918, 114.2; 1919, 116.2; 1920, 123.8; 1921, 143.0; 1922, 163.1; 1923, 162.9; 1924, 162.6; 1925, 178.7; 1926, 172.2. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Changes in beef prices during the month were slight, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Sirloin steak averaged 33.2 cents per pound in March, as compared with 33.5 cents in February; round steak 28.1 cents per pound in March, as compared with 27.9 cents in February; rib roast 26 cents per pound in March, as compared with 25.9 cents in February; and shoulder roast 19.8 cents per pound in March, as compared with 19.6 cents. Veal was down in the average from 22.4 cents per pound in February to 22 cents in March. Mutton was slightly higher at an average price of 30.1 cents per pound. Fresh pork was down in the average from 25.3 cents per pound in February to 25.1 cents in March. Bacon, unsliced, averaged 35.8 cents per pound in March, as compared with 36.8 cents in February. Boiled ham was also slightly lower, averaging 57.3 cents per

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

†Figures for Sundries since 1920 have been revised and this has affected for certain dates "all items".

pound. In fresh fish halibut and whitefish were slightly lower. Lard was down from an average of 21.9 cents per pound in February to 21.7 cents in March.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline, lard prices being reported from practically all localities. Fresh averaged 46.1 cents per dozen in March, 51.8 cents in February and 64.3 cents in January, and cooking averaged 40.1 cents per dozen in March, 44.2 cents in February and 50 cents in January. Prices are now somewhat lower in the prairie provinces and in British Columbia, where the decline has been more pronounced than in other localities. No changes were reported in milk prices, the average being 12.3 cents per quart. Butter was slightly lower in the average, dairy at 41.6 cents per pound in March, as compared with 42.3 cents in February, and creamery 45.6 cents per pound in March, as compared with 46.4 cents in February. Prices averaged slightly lower in most localities.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 7.7 cents per pound. Soda biscuits, flour and rolled oats were steady. Canned vegetables showed little change. Beans were up from an average price of 7.8 cents per pound in February to 8.3 cents in March. Onions also were higher, averaging 5.6 cents per pound in March, as compared with 5.1 cents in February. Potatoes showed a slight increase, being up from \$1.63 per ninety pounds in February to \$1.66 in March. Prices for the most part in the prairie provinces and in British Columbia were lower, but these decreases were more than offset by the advances in other localities. Evaporated apples rose from 19.4 cents per pound in February to 20.3 cents in March. Prunes showed little change at an average price of 13.3 cents per pound. Granulated sugar was slightly lower at an average price of 8 cents per pound. Fuel prices were practically unchanged, anthracite coal averaging \$16.44 per ton, bituminous coal \$10.20 per ton, coke \$13.06 per ton, and hardwood \$12.06 per cord. An increase in rent was reported from Woodstock.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to higher levels during March, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging \$1.48½ per bushel in March, as compared with \$1.42½ in February. The low price for the month was \$1.44 per bushel, reached at the beginning, and the high \$1.50½, reached

at the end. The unfavourable crop conditions in foreign countries together with the decrease in available supplies, were said to be the causes of the higher prices. Coarse grains were also higher, western barley advancing from 86¼ cents per bushel to 91¼ cents; Ontario barley from 84¼ cents per bushel to 91½ cents; western oats from 64 cents per bushel to 68 cents; Ontario oats from 60½ cents per bushel to 65½ cents; flaxseed from \$1.83½ per bushel to \$1.90¼; and peas from 60½ cents per bushel to 65½ cents. Flour prices moved in sympathy with wheat, being up at Toronto from \$7.87 per barrel to \$7.90. Millfeed rose from \$36.50 per ton to \$40.50. Raw sugar at New York rose from \$2.43¼ per cwt. to \$2.75. Prices of potatoes were generally higher, Quebec grades at Montreal being up from \$1.12½ per bag in February to \$1.44½ in March; Ontario grades at Toronto from \$1.32½ per bag to \$1.72½; and New Brunswick potatoes at St. John from \$2.95 per barrel to \$3.70. Rubber prices continued toward lower levels, a grade of Ceylon being down to 32½ cents per pound to 26½ cents. Black pepper at Toronto advanced from 47 cents per pound to 53 cents. Hay rose from \$15.50 per ton to \$15.75. Western cattle at Winnipeg declined from \$10.19 per hundred pounds to \$9.76, while choice steers at Toronto were unchanged at \$10.25 per hundred pounds. Hogs at Toronto were up from \$9.20 per hundred pounds to \$9.44, and barrelled pork from \$33.50 to \$34.50. Finest creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 39 cents per pound to 43 cents and prints at Toronto from 42 cents per pound to 44 cents. Cheese was up from 26 cents per pound to 27 cents. Lard rose from 15 cents per pound to 16½ cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal fell from 48-50 cents per dozen to 44-47 cents. Men's boots showed advances of from 5 to 15 cents per pair. Raw cotton rose from 18.4 cents per pound in February to 19.4 cents in March. The low price during the month was 18.9 cents at the beginning and the high 20 cents, reached toward the end. Raw silk rose from \$4.85 per pound to \$5.05. Wool showed an advance of 2 cents per pound, the price ranging from 30 to 33 cents. Hemlock rose from \$30 per M ft. to \$32, and spruce from \$34 per M ft. to \$35. In non-ferrous metals tin declined from 55 cents per pound to 54½; lead from \$6.10 per cwt. to \$5.95; copper from \$15.90 per cwt. to \$15.87; and copper wire from 18½ cents per pound to 18½ cents. Zinc advanced from \$7.15 per cwt. to \$7.20, and silver from 57½ cents per ounce to 57½ cents.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 140.9 for February, a decline of 0.4 per cent from the previous month. Foods declined 1.1 per cent, due to a sharp decline in meats and fish and a slight decline in cereals, while miscellaneous foods showed an advance. Industrial materials also declined with declines in all groups with the exception of textiles other than cotton, which advanced slightly.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1913=100, was 121.1 for February, an advance of 0.2 per cent over the January level. The food-stuffs group rose 2.9 per cent, owing chiefly to increases in prices of maize, potatoes, beef, mutton, pork and butter, which was partly counteracted by declines in barley, rice and tea. Industrial materials declined 1.6 per cent, with substantial falls in the prices of tin, lead and coal, but a rise in textiles, principally cotton, flax and wool, while sundries declined 2.8 per cent owing to lower prices for olive oil, leather and hides.

The *Times* index number was 141.8 at the end of February, an increase of 0.1 per cent over the previous month. In the foods group, cereals were unchanged, meat and fish declined 2.9 per cent owing to lower prices for fish and eggs, and other foods advanced 3.2 per cent with advances in cocoa, butter and tea. Of the industrial materials, iron and steel advanced 0.6 per cent, other metals and minerals declined 2.4 per cent, cotton advanced 2.4 per cent, other textiles 1.3 per cent and other materials declined 1.7 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 164 at March 1, a decline of 1.2 per cent from the previous month. The index number for food fell 2.5 per cent owing to lower average prices of eggs, fish, flour, bread and meat. The index number for clothing averaged between 215 and 220 as compared with 215 in February. Other groups were unchanged.

Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base, prices in gold, first half of 1914=100, was

129 for March as compared with 128 in February. The index number for food rose from 119 to 120 and for industrial materials fell from 147 to 146.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base prices in gold, July, 1914=100, was 107 for March, showing no change from the previous month.

Denmark

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 152 for February, a decline of one point from January. Vegetable foods, animal foods, fodder, fuel and oil, lime, cement, bricks and glass and chemicals declined, while textiles and clothing, hides, leather and footwear advanced. Fertilizers, metals and metal products and wood and paper were unchanged.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100, was 488.74 for February, a decline of 0.2 per cent from January. The food group showed a rise of 1.4 per cent with an advance both in vegetable and animal foods. Industrial materials declined 0.9 per cent with declines in all groups.

Australia

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Melbourne wholesale price index number, on the base 1911=1000, was 1848 for December, as compared with 1892 for November. Metals and coal, jute, leather, etc., agricultural produce, etc., dairy produce, groceries and meat declined; building materials advanced and chemicals were unchanged.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base, average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-1913=1000, was 1579 for January, an increase of 0.9 per cent over the previous month. Of consumers' goods, food-stuffs advanced and non-foods declined. Of producers' goods, materials for building and construction declined and materials for farming and other industries advanced.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 96.4 for February, as com-

(Continued on page 434)

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	Spain		Sweden		Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa		India		Australia		New Zealand		Chile		Peru		United States		
		1914	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914	June 1914	June 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914
1910																								
1913																								
1914-July	(b)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915-July	(b)	108	124	99	100	119	100	100	100	1148	100	100	100	100	100	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1916-July	(b)	116	142	123	100	140	100	100	100	1228	100	100	100	100	100	1133	1082	111	100	100	100	100	100	100
1917-July	(b)	125	177	157	100	180	100	100	100	1275	100	100	100	100	100	1290	1382	108	100	100	100	100	100	100
1918-July	(a)	155	268	216	219	229	219	216	216	1418	100	100	100	100	100	1274	1429	109	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919-July	(a)	175	310	257	257	238	257	216	216	1437	100	100	100	100	100	1408	1579	112	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920-July	(b)	191	397	270	270	245	270	221	221	1559	100	100	100	100	100	1476	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
1921-July	(b)	180	232	199	199	215	199	221	221	1559	100	100	100	100	100	1463	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
1922-July	(b)	179	170	157	157	153	157	196	196	2049	100	100	100	100	100	1476	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
1923-July	(b)	182	174	166	166	168	166	152	152	1635	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
1924-July	(b)	189	159	171	171	170	171	148	148	1530	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
1925-July	(b)	180	169	176	176	168	176	158	158	1389	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
1926-Jan.	(b)	188	163	174	174	165	174	152	152	1382	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
1926-April	(b)	187	158	172	172	161	172	151	151	1308	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
July	(b)	186	156	172	172	162	172	150	150	1337	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oct.	(b)	190	157	171	171	160	171	151	151	1372	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927-Jan.	(b)	195	156	171	171	158	171	153	153	1327	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
Feb.	(b)	194	153	167	167	157	167	154	154	1339	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mar.	(b)	197	151	166	166	156	166	154	154	1359	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
April	(b)	191	151	166	166	156	166	154	154	1351	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
May	(b)	186	150	166	166	156	166	154	154	1368	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
June	(b)	185	151	166	166	156	166	154	154	1384	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
July	(b)	184	151	166	166	156	166	154	154	1382	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
Aug.	(b)	182	152	166	166	156	166	154	154	1364	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sept.	(b)	180	150	166	166	156	166	154	154	1351	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oct.	(b)	180	150	166	166	156	166	154	154	1345	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nov.	(b)	188	155	166	166	156	166	154	154	1370	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec.	(b)	186	154	166	166	156	166	154	154	1365	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
1928-Jan.	(b)	169	151	166	166	156	166	154	154	1366	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
Feb.	(b)	169	151	166	166	156	166	154	154	1366	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mar.	(b)	169	151	166	166	156	166	154	154	1366	100	100	100	100	100	1483	1742	132	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six capital towns. (g) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913—December 1920, 22 foods. (k) Cost of food budget. (l) Gold prices hereafter, 1914=100. (m) From Jan., 1925, end of previous month. (n) No figures published. (o) Gold prices on the base 100 hereafter. (p) New Index number in 1926. (q) Figures for following month. (r) Monthly figures hereafter. (s) New base Jan. 1914=100. (t) Figures for 1st of following month hereafter.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	Egypt Dept. of Statistics	South Africa	India	China	Japan	Dutch East Indies	Australia		New Zealand	Peru	United States				
								Common- wealth Sta- tistician	N.S.W. Sta- tistician			Govern- ment Sta- tistician	Official	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Brad- street	Dun	Annalist	Irving Fisher
No. of Commodities		23	188	75	43	56	92	100	100	—	—	200	25 foods	1800- 1899	150	
Base Period		Jan. 1, 1913- July 31, 1914	1910 = 1000	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1900	1913	1911 = 1000	1909-1913 = 1000	1913	1926	(j) (n)	(g)	(e)	1926	
1900																
1905			1000					910						\$ 7-8839		
1910			1000					1003						8-9887		
1913			1000					1088						8-2076		
1914-July			1090	100		(b) 132-3	100	1185	(b) 1055				9-2076			
1915-July			1204	100		(b) 126-3		1822	(b) 1098				8-8666			
1916-July			1379	112		(b) 127-8		1506	(b) 1235				9-2076			
1917-July			1583	128		(b) 154-9		1715	(b) 1328				8-8666			
1918-July			1723	145		(b) 196-4		1954	(b) 1511				9-2076			
1919-July			207	178		(b) 259-1		2008	(b) 1778				16-0880			
1920-July			1810	196		(b) 326-8		2671	(b) 1778				16-0880			
1921-July			2613	209		(b) 316-6		2671	(b) 1558				18-8084			
1922-July			1688	183		140-0		1813	(b) 2181				18-8084			
1923-July			1423	181		259-8	182	1833	(b) 2025				10-7284			
1924-July			1395	170		266-0	175	2039	(b) 1736				19-1039			
1925-July			1404	179		254-5	174	1885	(b) 1666				12-2257			
1926-Jan.			1357	160		262-4	172	1846	(b) 1739				13-0859			
April			1335	151		258-2	169	1912	(b) 1698				13-0859			
July			1368	145		238-5	156	1843	(b) 1698				104-6			
Oct.			1423	144		236-4	158	1798	(b) 1698				100-1			
1927-Jan.			1438	146		294-4	156	1760	(b) 1610				99-4			
Feb.			124	148		226-8	157	1741	(b) 1588				96-6			
Mar.			124	146		226-6	157	1710	(b) 1546				95-9			
April			1421	145		225-1	154	1720	(b) 1546				94-5			
May			124	148		226-2	155	1738	(b) 1546				93-7			
June			123	149		169-3	155	1772	(b) 1538				93-8			
July			1354	150		224-6	153	1833	(b) 1541				93-7			
Aug.			151	148		221-6	154	1879	(b) 1541				93-7			
Sept.			120	150		223-6	153	1936	(b) 1543				93-7			
Oct.			1375	147		168-7	153	1972	(b) 1542				94-1			
Nov.			148	144		225-9	151	1892	(b) 1540				95-2			
Dec.			114	148		163-5	143	1848	(b) 1543				96-5			
1928-Jan.			114	145		163-1	143	1848	(b) 1565				96-3			
Feb.			104-3	146		163-3	143	1848	(b) 1579				96-3			
Mar.			104-3	146		163-3	143	1848	(b) 1579				96-3			

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (d) Following month. (e) Middle of month. (f) First of month. (g) End of month.
(j) Monthly average. (k) For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. (l) Gold prices hereafter on the base 100. (m) Revised figures for 1928.
(n) New series. (o) New index number, base 1913=100 with 72 series of price quotations. (p) Index number discontinued at the end of 1927.

(Continued from page 427)

pared with 96.3 for January. Farm products, textile products, chemicals and drugs, house-furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities declined; foods, hides and leather products, fuel and lighting, metals and metal products and building materials advanced.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 146.1 for March, an advance of 0.1 per cent over February. There were decreases in the prices of farm products, food products, textiles, building materials and chemicals and slight advances in fuels and metals.

Bradstreet's index number, showing the cost of 106 commodities, was \$13.4161 at April 1, an advance of 0.5 per cent over the March level. Advances were shown in breadstuffs, live stock, hides and leather, textiles, non-ferrous metals, oils and chemicals; declines were shown in provisions, fruits, coal and coke, naval stores, building materials and miscellaneous products.

Dun's index number, showing the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was \$195.415 at April 1, an increase of 0.7 per cent over March. Breadstuffs advanced 7.7 per cent, meat declined 4.2 per cent while the other groups showed only very slight variations from the previous month.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 161.5 for February, a decline of one per cent from January, owing chiefly to a decline in food of 1.9 per cent and slight declines in both shelter and clothing. Fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life was 158.9 for February, a decline of one per cent from January. Foods declined 0.8 per cent and the other groups showed practically no changes.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Master's Liability for Action of Servant Outside Working Hours

A mining company sent out two employees on prospecting work and to assist in uncovering phosphate seams by digging trenches and cutting trails. The rate of wages of these men was \$5 per day, the employees to provide their own board, the company supplying them with all necessary tools and cooking utensils, and with a tent. A fire lit by these employees for the purpose of cooking their breakfast escaped from their control, causing damage to timber and other property, the owner of which brought an action against their employer. The employing company denied the liability on the ground that the fire in question was not started by the men in the course of their employment. The trial judge decided in favour of the plaintiff, this decision being confirmed later by the British Columbia Court of Appeal.

Referring to the question of the company's responsibility for the actions of their employees in connection with the preparation of their breakfast, one of the judges in appeal pointed out that these acts could not be regarded as being in the same category as unauthorized acts by third parties. "It was quite different," he said, "from a situation where workmen reside in cities or in more settled parts, and board in houses owned by themselves or others, or even in houses owned by their employers where they provide for their own wants before and after returning from work. In the latter case, without special

circumstances, there is no liability in the employer for acts of negligence committed outside of working hours. * * * Being therefore of opinion that in determining the scope of the servants' authority we must have regard to the nature of the work and its incidental requirements, believing also that the lighting of the fire was a necessary part of the day's work involving no interruption of the employment, and that their act in lighting the fire was not so remote as to be beyond the sphere of their duties, I must hold that the appellant is liable for the loss occasioned by the acts of its servants and that the appeal fails."

—*British Columbia—Murdoch versus Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited.**

Hospital Liable for Injuries caused by Special Nurse

A patient in a hospital in Nova Scotia received injuries through the negligence of a nurse who was not a regular hospital attendant, but was called in as a special nurse for the patient, payment for this special nurse being charged to the patient. In an action by the patient against the hospital for damages, the trial judge found that the plaintiff could not have had adequate service with the ordinary nursing staff of the hospital, and for this reason a special nurse had been required. This nurse was engaged without the patient's

* Dominion Law Reports, 1928, 1, page 853.

consent, but the patient afterwards consented to pay the required fee. The trial judge held that in these circumstances the hospital was liable for damages, and on appeal by the defendant this decision was affirmed by the Nova Scotia Supreme Court.

—*Nova Scotia—Logan versus Colchester County Hospital.**

Limit of Damages for Injury caused by Explosive

A young man was seriously injured while clearing bush for a farmer when his axe struck an undischarged cartridge which had been left over in clearing operations in the previous summer. It occasionally happens that the fuse burns out without an explosion. The practice is then to place another charge close to the unexploded one and discharge it, with the result almost invariably that the one first loaded is also exploded. It may occasionally happen that the cartridge in the first charge may be blown away 50 to 150 feet, and separated from the dynamite without being exploded, but a cartridge is so small that only by pure accident would one be likely to find it and ascertain the fact.

This case not coming under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, chapter 177) the workman had recourse to an action. The conclusion of the trial judge was that the injury sustained by the plaintiff was from an unexploded cartridge which the plaintiff had struck by pure chance, and that the farmer could not be made liable in the absence of any negligence. On appeal this decision was affirmed by the Alberta Supreme Court, which commented on the great hardship resulting to the plaintiff from his not benefiting by workmen's compensation, but added that it would equally be a hardship to hold the farmer liable if he had been in no way at fault. On this point the trial judge said: "I find that defendant used the highest degree of care called for on his part and that the accident was the result of a risk inseparable from blasting. To make him liable in such a case would seem unreasonable to me, would in fact make this method of clearing impossible."

—*Alberta—Pietrzak versus Rocheleau.**

Combine to Restrain Commerce is Illegal

The Court of Appeals at Montreal recently gave a judgment defining the limits to be observed by companies which enter into agreements in restraint of trade. The Stinson

Reeb Building Supply Company, Limited, the W. & F. P. Currie and Company, Limited, and the Ontario Gypsum Company engaged in the manufacturing and selling of plaster, were charged with contravening Article 498 of the Criminal Code.

According to the judgment given by Mr. Justice Rivard, the defendants with others in the same line formed a Manufacturers' Association, together with a Dealers' Association, other firms who sold the products being also members of the latter association. The groups, he said, were not legally incorporated, but it was recognized that each of the members was under an obligation toward the others. Thus it was agreed that no member should buy from anyone outside the group and the manufacturers in the group could not sell to anyone outside. The terms of sale and payment were fixed by the manufacturing members and the other members had to sell at these prices. Four manufacturers found themselves masters of the Montreal market; they agreed on a single sale price; all orders forwarded by the secretary were distributed among them according to their productive capacities, and a sort of compensation was established to equalize the cost of shipment. "This particular object of the agreement in itself," said Judge Rivard, "does not appear to me to be stained with illegality, but the equalization of shipment prices and the proportional distribution of orders constituted only a means to the attainment of another end." Mr. Justice Rivard pointed out that at least, one outside manufacturer had been forced out of the Montreal market and that the plaintiff, a Montreal firm, had been unable to obtain supplies because of the action of the members of the Manufacturers' Association. It was true that the plaintiff had been offered material, but at a price which made it almost as profitable to buy retail. Mr. Justice Rivard concluded: "I am of the opinion that the accused, with the other corporations acting in concert with them, have conspired and co-operated to limit unduly the facilities for supply and sale of plaster, to restrain traffic and commerce in this article, and to decrease competition in the market. I conclude, therefore, that the appellants were justly condemned for an infraction of article 498 of the Criminal Code. In consequence, I dismiss the appeal."

Compensation for Accident where no Witnesses were Present

The Court of Appeals at Montreal on March 27 confirmed a recent decision of the Superior Court at Hull, Quebec, awarding \$3,080 to a workman in compensation for

* Dominion Law Reports, 1928, 1, page 1129

* Dominion Law Reports, 1928, 2, page 46.

personal injuries received while he was employed by a contracting firm in the Province of Quebec. For the defendant company it was contended that there were no eye-witnesses of the accident for which the plaintiff claimed compensation, and that his injuries were in consequence of previous ailments. The Court found that the plaintiff had met with an accident while he was on the company's premises, even though there were no witnesses of the incident. One of the three judges of the Court of Appeals dissented.

—*Quebec—Prozoch versus Fraser Brace Company.*

Doctrine of "Common Employment" and Employers' Liability

A musician employed by an entertainment syndicate in England in the orchestra at a theatre, was injured by an Indian club which slipped from the hand of a female member of an entertainment party. The performer in question had previously complained that the clubs were too heavy for her. The musician brought an action for damages against the syndicate in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (England). In this case the point at issue was whether an employee who is injured owing to the negligence of a fellow-servant in supplying defective appliances for his work is debarred from suing his employer, or whether an absolute duty, which cannot be delegated, rests on the employer to see that such appliances are safe, so that it is no answer for him to say that having deputed the selection and supervision of such appliances to a fellow-servant of the injured person he is consequently protected by the doctrine of common employment.

The jury found that the facts in the case showed: (1) That there was no negligence on the part of the syndicate as regards the supply of the clubs; (2) That the syndicate had not been guilty of negligence in selecting the stage manager for the work he was employed to do; (3) That the stage manager had not been negligent in regard to the supply of the clubs; (4) That the performer when using the clubs had been negligent.

On these findings of fact by the jury Mr. Justice Finlay held that the syndicate (the employers) were not liable to the plaintiff. He was of opinion that they were entitled to delegate the duty of supplying proper appliances to their employee (the stage manager), who had been carefully and properly selected by them to fill that post, and that there was no absolute duty incumbent on them to see that, notwithstanding such delegation, the appliances supplied were fit for the purpose for which they were intended. This being so, the plaintiff could only rest his case on the negligence of a fellow-servant, and the doctrine of "common employment" applied so as to exonerate the employer.

—*England—Laubach versus Co-Optimists Entertainment Syndicate Limited.*

Wages governed by Contractor's Place of Domicile

Chief Justice Taft, on March 12, announced the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1927, page 1370, involving the question, whether the Barker Painting Company of New York, who were engaged in operations in the City of Washington, were obliged to pay their workmen the wages current in New York, or in Washington. The rule of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America is to the effect that a contractor domiciled in one city and having a contract in another city must adopt the scale calling for the highest wages and the shortest week. The wage scale for painters in New York is \$10.50 a day for five days a week, and in Washington \$9 for 5½ days a week. The Brotherhood having insisted that the higher scale should be paid in this case, the contractors obtained an injunction prohibiting the Brotherhood from interference. This injunction was dissolved later by a higher court, and on appeal the District of Columbia Court of Appeals sustained the rule of the union, holding that it was not arbitrary or illegal, and did not constitute a conspiracy in restraint of trade. On further appeal by the contractors the United States Supreme Court refused to intervene in the case.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of April showed a slight decline, according to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,191 employers of labour, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 842,940 persons, as compared with 844,294 in the preceding month. The employment index declined from 101.4 on March 1, to 101.1 at the beginning of April, as compared with 96.2, 91.4, 87.2, 89.3, 87.6, 80.8 and 84.1 on April 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The number of workers employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, forms the base, equal to 100, upon which these index numbers are computed. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated substantial increases in the volume of business transacted during March as compared with the preceding month and also as compared with the corresponding period last year. All groups except logging showed increased placements under both comparisons, the gains in farming and domestic service being the most pronounced. At the beginning of April, 1928, the percentage of unemployment reported by local trade unions stood at 6.5 as compared with 7.0 per cent of idleness at the beginning of March, and with 5.7 per cent at the beginning of April, 1927. The percentage for April was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,705 labour organizations, with a combined membership of 183,846 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.87 at the beginning of April, as compared with \$10.92 for March; \$10.80 for April, 1927; \$11.36 for April, 1926; \$10.56 for April, 1925; \$10.16 for April, 1924; \$10.64 for April, 1923; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$12.68 for April, 1921; \$15.99 for April, 1920; \$12.57 for April, 1918; and \$7.51 for April, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau

of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, advanced to 153.2 for April, as compared with 152.8 for March; 148.5 for April, 1927; 160.2 for April, 1926; 156.5 for April, 1925; 151.1 for April, 1924; 156.9 for April, 1923; 153.7 for April, 1922; 179.5 for April, 1921; 251.0 for April, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 195.0 for April, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in April, 1928, was greater than during March, 1928, and also greater than during April, 1927. Seventeen disputes were in existence at some time or other during the month, involving 1,818 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 21,757 working days. Corresponding figures for March, 1928, were: Eleven disputes, 773 workpeople and 6,105 working days; and for April, 1927, fourteen disputes, 1,973 workpeople and 14,478 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During April the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with a dispute between the General Motors of Canada, Limited, and certain of its employees at Oshawa, Ontario. Two other applications for the appointment of Boards were received, a Board being established during the month in one case. The services of the conciliation officers of the Department were utilized in connection with all these disputes. The text of the report, and a full account of the recent proceedings under the Act, are given on page 452.

Progress of Old Age Pension Legislation in Canada

Further progress towards provincial co-operation in the Federal scheme of old age pensions was made during the past month. The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, made the following announcement on May 2:—

“The Government has formulated its plan to survey the province to secure reasonably accurate data as to the number of persons over 70 years of age who would be eligible

for old-age pensions in this Province. J. A. Ellis, director of the bureau of municipal affairs, has been given authority to undertake the work. His first step will be the sending out of a circular request to the different municipal councils asking that the assessors in the respective municipalities be instructed to prepare such information upon the subject as they can secure. With this general survey as a basis the organization under Mr. Ellis will be able to make an intensive study of the cases of all those who are over 70 years, so that the Government will have available most reliable information as to the number of persons eligible, and the aggregate cost to the province. It should be pointed out that the Dominion legislation sets out a number of conditions that must be complied with, and it will be the duty of the Municipal Bureau to learn how far these conditions are applicable to the various cases. Moreover, the province of Ontario has a law which requires children to maintain their parents where they are in a position to do so. This feature of the problem must be studied. Altogether, the task involves very considerable work, but by beginning this study at once, the Government feels assured that the reports will be completed in ample time next fall to enable the legislation to be submitted to the Legislature."

The Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney General of Ontario, had previously announced that already preliminary investigation had been made with the result that it was shown that in Ontario about 34 in every 1,000 of the population were of pensionable age, as compared with 18 per thousand in British Columbia, 11 per thousand in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and 16 per thousand in Manitoba. Mr. Price estimated that if 35 per cent of the persons in Ontario over 70 years were given benefits, the total pensions would amount to about \$9,000,000. Half of this amount would be paid by the province and half by the federal government.

The Hon. John Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, announced on May 4 that careful inquiry into the question of old age pensions would be made before the next session of the provincial legislature, and that the information thus secured would decide whether the federal scheme would be applied to Alberta.

In the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 339 it was noted that the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) had been adopted in the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba and Sas-

katchewan and in the Yukon Territory. An outline of the Manitoba act is given on another page of this issue.

The text of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 375. It establishes a system of pensions for persons of seventy years of age and upwards, whose income from other sources is less than \$365 per year, the maximum rate of pension being \$20 a month, which is lessened by the amount of private income. One half of the amount of the pension payable is borne by the federal government, and the other half by the governments of such provinces as enact legislation giving effect to the pension system, the cost of administration being borne by the respective governments. The Old Age Pensions Act is effective only in those provinces in which the provincial legislatures have enacted special legislation expressly for this purpose.

Old age pensions in United States

In view of the progress of old age pension legislation in Canada it may be noted that the American Association for Labour Legislation has commenced a study of the operation of existing old age pension laws, so that full information may be ready for the forty-two state legislatures and congress at the opening of their regular sessions in 1929. The current issue of the *American Labour Legislation Review*, the quarterly publication of the Association, recalls that in 1922, following official investigation, notably in Pennsylvania, interest in old age pensions legislation developed to a point where at least four organizations—three of them national in scope—were preparing drafts of old age pension bills. At that time the Association proposed the holding of a representative conference in the interest of improved draftsmanship and uniform legislation. Out of this effort there emerged one draft standard bill. Six states—Montana and Nevada (in 1923), Wisconsin (1925), Kentucky (1926), Colorado and Maryland (1927)—and the territory of Alaska, have already adopted straight old age pension laws, based on the "standard bill." The "standard bill" would provide that a citizen of 70 years or upward, who has also resided continuously 15 years in the state, shall, if the value of the applicant's property does not exceed \$3,000, be entitled to a pension which, when added to other income, shall not exceed a total of \$1 a day. A state-county system of administration is provided on an economical basis with provision for careful local investigation and general supervision.

Technical education bulletins

Two bulletins (numbers 26 and 27) have recently been issued by the Technical Education Branch of the Department. The first mentioned is a directory of vocational education. It was compiled at the request of officials of the various provinces and is intended as a guide and mailing list for those interested in vocational education in all parts of Canada. It contains a list of names and addresses of the provincial officials in charge of vocational education, a list of day vocational schools in Canada, indicating the nature of the courses of study being carried on in each school, and a list of the municipalities conducting evening classes. Only those schools receiving grants under the federal Technical Education Act are mentioned.

Bulletin No. 27 is a list of textbooks and references on home economics subjects. This publication also was prepared at the request of officials of the different provinces. The list was issued as a guide to teachers and school librarians in selecting textbooks and references for Canadian vocational schools. It is hoped that its publication will encourage those in charge of the schools to build up small reference libraries for the use of teachers and pupils. In order to assist teachers in selecting the most suitable books for local requirements, a brief review of each book has been included. In preparing the list, the Technical Education Branch has co-operated with the provinces and has had the advice and assistance of a committee of representative teachers named by the provincial officials.

Maternal mortality in Canada

The Division of Child Welfare of the Department of Health of Canada has published a report on an inquiry recently carried out by the Division at the request of the first conference on Medical Services in Canada, held at Ottawa in December, 1924. The information upon which this report is based was collected by means of questionnaires sent to physicians throughout the Provinces who signed death certificates of women in the year ended June 30, 1926. These questionnaires were sent in all cases where the recorded cause of death did not clearly eliminate conditions related to childbirth. A large proportion of the physicians concerned responded to the questionnaires, and these replies and the added comments are analyzed in the report, with quotations from many letters.

The total number of deaths from causes connected with childbirth was found to be 1,532, a rate of 6.4 per 1,000 live births. The age of the mothers ranged from 15 to 48, the average age being 31. They left 5,073 motherless children, 768 of whom were new born. In the letters from physicians and others who replied to the questionnaires lack of pre-natal care was mentioned more often than any other one factor contributing to these deaths. The report calls attention to the fact that there is no reason to believe that the number of maternal deaths in the year studied was any greater than in any other recent year, or than it will be in 1928 unless something is done to improve conditions. As remedies the report urges a greater appreciation of the seriousness of this matter on the part of both physicians and the general public, to be brought about by knowledge of the facts, and an intelligent and determined effort to reduce the risks of maternity.

The report points out that vital statistics in Canada are entirely of recent date. "Up to the time when, by the Statistics Act of 1918, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established and a Dominion Statistician appointed, we had no national vital statistics. The Dominion Government takes the census, but other vital statistics were, before 1918, under the sole direction of the Provincial Governments. They are so still, but a system of co-operation has since been founded and carried on by the Dominion Statistician. Since January 1, 1926, all the provinces have co-operated. National vital statistics were first issued in 1921 and the first publication of the Statistics of Maternal Mortality in Canada was made in one of the publications of the Department of Health, the Handbook of Child Welfare Work in Canada for the official year ended March 31, 1922. In 1920, when the Division of Child Welfare of the Department of Health of Canada was organized, maternal mortality did not appear as a separate item in the official records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Infant mortality was given in a separate column, but not maternal mortality. In the short space of seven years this subject has become a leading problem of preventive medicine and public health, and not only the profession, but the general public are demanding action to reduce our maternal mortality. In 1921, maternal mortality appeared side by side with infant mortality and our national vital statistics have been of value in arousing interest in this subject among the profession and the public."

Incidence of pneumonia and tuberculosis among workers

The monthly *Statistical Bulletin* published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company calls attention to the striking differences in the distribution of deaths from specified causes among occupational groups of the company's policy holders. For example pneumonia and other respiratory diseases are found to be particularly rife among iron foundry workers. Pneumonia accounted for 15.9 per cent of all deaths among these workers, while only 7.7 per cent of the deaths among all occupied males were attributed to this cause. The percentage of deaths among foundry workers is well above the average at every age of the main working period of life, 15 to 64 years. In the age period 25 to 34 years it is over three times the average. The very lowest relative percentage is found in the period 35 to 44 years, and even here it is 86 per cent above the average. Not only have iron foundry workers the highest percentage of deaths from pneumonia of any occupational class, but there were actually more deaths from this cause among them than from any other cause. This is true of no other occupational class included in the Metropolitan's investigation.

The *Bulletin* calls attention also to variations in the incidence of tuberculosis among the industrial populations of Canada and the United States, and between different regions of Canada. "Among more than 1,000,000 Canadian industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in 1927, the tuberculosis death rate was 102.1 per 100,000, whereas among approximately 14,500,000 white industrial policyholders in the United States, it was only 71.0. These figures, however, are composites for the total industrial populations of the two countries. An inspection of the figures for the individual Canadian provinces shows that the higher death rate in Canada is due entirely to conditions in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and that the group of western provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, have a lower tuberculosis death rate than any other broad region of either country."

Criminal Code amendment

The Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, introduced a bill in the House of Commons on April 23 to amend the Criminal Code by repealing the sections added in 1919 relating to unlawful associations and the printing and distribution of seditious literature, and by re-enacting the sections which were repealed in 1919, providing that a person might do certain things with-

out being deemed to have seditious intention. The minister in explaining the bill said:—

"A bill similar to this has been adopted by this house five times, and in each case it has been rejected by the other chamber. Section 98, which this bill seeks to repeal, was placed in our statutes in 1919; at that time the sections affected were 97a and 97b, but the number of the section was changed in the revision which took place last year. At the time these two sections were inserted in the Criminal Code it was suggested that there was some unrest in the country; it was just after the war, and it was thought desirable to define certain kinds of what might be called sedition. Sedition is already subject to the disposition of the criminal code and more particularly of the common law. Ever since this amendment of 1919 was adopted the labour community of Canada have felt that it was aimed to prevent them from pursuing their ordinary activities. I do not say that that is the correct interpretation, but I know that since 1921, when I became a member of the government, every year that the Trades and Labour Congress sent delegates to interview the government this was one of the matters which they urged more particularly. They have received advice from the legal advisers of the labour unions to the effect that by stressing the point the courts might even decide that a strike was an unlawful association under the provisions of that section. I repeat that I do not say they are right in that contention, but this has been a sore spot with them ever since 1919. This house has voted five times to eliminate this section, and we are doing so again this year."

The bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons on April 27, without a division. On its second reading in the Senate, on May 8, it was again rejected, the vote being 22 for and 32 against.

Commission on pensions and returned soldiers' problems

A special committee of the House of Commons was appointed on the motion of the Hon. J. H. King, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, on February 15, to deal with all matters connected with pensions and returned soldiers' problems. The committee consisted of the following members: Messrs. Adthead, Arthurs, Black (Yukon), Clark, Fiset (Sir Eugene), Gershaw, Hepburn, Ilsley, McLean (Melfort), McGibbon, McPherson, MacLaren, Power, Ross (Kingston), Sanderson, Speakman and Thorson.

The report of the committee was tabled in the House on April 30. It included the fol-

lowing recommendations, among others, which are incorporated in a suggested Act to amend the Pension Act:—

Removal of time limit for filing applications for pension.

Establishment of new class of pensioners to make eligible widows who married soldiers after appearance of disability.

Extension of Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act so that applications may be receivable until 1933.

Enlargement of class of dependent parents or those in place of parents who are entitled to receive pensions.

Broadening of application of meritorious clause.

Pensions to dependants where aggravation substantially contributed to death.

Formulation of policy to give immediate relief of pressing cases of unemployment and an investigation by commission or otherwise of methods in use in Canada or other countries for dealing with ex-soldiers' unemployment problem by way of institutional care or otherwise.

Proposal for settlement of disputes between the Board of Pension Commissioners and Federal Appeal Board whereby disputes with regard to diagnosis would be decided upon by appointment of board of medical experts and disputes respecting jurisdiction adjudicated upon by reference to the Exchequer Court.

Co-ordination of work of Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Employment Service of Canada, Returned Soldiers' Association, Soldiers' Aid Commission and Citizens' Rehabilitation Board in respect to soldiers employable only in restricted occupations in the general labour market.

Enlargement of Vetcraft Shops, more vigorous advertising campaign of Vetcraft products and continuation of present policy in respect to returned soldiers not employable in general labour market.

Free hospitalization of indigent pensioners.

Re-enactment of recently rescinded regulations providing treatment for certain diseases.

Allowance for last illness and funeral expenses of deceased pensioners increased from \$100 to \$150.

Increased allowance granted for wear and tear of clothing in respect to certain classes of pensioners.

Fuller information to be furnished to applicant for pension by Board of Pension Commissioners.

The suggestions of the Canadian Legion were accepted in respect to the following: (a) pensions for widows who married after the appearance of the soldiers' disability; (b) treat-

ment for certain aggravated types of disease; (c) abolition of time limit for applications; (d) indigent veterans; (e) death from aggravated condition; (f) insurance; (g) appeals; (h) appearance of injury or disease; (i) funeral allowance; (j) information to be given to Board of Pension Commissioners; (k) free treatment. Several other suggestions, in whole or in part, put forward by the Legion, were also accepted.

The economic value of accident prevention

Reference is made in another column of this issue to the work of the United States Steel Corporation in reducing the number of industrial accidents in its various plants by means of a systematic and sustained safety campaign. This work is described in an article on "the economic value of accident prevention," contributed to the April issue of *Safety Engineering* by L. H. Burnett, vice-president of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh. The movement was initiated twenty years ago when Judge Gary, chairman of the corporation, brought the problem of accident prevention before a meeting of the casualty managers of the larger subscribing companies. Mr. Burnett points out that it is difficult, if not impossible to separate completely the humanitarian from the economic side of safety work. "The underlying motive has been and always will be the humanitarian side, but experience has taught us that many economic advantages inevitably flow from intensive safety work, such advantages being so extensive as to make safety work highly desirable from a purely dollar and cents standpoint."

The experience of a large foundry company with an average working force of 500 men affords an excellent example of money saving due entirely to intensive safety work: In 1925 time lost due to accidents was 62½ days per 100 tons of castings shipped; the cost of accidents being 66 cents out of every \$100 of payroll. In 1926 the lost time was 30 per 100 tons of castings shipped; the accident cost being 19 cents per \$100 of payroll. In 1927 they conducted an intensive safety campaign, and as a result the time lost was a half day per 100 tons of castings shipped; costing one cent per \$100 of payroll. The actual reduction in costs, due to accident prevention is indicated by the following figures: the 1925 cost of accidents was \$7,033.03; the 1926 cost of accidents was \$3,132.88 and in 1927 the cost of accidents was \$121.50.

A public utility employing an average force of 1,500 men, by reducing accidents, cut their compensation costs from 30 cents per \$100 of payroll in 1926 to 6½ cents in 1927.

A large steel works employing 5,000 men cut compensation costs from \$24,378.89 in 1926 to \$10,407.45 in 1927; showing a saving of \$13,971.44. These figures do not include savings due to decrease of medical and hospital service.

One of the largest car and foundry companies in the corporation spent \$1,000,000 for accident prevention in 14 years and saved \$2,700,000. It is said that the United States Steel Corporation spent \$9,763,063 in safety work in 10 years and showed an actual saving of \$14,609,920.

The writer concludes by forecasting further progress in the future. "The campaign of accident prevention," he says, "is founded upon reason and common sense. It will go on, gathering power and momentum as it goes, until the unnecessary sacrifice of life and limb has been abolished. We have learned that it pays, but let us not forget that the highest aim of safety work must always be the prevention of accidental injury and death and the pain and sorrow which inevitably follow."

President Green's analysis of unemployment problems

President William Green, writing in the April issue of the *Federationist*, the official monthly publication of the American Federation of Labour, expresses the hope that the existing unemployment conditions in the United States may lead to an advance towards a permanent solution of this recurring difficulty. He notes that there are two kinds of unemployment; one is seasonal, and for this the stabilization of industrial production is the final solution; the other is the result of the increasing productivity of industry, the worker to-day producing more in one hour than ever before. "Total production," Mr. Green declares, "is not increasing corresponding to increasing productivity, and therefore either fewer hours of work or fewer workers are necessary to produce the output required for the market. In recent years it has been the policy of manufacturing industry to dismiss workers rather than to shorten hours of work. And this is the kernel of the unemployment problem, the chief question which manufacturers and labour have to face; should we dismiss an ever-increasing number of workers, or should we shorten hours of work? And if we have to dismiss workers, how can we find work for them? Do newly developing industries absorb the mass of workers yearly dismissed by manufacturing industries? These are the questions to be studied, these are questions which should concern government, manufacturers and labour."

For the seasonal type of employment Mr. Green finds two solutions, namely, stabilization of industrial production by industrial managements; and,—as a more immediate remedy for distress—unemployment insurance, which should be the joint concern of employers and trade unions. Stabilization may be effected if the managements can adjust production to the market without having recourse to large additions to their labour forces in rush periods, and to corresponding "lay-offs" in dull seasons. Already a few far-seeing employers have successfully made these adjustments, but a general movement towards stabilization will be needed before the workers can hope for secure wages. Unemployment insurance is regarded as being merely a palliative for existing evils until more stable employment can be assured. Protection through insurance or benefits is within the reach of nearly all union members, but stabilization is a larger program.

British unemployment insurance changes in effect

The British Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, began to take effect on April 19, 1928. The provisions of the new act were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1928, page 154. A summary of the previous acts, 1920 to 1927, as amended by the new Act, has just been published by the British Ministry of Labour. Men with dependants now receive a higher rate than formerly, while those without dependants receive one shilling less. The rates for boys and girls aged 16 and 17 are also reduced. For a transitional period varying from one to two years in individual cases claimants are required to prove payment of eight contributions in the last two years or thirty contributions at any time. After the transitional period claimants will have to prove payment of thirty contributions during two years. For disabled ex-service men, however, the requirement is ten contributions instead of thirty. A claimant may stand out for a reasonable interval for employment in his usual occupation, but afterwards he must accept any suitable employment. From July 1 reduced rates of contributions and benefits will be payable in respect of young men and young women aged 18, 19 and 20.

Seasonal unemployment in various countries

The International Labour Office (Geneva) gives the results of a recent investigation into the problems of seasonal unemployment in the *International Labour Review* for March. It is shown by a study of

the unemployment statistics that there are wide differences between one country and another in regard to the prevalence of seasonal unemployment. In some countries, such as Great Britain, the United States and Germany, the seasonal fluctuations in the labour market as a whole are found to be slight, while in other countries, such as Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands, they are very strongly marked. "Seasonal unemployment" is defined, for the purposes of statistics, as "that unemployment which for each monthly average over a series of years is expressed by the difference between the figure for the particular month and that for the most favourable month." The writer discusses the question, which is specially important in Canada and the United States, whether the available statistics fairly represent the situation as a whole. He believes that "the absence of certain industries or their insufficient representation does not prevent the curve from following very much the same course as it would have done if the statistics actually covered the whole." In Canada agriculture, logging and other mostly unorganized industries are not fully represented in the monthly reports published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* on "Unemployment in Trades Unions" on which the unemployment percentage is based, and perhaps the same may be said in regard to the reports of the employment situation in the United States. With this limitation in view, seasonal unemployment may be said to exist to some extent in Canada from November to May among the organized trades, according to the *Review*, the fluctuations in employment being most marked in transportation, the metal industries, building and construction, textiles, public services and mining. The Canadian records have only existed for the past eight years, and as the writer states, "care should be taken not to draw too precise conclusions, particularly as to the months in which the seasonal fluctuations reaches its maximum, and the amplitude of the fluctuations."

The figures for Great Britain show that unemployment has: (1) an almost constant tendency to increase in December, since 31 of the 34 years observed showed an increase; (2) a marked tendency to fall during the first four months of the year; (3) an equally marked tendency to increase in August and decrease in November.

From the figures for the United States the writer reaches the following conclusions:— (1) There is a marked seasonal reduction in employment in January; (2) February and March, on the contrary, are months of revival, but depression is still perceptible in February;

(3) There is renewed depression in April and May, and still more marked depression in July and August; (4) This is followed by a period of increasing employment until December, the most favourable month of the year.

These seasonal tendencies, which, it may be added, need confirmation by observations over a longer period, differ perceptibly in their general character from those observed in Germany and Great Britain. It seems clear, however, that, as in those two countries, the seasonal fluctuations are comparatively small.

Reports on World Economic Conference, 1927

The final report of the World Economic Conference, held at Geneva in May, 1927, and the separate report of the Canadian delegates, have just been printed at Ottawa for the League of Nations, and may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, for 25 cents each. The proceedings at this conference were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1927, the information in that issue being based on a comprehensive summary made by the president, M. Theunis, former premier of Belgium. The Canadian delegates to the conference were Messrs. Albert Matthews, of Toronto; Joseph Daoust, of Montreal, and Dr. Adam Shortt, C.M.G., of Ottawa.

In their report the delegates present a general sketch of the work of the conference. They state that one of the most vital questions considered was that of the "rationalization" of industry. This expression was defined at the conference as signifying "the methods of technique and of organization, designed to secure the minimum of waste of either effort or material." "Rationalization" therefore includes the most efficient organization of labour, the standardizing of materials and processes, and the simplification of all processes from raw materials to the delivery of finished goods into the hands of the consumers. This is expected to lead, ultimately, to an increase of returns for their efforts to both employer and employees, as rationalization in the best sense aims at economy and efficiency for both labour and capital. The conference regards the League of Nations as the most effective means for placing industry on a rational basis. The Canadian delegates report upon this feature of the conference as follows:—"Experience would indicate that there is little prospect of satisfactory results by the direct application of political powers to the supervision of international agreements incidental to rationalization. The League of Nations, however, in its purely arbitral advisory capacity, without any of the coercive powers which naturally excite

suspicion, is rather obviously indicated as the most promising instrument in view by which the various international interests of producers and consumers may be adjusted through their own media. Public opinion, both national and international, resting on such fair and adequate knowledge as can best be furnished through the League, will be much the more effective because the more general and least arbitrary of the forces which can be invoked to support the advisory findings of the League. At the same time these findings will lack influence in proportion as they tend to outrun intelligent public opinion."

The delegates were impressed by the evidence of recent developments in the structural organization of industry. It is pointed out that while the development of large industrial units has an element of danger on the social side, this movement on its good side, tends towards the rationalization of industry. It is accompanied by a steady growth of the practice of "framing agreements between the chief economic factors" without recourse to legislation. "The essential factor in the whole of this development has been the direct enlistment of intelligent self-interest as framing, adjusting and maintaining these bonds of mutual interest."

Benefits of Industrial Standardization

The second year book of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, recently published, notes a genuine awakening of interest in the work being carried on by the Association. Canadian industry, it is stated, is rapidly coming to realize the economic value of the service it offers. An account of the origin, purposes, and work of the organization was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1928, p. 156, in the course of a note on the publication of the Canadian Electrical Code, which is stated to be the outstanding feature of the year's work. The Code has now been officially adopted by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The new Electrical Inspection Act of Quebec gives it official recognition in that province, and similar legislation has been framed in British Columbia and Nova Scotia. In Saskatchewan the new Department of Railways, Labour and Industries (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1928, page 369) will, it is understood, favourably consider the Code in framing electrical regulations under the Public Utilities Act.

The Year Book outlines the benefits rendered by standardization both to the manufacturer and to the user. It is stated that success in manufacture is becoming more and more a question of the ability to employ mass production as against specialized production in

any article. Industrial standardization may often be limited to what is commonly termed Simplified Practice, or Waste Elimination, by which a reduction is effected in unnecessary varieties in sizes and types of commonly used commodities, without the attendant specifications for quality, etc., required for a complete standard. This class of work has proved of enormous value in many industries and is capable of almost infinite development.

The purpose of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association is to provide the facilities by which manufacturers and users of engineering materials can get together and formulate mutually satisfactory standards. It has had the support of the government from its inception and is now receiving a considerable measure of assistance from the industries. As a result of its activities a number of important standards have already been nationally adopted, but it is as yet only at the commencement of its work. A vast field is open in which further standardization can be undertaken with the greatest advantage to the manufacturers and users in Canadian industry.

Conference of British employers and Trade Union Congress

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1928 (page 278), to the industrial conference in Great Britain between certain employers and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. It was there stated that at a joint meeting held in January between a representative group of employers and the general council, Sir Alfred Mond, on behalf of the employers, suggested certain topics for investigation and discussion. Following this meeting the General Council gave consideration to the program of inquiry, and decided to submit for the consideration of the employers a more detailed list of subjects for discussion, as follows:—

Trade Union recognition; victimization; collective bargaining; the legal regulation of hours; unemployment; management and labour; works councils; high wages policy; participation of labour in the benefits of increased production; minimum wage principles; publicity for the facts of industry; the effect of unnecessary internal competition on labour standards; competition of countries with lower labour standards; international agreements and conventions; International Economic Conference; the organization, technique, and control of industry; distribution; technical education; industrial finance; banking and credit systems and policy; taxation and local rates.

The sub-committee of the General Council and of the Representative Group of Employers met on March 21, when the question of the agenda was discussed fully, and it was decided that the agenda agreed by the Joint

Committee should be referred respectively to the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Representative Group of Employers. It was arranged that for the consideration of the various items on the agenda further joint committee meetings should be held weekly.

The Joint Committee have drawn attention to the fact that, in view of the large field of industrial problems covered by the agenda, some time must elapse before any complete and detailed information can be made public. Arrangements will be made for further full joint conferences as required.

Proposed Indian bill regarding freedom of association

A Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly on February 9, 1928, to amend the Penal Code by adding the following proviso to Section 43:—

“Provided that nothing is illegal if done or procured to be done by two or more persons in contemplation or otherwise of a trade dispute or in restraint of trade, unless it be an offence when committed by one person.”

Under the existing criminal law, an agreement between two or more persons to do an illegal act is an offence, and an act done by two or more persons in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute or in restraint of trade may afford a ground for civil action and thereby would be “illegal.” Such an act was not considered to be an offence before the Indian Penal Code was amended in 1913 and is not an offence under the English law.

The Bill in question therefore seeks to modify the definition of the term “illegal” for the purpose of amending the existing criminal law for the protection of the members and office-bearers of unregistered trade unions and unorganized workers.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Alberta), 1928, being chapter 42 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1928, became effective on April 2, by a proclamation to that effect in accordance with section 5 of the Act, which provided that it shall come into force upon a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The provisions of this Act were outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 340).

Commenting on the general support given in the Ontario legislature to the establishing of a system of apprentice training in the building trades in Ontario, the *Contract Record and Engineering Review* finds in it an indication that “the Canadian Construction

Association through its committee on apprenticeship and through the efforts of its apprenticeship advisor, G. L. Sprague, has done its work well. It is also a vindication of the principle of government sponsorship in apprenticeship matters, laid down many years ago by those who, on behalf of the construction industry in Ontario, first began to give some thought to the development of an adequate and comprehensive system of apprentice training in the building trades.”

The Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, stated in the House of Commons on April 23, in reply to a question by Mr. H. B. Adshead, East Calgary, that the government was seriously considering the strong recommendation made by the Superintendent of Penitentiaries in his annual report that prisoners should be given paid employment in order that they might support their families, who are often in great want.

The last annual report of the Department of Mines of Canada includes an account of the Explosives Division of the department, which issued licenses for three new factories during the year. The production of commercial explosives continued to show an increase. Particulars are given of a fatality which occurred during the year at Quebec, and formed the subject of a special report. Information was obtained of accidents with explosives in all circumstances and these, for the year 1926, have been classified and published in the annual report for the Division. Playing with explosives is still found to be the prime cause of accident, and the most difficult to prevent. Insistence on security of keeping is this division's policy, but it is difficult in the case of occasional users, and impossible where small quantities are kept at home.

Correction

In the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 374) cement manufacture was erroneously included among the industries for which there was an increase in the provisional assessments for 1928 under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. The cement industry was among those having a reduction, the provisional rate per \$100 of payroll for cement manufacture being reduced from \$2 in 1927 to \$1.75 in 1928. This decrease is an indication of the efficient safety work carried on in the cement industry in recent years. The rates have been lower each year since 1923, when the provisional rate was \$5; for 1924 it was \$4; for 1925, \$3.50; for 1926, \$3; for 1927, \$2 and for 1928, \$1.75.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of April was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

The backwardness of the weather had somewhat interfered with the farming industry in Nova Scotia, although spring work was being done. Spring fishing catches in this province were reported to be good. River driving was the feature of the logging industry. Building and construction activity was brisk, particularly at Halifax where substantial works were under way. The manufacturing industries, including the iron and steel group, showed satisfactory activity. Coal production was about normal for the season. The demand for women domestic workers was fair. While transportation was brisk, trade was reported as showing some improvement.

As in Nova Scotia, farmers in New Brunswick were doing the usual spring work. The opening of the lobster season at the close of the month was the most important feature in the fishing industry. Logging activity in this province was quiet, the only type of work being carried on to any extent being river driving. Manufacturing was reported as only fair. Building and construction work was quite active, and the anticipated opening up of road construction would add still further to the volume of work in these industries. The outstanding feature of the transportation industry in this province was the closing out of winter port activities at St. John on April 25, which had substantially decreased employment in the industry at that point. Trade was reported to be very good.

The demand for farm workers in Quebec increased during the month of April. Log drivers were being engaged for the usual spring work in the logging industry. In Montreal manufacturing in the printing, textile and clothing trades was reported as good; the boot and shoe and metal trades, however, were not very active. In Quebec city manufacturing was quite satisfactory, while from Three Rivers it was reported that the pulp and paper mills were not running at capacity. Building and construction throughout the province were showing the usual spring improvement, and this was being reflected in the receipt of orders for tradesmen at the employment offices. Owing to the fact that the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence was extremely late, the demand for workers in the transportation industry was adversely affected.

Trade remained normal. The demand for women domestic workers for this province was active, and toward the close of the month some shortages of applicants developed. The spring outlook was promising, with the result that improvement in the employment situation might confidently be looked forward to.

Although farm orders in Ontario showed the usual spring evidence of increase, backward weather was momentarily delaying their receipt at the employment offices. The general situation as far as manufacturing was concerned was showing steady improvement in many districts, and the receipt of a limited number of orders for skilled workers of various types at certain of the offices indicated that any fluctuations in manufacturing were in the direction of improvement. With prospects for building and construction activity very bright, work was opening up in this group at a satisfactory pace. The river drive in the logging industry being delayed, there was practically no demand for workers in this industry. As customary there was very little demand for workers in the mining industry, although activity continued normal. With the demand for women domestic workers remaining constant, some local shortages of certain classes, particularly cooks-general, were reported.

Demands for farm workers registered with the Manitoba employment offices were on the increase, and still further increases were looked for as the weather improved. Construction activity throughout the province appeared to be general and increasing, with Winnipeg reporting a substantial building program in prospect. The demand for casual labour was a little better than usual. Trade conditions, generally speaking, were fair. The number of women domestic workers being placed showed some improvement, due to an increased demand.

With the advent of seasonable weather in Saskatchewan the number of orders for farm workers was greatly increased, and in some cases the employment offices reported inadequate numbers of applicants to fill the vacancies. Construction was quiet, although the opening up of railway work was absorbing a considerable number of unskilled labourers. The demand for women domestic workers was steady, and the usual local shortages were reported. While apart from the increased number of orders for farm workers there was no outstanding feature in the employment situ-

ation of the province, the general situation seemed to be quite satisfactory, and the prospects were encouraging.

Vacancies for farm workers in the province of Alberta showed a decided increase, and while placements likewise increased, local

shortages were reported from some of the larger centres. Building construction, particularly at Calgary and Edmonton, was reported to be brisk, with numerous contracts under way. There was a good demand for mill hands for the mills of the province. Manu-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1928			1927		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		229,564,777	176,319,251	152,702,035	217,798,985	154,509,694
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		120,418,027	85,932,397	74,297,620	110,581,152	74,706,654
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		106,974,564	88,565,198	77,337,964	105,605,107	78,533,607
Customs duty collected..... \$		19,627,309	12,881,684	11,872,926	17,514,446	11,731,472
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		3,215,407,776	3,101,983,416	2,639,971,080	2,600,367,571	2,293,076,943
Bank clearings..... \$		1,881,000,000	1,728,000,000	1,538,700,000	1,506,000,000	1,304,700,000
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		176,805,067	160,622,392	172,105,609	163,807,355	164,569,084
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,487,737,722	1,477,807,215	1,405,213,554	1,396,800,107	1,389,609,017
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,148,782,772	1,100,187,256	1,022,450,926	994,988,280	959,008,088
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	156.6	149.5	146.0	116.4	113.8	112.0
Preferred stocks.....	123.9	120.0	121.5	104.6	103.8	104.4
Bonds.....	112.9	113.0	113.0	110.3	110.4	110.3
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	153.2	152.8	150.8	148.9	148.9	150.1
§Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.11	21.15	21.25	21.02	21.29	21.46
†Business failures number.....		148	208	151	185	187
‡Business failures, liabilities..... \$		6,819,647	3,940,507	1,555,092	2,003,460	3,196,698
§Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures.....	101.1	101.4	100.8	96.2	96.3	95.4
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*6.5	*7.0	*6.8	*5.7	*6.5	*6.4
Immigration.....		14,665	4,312	35,441	20,271	5,521
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	241,418	253,339	256,597	235,014	252,188	241,663
(1)Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	16,095,788	17,393,076	19,587,484	15,449,349	16,618,684	16,950,687
(2)Operating expenses..... \$			16,176,971	15,804,620	15,594,969	15,008,958
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		16,807,501	14,973,001	15,121,289	15,433,137	13,367,502
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		13,174,294	12,369,943	12,867,701	12,448,942	11,399,303
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			3,013,199,841	2,506,372,420	2,774,767,011	2,436,010,697
Building permits..... \$		14,916,247	10,323,405	17,587,536	11,713,640	7,638,176
†Contracts awarded..... \$	56,345,800	22,946,100	25,875,200	38,582,300	17,465,900	19,516,700
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	74,736	78,390	64,691	77,240	75,637	50,695
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	112,780	118,258	98,820	109,107	107,381	56,620
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,504	4,629	4,056	2,747	3,331	3,601
Coal..... tons			1,413,853	1,314,342	1,401,278	1,375,920
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt..... lbs.	401,215	929,874	505,322	695,096	1,072,536	1,043,849
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		74,495,000	38,995,000	32,480,000	56,195,000	31,052,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,693,000	5,719,000	3,380,000	8,423,000	5,869,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		12,239,000	11,854,000	10,375,000	13,040,000	12,278,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		189,899,862	165,110,815	197,110,806		173,536,387
Flour production..... bbls.			1,454,000	1,154,000	1,454,000	1,231,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		59,455,000	64,809,000	54,187,000	75,664,000	58,079,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		42,292,000	43,935,000	36,990,000	37,097,000	38,066,000
(2)Sales of insurance..... \$		44,505,000	39,962,000	41,386,000	42,573,000	35,288,000
Newsprint..... tons		197,976	189,822	166,460	174,094	151,986
Automobiles, passenger.....		15,232	10,315	28,090	19,089	14,826
***Index of physical volume of business.....		††163.9	163.7	147.8	149.3	140.0
Industrial production.....		††167.8	166.1	157.5	172.8	148.0
Manufacturing.....		††167.6	153.4	162.9	167.4	144.9

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending April 23, 1928, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese. ††Preliminary. (1)Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2)Including lines east of Quebec. (3)Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

facturing remained normal, with some increase being shown. While orders for women domestic workers were increasing in number, substantial shortages of applicants were not apparent. As in Saskatchewan, employment conditions in the province of Alberta for the season of the year were very favourable, and the prospects of such workers as were unemployed being absorbed in the near future were bright.

The logging industry in British Columbia continued to show practically no new activity. Metal mining remained normal, with considerable development and prospecting work in prospect, and in some cases being initiated. The building and construction industries showed rather satisfactory activity, and appeared to be in quite a satisfactory state throughout the whole province. While there was little or no demand for workers in the manufacturing industry, this group continued at its normal rate. Due to the general opening up of work consequent upon the arrival of spring, there appeared to be a substantial improvement in conditions in the Coast province, and such unemployment as did exist did not appear of unusual proportions.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS. Employment at the beginning of April showed a slight decline, which was somewhat smaller than that noted on April 1, 1927, and considerably less extensive than the reductions indicated in the spring of earlier years of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,191 firms whose staffs aggregated 842,940 persons, compared with 844,294 in the preceding month. The index number (with January, 1920, as the base equal to 100) stood at 101.1, as compared with 101.4 on March 1, and with 96.2, 91.4, 87.2; 89.3, 87.6, 80.8 and 84.1 on April 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia reported improvement, while curtailment was registered in Quebec and Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces there were increases in employment in manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction, but logging was seasonably slack. In Quebec, manufactures and trade afforded more employment; on the other hand, logging and construction reported seasonal contractions. In Ontario, seasonal losses were shown in logging, while manufactures and construction recorded large increases in employment, and smaller gains were noted in mining, communications, services and trade. In the Prairie Provinces, the advance took place chiefly in manufacturing and construction, and to a smaller extent, in

transportation, services and trade, but logging and mining were seasonally dull. In British Columbia, the greatest gains were in manufacturing, notably in lumber mills, and in construction, service and trade, while logging camps released some help.

Employment increased in the eight cities for which special tabulations are made, the gains in the Border Cities and Toronto being most noteworthy. In Montreal, iron and steel plants, trade and transportation recorded heightened activity, but textile, electric current and tobacco factories and construction were slacker. In Quebec, boot and shoe and pulp and paper plants registered the most outstanding gains, while there were losses in transportation and construction. In Toronto, considerable increases were registered in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, and in building, transportation, services and trade. In Ottawa, there was a small, general advance. In Hamilton, the increase took place mainly in building material and iron and steel works, only small changes occurring in other industries. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities there was pronounced expansion, principally in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, manufactures, especially pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, were busier, while smaller gains were shown in construction and services. In Vancouver, the most marked increases were in construction and trade.

An analysis of the statistics by industrial groups shows further marked improvement in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel industry, but also in lumber, food, building material, mineral product, non-ferrous metal, chemical and electric current plants. Communications, transportation, building and highway construction, services and trade also reported considerable improvement. On the other hand, there were pronounced seasonal losses in logging, and smaller reductions in coal mines, on highway construction and in factories turning out pulp and paper, tobacco and textile products.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of April, 1928.

TRADE UNION REPORTS. Slight improvement in the local trade union situation was indicated at the close of March over the preceding month by the 1,705 reporting trade unions, whose membership aggregated 183,846 persons. Of these 11,965, or a percentage of 6.5, were idle on March 31, compared with 7.0 per cent at the close of the previous month. The volume of unemployment at the end of March, however, was slightly above

that which was registered in the same month last year, when 5.7 per cent of the members were out of work. The employment increase reported during March over February was due for the most part to the better conditions prevailing in the manufacturing industries and building trades in Quebec, and in the fishing industry and building trades of British Columbia, which the declines in available work for Nova Scotia coal miners and Saskatchewan building tradesmen partly offset. In comparison with the March, 1927, returns, when 5.7 per cent of the members were out of work, all provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia shared in the downward movement of employment, Saskatchewan unions reporting the most substantial of the contractions.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a more detailed report of the situation as affecting local trade unions at the close of March.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS. During the month of March, 1928, the references to employment made by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 26,216,

while the placements effected totalled 24,730, of the latter the placements in regular employment were 11,750 of men and 3,890 of women, a total of 15,640 and the placements in casual work were 9,090. Applications for work reported at the offices numbered 36,762, of which 25,820 were of men and 10,942 were of women workers. Employers notified the Service during the month of 16,881 vacancies for men and 9,926 for women, a total of 26,807. An increase was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month and also with those of the corresponding period last year, the records for February, 1928, showing 21,092 vacancies offered, 30,733 applications made and 19,690 placements effected, while in March, 1927, there were recorded 24,657 vacancies, 35,993 applications for work and 21,898 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of March, 1928, and also for the quarterly period January to March may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA. Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 447. The physical volume of business in Canada was well maintained in March, according to an index in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* published by the Dom-

inion Bureau of Statistics. Much of the material for this section is derived from this monthly publication, to which readers are referred for fuller information on current business statistics. The index stood at 163.9 in March, which was only slightly higher than in the preceding month. The building industry, after seasonal adjustment, was active in March, although new contracts did not equal the high total of February. While the export movement of lumber was greater than in the preceding month, the increase was less than normally takes place at this season. The production of newsprint was the largest on record, resulting from better demand in the United States markets. The primary iron and steel industry was especially active, the production of steel being greater than in any other month in the post-war period. While the output of motor cars was greater than in February even after seasonal adjustment, it was considerably less than in the corresponding period of 1927. The extensive importation of crude petroleum indicates active conditions in the oil industry. The imports of crude rubber showed recession in March, while the imports of raw cotton were moderately greater than in the preceding month.

The value of field crops in Canada in 1927 was \$1,134,193,000 compared with \$1,104,983,000 in 1926, an increase of 2.6 per cent according to a recent official report. The gross agricultural revenue in 1927 was \$1,736,439,000, an increase of nearly \$53,000,000. The gross agricultural wealth, including lands, buildings, implements, live stock, poultry, animals on fur farms and production for the year, was estimated at about \$7,963,000,000, compared with \$7,818,000,000, the estimate for 1926, an increase of \$146,000,000 or 1.9 per cent.

Production of coal from Canadian mines in February, 1928, was less than in January, 1928. The output for the month was 1,413,853 short tons, including 1,034,732 tons of bituminous coal, 309,679 tons of lignite and 69,442 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Nova Scotia's output amounted to 450,551 tons; New Brunswick mined 18,744 tons; Saskatchewan produced 50,341 tons; Alberta, 638,511 tons including 309,731 tons of bituminous, 259,338 tons of lignite and 69,442 tons of sub-bituminous; and British Columbia's output was 255,706 tons.

EXTERNAL TRADE. A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in March, 1928, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$120,418,027 as compared with \$85,932,397 in February, 1928, and \$110,581,152 in March, 1927. The chief imports in

March, 1928, were: Iron and its products, \$35,055,472, and fibres, textiles and textile products, \$21,581,737.

The domestic merchandise exported amounted to \$106,974,564, as compared with \$83,565,196 in February, 1928, and \$105,605,107 in March, 1927. The chief exports in March, 1928, were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$36,248,123, and wood, wood products and paper, \$28,312,348.

In the twelve months ending March, 1928, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$1,228,207,606, and imports \$1,108,919,808.

**BUILDING
PERMITS AND
CONTRACTS
AWARDED.**

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of March, 1928, amounted to \$14,916,247 as compared with \$10,323,405 in February, 1928, and \$11,713,640 in March, 1927. The March, 1928, total was the highest for that month in the record of the 63 cities.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in April, 1928, at \$56,345,800. Of this amount \$17,194,300 was for residential work; \$28,050,000 for business building; \$3,577,500 for industrial work, and \$7,524,000 for engineering. The apportionment by provinces during April, 1928, was as follows: British Columbia, \$2,954,600; Prairie Provinces, \$7,136,100; Ontario, \$23,712,600; Quebec, \$19,985,000, and the Maritime Provinces, \$2,557,500.

The April contracts awarded total for the whole Dominion exceeded the corresponding figure for 1927 by 46 per cent, and that of 1926 by 51 per cent. The total for 1928 to the end of April was greater than the relative figure for 1927 by 36 per cent, and exceeded the figure for 1926 by 50 per cent.

The total of \$56,345,800 for all of Canada during the month of April was the largest total for any month ever recorded except May, 1926, when \$57,139,700 worth of new work was contracted for. During the past month \$116,962,300 was the total of contemplated work for the Dominion. This total is the largest ever recorded for any month without exception.

The total of accumulative contracts awarded for the first four months of the year appears large when compared with previous years, standing at \$125,647,100. This total divided into classifications shows as follows: Residential, \$37,204,800 or 29.6 per cent. Business buildings, \$52,002,000, or 41.4 per cent, industrial, \$10,109,700, or 8 per cent; engineering,

\$26,330,600, or 21 per cent. By provinces, the record shows, British Columbia, \$11,594,300, or 9.2 per cent; Prairie Provinces, \$12,385,400, or 9.9 per cent; Ontario, \$50,282,200, or 40 per cent; Quebec, \$48,199,500, or 38.4 per cent, and the Maritime Provinces, \$3,185,700, or 2.5 per cent.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during April, 1928, according to the same *Review*, totalled \$116,962,300, \$19,063,300 of this amount being for residential buildings; \$29,994,900 for business building; \$16,858,500 for industrial building, and \$51,045,600 for engineering, including bridges, dams and wharves, sewers, water mains, roads, streets, and general engineering.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in April, 1928, was greater than during March, 1928, and also greater than during April, 1927. There were in existence during the month seventeen disputes, involving 1,818 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 21,757 working days, as compared with eleven disputes, involving 773 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 6,105 working days in March. In April, 1927, there were on record fourteen disputes, involving 1,973 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 14,478 working days. Four of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to April terminated during the month, as did five of the disputes commencing during April. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record eight strikes and lockouts affecting 409 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.87 at the beginning of April, as compared with \$10.92 for March; \$10.80 for April, 1927; \$11.36 for April, 1926; \$10.56 for April, 1925; \$10.16 for April, 1924; \$10.64 for April, 1923; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$12.68 for April, 1921; \$15.99 for April, 1920; \$12.57 for April, 1918; and \$7.51 for April, 1914. The slightly lower level was due mainly to a seasonal fall in the price of eggs, although there were slight declines in the prices of veal, mutton, pork, bacon, lard and flour. The prices of potatoes, beef, butter, cheese, evaporated apples and sugar were somewhat higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.11 at the

beginning of April, as compared with \$21.15 for March; \$21.02 for April, 1927; \$21.64 for April, 1926; \$20.82 for April, 1925; \$20.58 for April, 1924; \$21.21 for April, 1923; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$23.31 for April, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$25.34 for April, 1920; \$20.01 for April, 1918; and \$14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced to 153.2 for April, as compared with 152.8 for March; 148.5 for April, 1927; 160.2 for April, 1926; 156.5 for April, 1925; 151.1 for April, 1924; 156.9 for April, 1923; 153.7 for April, 1922; 179.5 for April, 1921; 251.0 for April, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 195.0 for April, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups advanced and three declined, while three were practically unchanged. The Vegetables and their

Products group advanced, mainly because of higher prices for grains, flour and milled products, refined sugar, hay, straw and apples. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group was also somewhat higher, electrolytic copper, lead, tin and spelter advancing, while antimony and lead pipe declined. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, due to lower prices for cattle, meats, butter, cheese, eggs, lard and some lines of fish, which more than offset advances in the prices of hogs, sheep and leather; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group due to declines in the prices of certain cotton fabrics and in silk products, which more than offset advances in the prices of raw cotton, jute and wool; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due mainly to seasonal declines in the prices of coal. The Iron and its Products group, the Wood and Wood Products group, and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were practically unchanged.

Licensing of Electricians at Toronto

The City of Toronto gave effect on May 1 to a revised bylaw to provide for examining, licensing and regulating electrical workers. It provides that the Board of Commissioners of Police shall appoint a Board of Examiners consisting of five persons, one of whom shall be a qualified electrical contractor, one a qualified electrical journeyman, one a representative of the District Inspection Department of the Hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario, one the City Architect of Toronto and the fifth shall be a representative of some independent body such as the Toronto Electric Commissioners or the Board of Fire Underwriters.

The board of examiners is authorized to make rules for the examination of applicants for licenses, and as to the fees to be paid by the applicant. No examination in writing is to be required, and persons who held licenses for 1926 as required by the previous bylaw are to be entitled to receive licenses for 1928 if they applied before April 1, 1928. Three forms of licenses may be issued under the new bylaws: (a) A journeyman electrician license; (b) a company electrician license, which may be granted any company, association or corporation doing or wishing to do business as a contractor for electrical installation, provided one of the members of such company, association or corporation, or a regular employee thereof, having charge of such work, is duly licensed as a journeyman electrician; (c) a contractor's electrician license.

Contractors must file a bond with the city treasurer in the penal sum of \$1,000, conditioned on the faithful performance of their duty as licenses contractors.

Future of Retail Stores in Canada

The last monthly letter issued by the Bank of Montreal discussed the future of the retail merchant in Canada as follows:—

“Despite the healthiness of the business situation as a whole in Canada, misgivings are expressed nevertheless in more than one province as to the position of the retail merchant. A gradual revolution has occurred in methods of merchandising, and while the development of the chain store and the multiplication of departmental stores has resulted in many places in a lowering of prices to the consumer, it is certainly making life more difficult for the retail storekeeper. Careful students of the problem believe that whatever economies in the handling of goods may be brought about by resort to large-scale distribution, there is a place still for the independent retail merchant, in close personal touch with customers and acquainted with their individual needs. Nevertheless the position of many, whether because they find themselves especially exposed to the new competition, or because they have failed to keep up-to-date with modern methods, is at the present time precarious.”

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1928

DURING the month of April three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received as follows:—

(1) From the General Motors of Canada, Limited, and certain of its employees at Oshawa, Ontario. The dispute arose out of changes in methods of production in connection with which a new scale of piece rates had been adopted which employees in the trimming department alleged to be 30 or 40 per cent lower than those previously in force, but which the employer claimed would yield as large daily earnings as before. A strike of 450 employees directly concerned occurred on March 24. During the next day or two 1,500 employees ceased work in sympathy with the trimmers. Before the strike ended the remainder of the employees either joined the strikers or were forced to cease work as the result of the several departments being unable to function. The plant accordingly became idle, and employees estimated to number between 4,500 and 5,000 were out of work. At the request of the employees the Minister of Labour instructed Mr. M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department, to proceed to Oshawa and endeavour to bring the parties together. The Minister of Labour himself visited Oshawa on March 30, and secured the consent of the parties concerned to reference of the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the management agreeing to pay the rates in force before the reduction pending the report of the Board and to return all employees to their former positions. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was accordingly established during April composed as follows: His Honour Judge J. H. Denton, Toronto, Ontario, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the two other members of the Board, Mr. W. E. Davis, Oshawa, Ontario, nominated by

the company, and Mr. James Simpson, Toronto, Ontario, nominated by the employees. Early in May the Department received the unanimous report of the Board, the text of which is given below.

(2) From the Dominion Rubber Company, Limited, and certain of its employees at Montreal. A strike of approximately 810 employees had occurred in this case owing to the introduction of a new manufacturing method in certain departments of the shoe plant in Montreal, with changes in piecework rates which the employees contended would reduce their daily earnings, while the company claimed the men would earn as much, and in many cases more, than they earned under the old rates. As a result of the efforts of Mr. M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour, the company agreed to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and to make certain concessions in the meantime, if the employees would resume work. The suggestion was accepted by the employees and a Board was accordingly established by the Minister of Labour, the personnel being as follows: Mr. Leon Mercier Gouin, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, namely, Messrs. A. Whitehouse and Clovis Bernier, both of Montreal, nominated by the company and employees respectively.

(3) From certain employees of the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Canadian Vickers Company, Limited, and Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, being members of Local Union No. 307, International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers. The application was received towards the close of the month, and Mr. E. McG. Quirk, representative of the Department in Montreal, was instructed to get in touch with the parties concerned and offer his services as mediator.

Report of Board in Dispute Between General Motors of Canada, Limited, and Certain of Its Employees

In the Matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between General Motors of Canada, Ltd. (Employer), and certain of its Employees at Oshawa, Ontario (Employees).

To the HON. PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, set up un-

der the provisions of the said Act, having, before entering upon the functions of our office, taken the oath of office required by the Act and having taken upon ourselves the burden of the investigation, have the honour to report as follows.

The employees were represented before us by Robert W. Stuart, Robert Montgomery and H. C. Cox. The Company was represented by its General Manager, Mr. H. A.

Brown, Mr. W. H. Clark, of the Standards Department, and Mr. W. A. Coad, Factory Manager. The employees' representatives presented the grievances of the men in detail and, with the exception of the matters hereinafter specially referred to, these grievances have all either been already remedied or are in process of being remedied by the Company. Many of the complaints presented by the men related either to individual cases or to specific or particular acts or omissions, all of which have been remedied or, as above stated, are in process of being remedied. The Company has undertaken to remedy all these matters to the satisfaction of the men. It is unnecessary to refer in detail to these complaints inasmuch as they are already out of the way by the action or undertaking of the Company. It is advisable, however, to refer to one matter which was the subject of very general complaint, that is the Cumulative Earning System which has already been or is in process of being abolished by the Company. The two exceptions to which reference must be specially made are—

1st. The Company has consented to continue to pay, until the new 1929 Models of cars are introduced, the rates of pay in force before reductions were made in March. When these new Models are introduced, a new rating will be established and submitted to the employees. When the new rates are accepted they shall continue in force (subject to such minor changes as are not of a fundamental character) as long as such Models are in vogue.

In justification of the position taken by the Company in reducing the rates in March last, the Company produced figures which, in the

absence of any refutation, we felt bound to accept. These figures show the ratio of production in other plants of the Company is greater than in the Oshawa plant. Conditions in the Oshawa plant being equal to those in the other plants, we are of the opinion that this differential in efficiency can and should be reduced.

2nd. The Company agrees that in the employment, dismissal or treatment of their employees they will not discriminate between such as are members of a Labour Union and such as are not.

All the minor or specific complaints having been already remedied, or are in process of being remedied, and the Company having agreed to the matters firstly and secondly set out, we are glad to be able to report that a satisfactory adjustment or settlement of all matters in dispute between the Company and its employees has been made.

It is a pleasure to be able to state that the representatives of the men, as well as the representatives of the Company, have acted throughout the inquiry with a genuine desire to bring about a settlement of all matters in dispute and to establish the most cordial relationship between employer and employees.

Dated at Oshawa this 4th day of May, 1928. We have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servants,
 (signed) J. H. DENTON,
 Chairman.
 (signed) JAMES SIMPSON,
 Representing the Employees.
 (signed) W. E. DAVIS,
 Representing Company.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1928

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during April was seventeen as compared with eleven the preceding month. The time loss for the month was greater than during April, 1927, being 21,757 working days as compared with 14,478 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*April 1928.....	17	1,818	21,757
*March 1928.....	11	773	6,105
April 1927.....	14	1,973	14,478

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition

which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten day's or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Eight disputes, involving 432 workpeople, were carried over from March, including one

dispute as to which information was not received until April. Four of these disputes terminated during the month, and five of the nine disputes commencing during April also terminated during the month. At the end of April, therefore, there were on record eight strikes and lockouts, as follows: coal miners, Canmore, Alberta; cap factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.; asbestos and insulation workers, Toronto, Ont.; fur workers, Toronto, Ont.; granite cutters, Toronto, Ont.; plumbers, Kingston, Ont. and carpenters, masons and sheet metal workers, Kingston, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to nine such disputes, namely, ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., June 20, 1926; electrotypers at Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927; blacksmiths, etc., Saskatoon, Sask., May 17, 1927; sheet metal workers at Montreal, P.Q., September 1, 1927; coal miners, River Hebert, N.S., Feb. 1, 1927; bakers, Montreal, P.Q., May 1, 1927; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., Nov. 8, 1927; and men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., Dec. 23, 1927, the last three being added during April.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month three were for increase in wages, one for increase in wages and shorter hours, two against reduction in wages, one against violation of agreement, one against discharge of employees and one was a sympathetic dispute. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during April four were in favour of the employer, one in favour of the workers, three resulted in compromises, and the result of one was recorded as indefinite.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

COAL MINERS, CANMORE, ALBERTA.—On March 20 the coal miners ceased work owing to the discharge of two miners charged with allowing explosives to go out of the mine in the coal from their work places, an offence under the mining laws for which legal proceedings were instituted. On March 23 the strikers returned to work, the question being discussed between the pit committee and the management as required by the agreement as to wages and working conditions. It is re-

ported that the pit committee claimed that the explosives were placed in the car by persons other than the two miners who filled it with coal. The management offered to submit the matter of the discharge to arbitration, but this was refused. On March 26 the men again ceased work and at the end of the month the strike was unterminated.

BAKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In this dispute, which commenced May 1, 1927, the employees demanding an increase in wages from \$41.00 to \$44.00 per week, as reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February it was agreed to refer the dispute to arbitration. It is reported that arbitrators have been appointed but that the dispute has not yet been dealt with. At the end of April it was reported that the remainder of the employees affected had secured work with other employers. The dispute is, therefore, recorded as terminated as employment conditions are no longer affected, but it is transferred to the list of disputes not called off.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Two disputes involving men's clothing factory workers, one commencing November 8, 1927, and the other December 23, 1927, regarding wages and working conditions, are recorded as terminated at the end of April, the remainder of the employees involved having secured work with other employers. As the disputes have not been called off, they are transferred to the list of such disputes, employment conditions no longer being affected.

UPHOLSTERERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In this dispute, commencing March 26, against changes in wages and conditions, a settlement was reached and work was resumed on April 10. It appears that there had been a change in the goods produced and the dispute was as to the piece rates and the time on the new operations. On these points a compromise was reached.

RUBBER FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—On April 2, 110 employees ceased work owing to the introduction of a new manufacturing method with a reduction in piece rates, the employer contending that earnings under the new system would be as high as previously. On April 4, 100 additional employees became involved in the dispute and on April 9 about six hundred more, seventy-five per cent of the employees involved being female. The chief conciliation officer of the Department of Labour brought the parties to the dispute together and it was arranged that the dispute would be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Indus-

trial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the employer to make certain concessions in the meantime, and the employees returned to work on April 12.

FUR WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees ceased work on April 10 alleging that the employer had violated the agreement with the union as to wages, working conditions, apprenticeship, overtime, etc., the union officials stating that for some time they had been unable to negotiate with the employer with regard to these alleged violations. At the end of the month the dispute was still un-terminated.

WINDERS, BRANTFORD, ONT.—Employees in a knitting factory ceased work on April 2 owing to the introduction of new machinery and new piece rates of wages. As the result of negotiations in which the employer pointed out that earnings under the new system would be as high as previously, the employees returned to work on April 4.

GRANITE CUTTERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees ceased work on April 2 demanding an increase in wages from \$1.00 per hour to \$1.12½ per day of eight hours. At the end of the month the strike was still un-terminated.

PAINTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Employees ceased work on April 2 for an increase in wages from \$7.00 per day of eight hours to \$8.00. The resident conciliation officer of the Department of Labour arranged a conference between the two parties and a settlement was reached, work being resumed on April 30 at 90 cents per hour until March 31, 1929.

An agreement was signed between the Master Painters' and Decorators' Association and the United Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local 138, providing that hours and other working conditions should be the same as prior to the strike, eight hours per day and the forty-four hour week, wages time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays, but that a committee composed of three members of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Association and three members of the union would form a committee and elect a chairman to work out an agreement as to working conditions and other matters in the painting industry "in order to co-ordinate the whole painting industry to the material benefit of both sides. The chairman to have no vote." The agreement also provides that an apprentice system under the rules and regulations of the Vancouver Ap-

prenticeship Council should be put in force forthwith. There is also provision that in case of any dispute there shall be no stoppage of work by either party until the matter has been considered by representatives of both parties to the agreement. If they are unable to agree, a Board of Conciliation is to be chosen consisting of three representatives of each party to the agreement, the Board to meet within twenty-four hours of notification by either party and render its decision within a further twenty-four hours unless the period is extended by mutual consent. If either party desires any change in conditions, ninety day's notice is to be given previous to a date to be fixed by the committee drawing up the agreement.

PLUMBERS AND SYMPATHETIC STRIKE OF CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES, KINGSTON, ONT.—Plumbers ceased work on April 2 on the termination of their two-year agreement, demanding an increase in wages from 90 cents per hour to \$1 and a reduction in the number of apprentices employed, namely to have one apprentice to a shop or one apprentice to three journeymen. During the month negotiations between the parties were carried on but no settlement was reached. On April 17 carpenters, masons and sheet metal workers ceased work on certain buildings in sympathy with the plumbers, and at the end of the month both disputes were still un-terminated. Early in May the Minister of Labour sent the chief conciliation officer of the Department to Kingston to assist in bringing about a settlement.

CARPENTERS, CORNWALL, ONT.—Carpenters employed by one contractor ceased work on April 2 owing to the discharge of workers, the strikers stating that the workers in question had been dismissed for union activity. A representative of the union reached a settlement with the contractor under which the discharged men were reinstated and work was resumed on April 6.

LATHERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Work ceased on April 16, the employees demanding an increase in wages from \$9 per day to \$12, and a decrease in working time from eight hours per day, forty-four hours per week, to a five-day week. Work was resumed on April 24, an agreement having been reached for wages at \$10 per day and the five-day week, with a provision that when every member of the union is employed and the contractors are in a serious need of labour, lathers will work one-half day on Saturday.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1928

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts occurring prior to April, 1928.			
MINING—			
<i>Non-ferrous smelting and quarrying—</i>			
Coal miners, Canmore, Alta..	270	6,480	Commenced March 20, 1928, against discharge of employees. Underminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.....	73	350	Commenced May 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Employees secured work elsewhere by April 30, 1928.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	10	120	Alleged lockout, commencing Nov. 8, 1927; union conditions as to overtime. Employees secured work elsewhere by April 30, 1928.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	10	120	Commenced December 23, 1927; renewal of previous dispute re union wages and working conditions. Employees secured work elsewhere by April 30, 1928.
Cap factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	5	80	Commenced January 17, 1928, against reduction in wages. Underminated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Upholsterers, Toronto, Ont....	55	358½	Commenced March 26, 1928, against reduction in wages. Terminated April 10, 1928. Compromise.
<i>Non-metallic Mineral Products—</i>			
Stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q..	4	96	Commenced June 10, 1927, for increase in wages. Underminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Asbestos and insulation workers, Toronto, Ont.....	5	120	Commenced February 6, 1928, for increase in wages. Underminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts occurring during April, 1928.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Rubber Products—</i>			
Rubber factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	810	3,435	Commenced April 2, 1928, against reduction in wages. Terminated April 12, 1928. Indefinite.
<i>Fur and Leather Products (other than boots and shoes)—</i>			
Fur workers, Toronto, Ont....	20	360	Commenced April 10, 1928, against violation of agreement. Underminated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Winders, Brantford, Ont.....	25	30	Commenced April 2, 1928, against reduction in piece rates. Terminated April 4, 1928, in favour of employer.
<i>Non-metallic Mineral Products—</i>			
Granite cutters, Toronto, Ont.	30	720	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Underminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Painters, Vancouver, B.C.....	320	7,360	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Terminated April 30, 1928. Compromise.
Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.....	50	1,200	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Underminated.
Carpenters, Cornwall, Ont.....	43	172	Commenced April 2, 1928, against discharge of employees. Terminated April 6, 1928, in favour of workers.
Carpenters, masons, and sheet metal workers, Kingston, Ont.....	28	336	Commenced April 17, 1928; sympathy with striking plumbers. Underminated.
Lathers, Toronto, Ont.....	60	420	Commenced April 16, 1928, for increase in wages and five-day week. Terminated April 24, 1928. Compromise.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1928, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1927. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

There were 31 new disputes reported as beginning in March and 15 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 46 disputes in progress during the month, involving 38,000 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 168,000 working days. Of the 31 disputes beginning in March, 11 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 8 on other wages questions, 8 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, and 4 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 18 disputes. Of these, 11 were settled in favour of employers, 7 ended in compromise, and in 5 other cases work was resumed pending negotiations.

The principal disputes occurred in the coal mining industry. About 16,300 coal miners in Northumberland and 10,250 in Durhamshire were either directly or indirectly involved at various times during the month owing to dissatisfaction with reduced wages awarded by the arbitrator. By the end of the month work had been resumed on the terms of the arbitrator's award, although certain grievances were promised further consideration. In another case, near Durham, 6,500 coal miners were thrown out of employment for about 10 days when collieries were closed owing to restriction of output by putters, who were dissatisfied with reduced wages awarded by the arbitrator. Work was resumed on the understanding that restriction of output was to cease.

France

The number of disputes reported for July, 1927, was 31, involving 3,941 workers; for August, 37, involving 4,539 workers; and for September 20, involving 3,276 workers. Ques-

tions concerning wages were the most frequent cause of disputes accounting for 21 disputes in July, 25 in August, 15 in September, and the reinstatement of discharged workers was the object of 3 disputes in July, 8 in August and 2 in September.

The results of disputes were as follows: in July, 3 were in favour of workers, 21 in favour of employers, and 4 ended in compromises; in August, 2 were in favour of workers, 21 in favour of employers and 6 ended in compromises; in September, 2 were in favour of workers, 11 in favour of employers and 5 ended in compromises.

Germany

During the fourth quarter of 1927, 167 strikes and 48 lockouts terminated, involving 2,428 establishments. The total number of workers affected was 111,406, of whom 109,006 were directly and 2,400 indirectly affected. The time loss for all workers involved was 1,312,680 working days, of which 1,299,125 were lost by workers directly involved and 13,555 by workers indirectly involved. Classified by causes, 107,175 workers were involved in disputes concerning wages, 6,093 in disputes concerning hours, and 2,369 in disputes concerning other questions. Classified by results, 4,424 workers were concerned in disputes which terminated in favour of workers, 99,964 in disputes which ended in compromises, and 4,618 in disputes which terminated in favour of employers.

Two serious disputes were in progress in Germany during April. One, it is reported, concerned approximately 40,000 coal miners in the Ruhr districts who were on strike for an increase in wages of 15 per cent. An arbitration commission decided in favour of an 8 per cent increase, which decision was not accepted by either party. A decision of the Federal Labour Minister, however, on April 23 made the award of the Arbitration Commission mandatory. The other dispute concerned metal workers. About 20,000 metal workers in Saxony went out on strike, demanding a fixed minimum pay for time work and guaranteed payments for piecework. Later, when these strikers refused to return to work, the employers' association declared a general lock-out in the industry, thereby throwing out of employment 250,000 workers.

British India

The number of disputes beginning in 1927 was 129, these disputes involving 131,655 work-

ers and resulting in a time loss of 2,019,970 working days. The accompanying table gives a classification of disputes according to classes of establishments:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BRITISH INDIA
DURING 1927

Class of Establishments	Number of disputes	Number of work-people involved	Number of working days lost
Cotton Mills.....	60	36,089	350,011
Jute Mills.....	11	34,296	234,715
Engineering Workshops.....	6	4,042	27,095
Railways (including Railway Workshops).....	3	32,114	1,250,421
Others.....	49	25,114	157,728
Total.....	129	131,655	2,019,970

The principal cause of disputes was the wages question, accounting for 61 disputes; questions of personnel accounting for 36; leave and hours for 5; and other causes for 27 disputes.

Settlements were reached in 126 disputes; workpeople were successful in 15 cases, partially successful in 32, and unsuccessful in 79 cases.

United States

During February, 31 disputes began, involving 34,115 workers, and 64 disputes involving 110,510 workers were in progress at the end of the month. The number of working days lost was 2,207,044.

Bituminous Coal Miners.—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce continued its investigations during April into conditions resulting from the dispute which began April 1, 1927, with the purpose in view of drafting legislation to remedy conditions in the coal mining industry. A number of officers of coal companies were called upon and testified as to wages paid to various classes of labourers in mines, total tonnage produced, cost of production, sales realization on all coal produced, information as to tonnage and sales realization on coal sold to railroad companies, etc.

Textile Workers, New Bedford, Mass.—A strike involving 27 textile manufacturing establishments and approximately 27,000 workers began on April 16 as a protest against a 10 per cent reduction in the wages of mill workers.

Regulation of Apprenticeship in France*

Under an Act of March, 1928, the provisions of the French Labour Code relating to contracts of apprenticeship were amended with a view to strengthening their legal application and instituting a closer supervision of the training of apprentices. Such contracts must, in future, be drawn up in writing in the form of a legal deed or a deed under private seal, both the employer and the legal representative of the apprentice retaining a copy and a further copy being forwarded to the local Probiviral Council. The existence of the contract must also be recorded by the employer in the apprentice's "work-book" (*Livret de Travail*). The contract must be framed with due regard to the usages and customs of the occupation and under the supervision and guarantee of the regularly constituted associations for apprenticeship, where such exist.

In addition to particulars establishing the identity of the contracting parties, the contract must specify the financial conditions agreed upon, the occupational training courses which the employer undertakes shall be attended by the apprentice in accordance with the law on technical instruction, and also the amount of compensation payable in the event of a breach of contract by either party. The Act also pro-

vides that the right of the employer to undertake the training of apprentices may be limited or suspended, if the training given is manifestly inadequate, or in the event of serious irregularities of which the apprentice would be the victim. On the other hand, general and persistent lack of application or obvious incompetence on the part of the apprentice may constitute a ground for the annulment of the contract.

On completion of the term of his apprenticeship, the apprentice is required to submit to an examination by the responsible local vocational and technical education authorities, and, if successful, he is to be awarded a diploma.

The California State Building Trades Council, at the recent annual convention held at Petaluma, California, went on record as being in favour of a 5-day week for public works. The council officials were instructed to submit a bill to the next legislature providing that the state law be amended so that five days will constitute a week's work in all state departments where work is performed directly for the state or through the agency of contractors doing work for the state for any subdivision thereof.

**Journal Officiel*, 22nd March, 1928. Paris

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC, MANITOBA AND ONTARIO

Quebec

DURING the Session of the Quebec Legislature which opened on February 9 and closed on March 22, 1928, a considerable amount of legislation of interest to labour was enacted, including a new Workmen's Compensation Act and an Act establishing a Workmen's Compensation Commission; a revision of the Public Building Fire Protection Act; a law providing for provincial health units; and amendments to the Technical or Professional Schools Act and the Public Health Act.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, which comes into force on September 1, 1928, is wider in its scope than its predecessor, and applies to the work of building, including the business of demolishing; to factories, manufactories, or workshops; stone, wood or coal yards; lumbering operations, including protection service and the floating of timber; any transportation business by land or by water or loading or unloading; any gas or electrical business; the business of building; repairing, or maintaining public roads, railways, tramways, telephones, telegraphs, water works, drains, sewers, dams, wharves, docks, elevators, bridges or other similar work; mines or quarries; any industrial enterprise or yard in which explosives are manufactured, used or kept, or in which machinery is used, operated by mechanical power, but only if the accident is caused by such machine or the discharge of such explosives; any commercial establishment, but only if the accident which happens in such an establishment is caused by an elevator to the persons in charge of same, or if the accident happens in a workshop forming part of the establishment, and is caused to workmen of such workshop by machinery operated by mechanical power.

Agricultural industries and domestic service are excluded, as is also navigation by means of sails, even when the vessel is equipped with an auxiliary motor. An employer of less than seven workmen is not subject to the provisions of the Act, but may place himself under its provisions by giving notice in proper form to the Workmen's Compensation Commission. The Provincial Government and corporations are subject to the Act when carrying on any enterprise within its scope. Employers to whom the Act does not apply may place themselves under its provisions by entering into a written agreement with workmen individually in the form prescribed by the Com-

mission. A minor fourteen years of age may proceed alone to recover compensation due him under the Act. Workmen domiciled in the Province and engaged therein to go and work outside cannot claim compensation for accidents happening outside the Province except where the law of the place where the accident occurred grants them no compensation.

Benefits.—In case of permanent total incapacity the injured person is entitled to 66⅔ per cent of his annual wages but the aggregate of the sum paid may not exceed \$10,000. The loss of both eyes, both hands and both feet constitutes total and permanent incapacity in all cases.

Permanent partial incapacity entitles the injured workman to a rent equal to 66⅔ per cent of his yearly wages for the period of time fixed, on a basis of four weeks for each 1 per cent of incapacity. In the cases enumerated in the schedule to the Act the degree of incapacity is deemed to be that mentioned in the said schedule. The schedule is as follows.—

Loss or Loss of Use of: Percentage of incapacity

Arm at shoulder*—	
Right	55%
Left	50%
Arm between shoulder and elbow*—	
Right	46%
Left	38%
Arm below elbow or hand at wrist*—	
Right	42%
Left	32%
Thumb*—	
Right	12%
Left	8%
Index finger*—	
Right	9%
Left	5%
Middle finger*—	
Right	3%
Left	2%
Ring or little finger*—	
Right	2%
Left	1%
First phalange of finger except of thumb and of index finger*—	
50% of incapacity for whole finger.	
First phalange of thumb or of index finger*—	
75% of incapacity for whole finger.	
More than one phalange of finger or thumb*—	
Incapacity the same as for whole finger or thumb.	

*In the case of a left-handed person, the percentages of compensation for right and left hands and arms are reversed.

Multiple finger injuries*—

Incapacity equal to the sum of that awarded for each finger but not to exceed 25%

Leg at hip	75%
Leg between hip and knee	50%
Leg at knee	44%
Foot at ankle	38%
Great toe	3%
Any other toe	1%

First phalange of toe—

50% of incapacity for whole toe.

More than one phalange of toe—

Incapacity the same as for whole toe.

Multiple toe injuries—

Incapacity equal to the sum of that awarded for each toe but not to exceed 6%

One eye	20%
Both ears (hearing)	25%
One ear or hearing of one ear	3%

In cases not provided for in the schedule the degree of incapacity is determined by the nature of the injury, taking into account the incapacity mentioned in the schedule as well as the victim's ability to continue the same kind of work or to take up another occupation. The aggregate of the sum paid in cases of permanent partial incapacity may not exceed \$5,000.

Temporary total incapacity lasting less than seven days entitles the injured person to medical attendance only, but lasting more than seven days is compensable at the rate of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ of daily wages payable from the eighth day. If the incapacity lasts for six weeks or more, however, compensation is paid from the day of the accident.

In cases of permanent incapacity or temporary total incapacity the compensation may not exceed \$20 per week nor be less than \$6 per week unless the workman's wages were less than this amount when the compensation is equal to the amount of wages.

When an accident results in death compensation equal to 30 per cent of the yearly wages of the deceased workman is payable to the consort until death or remarriage, with an additional allowance equal to 10 per cent of wages for each child under 16 years of age to the number of three. Orphan children under 16 years of age receive 20 per cent of wages each with a maximum payment of 60 per cent of wages. If no consort or children survive, the ascendants and descendants of whom the deceased workman was the principal support are entitled an allowance equal to 10 per cent of wages each with a maximum of 30 per cent of wages. For this purpose wages in excess of \$1,560 per annum are not reckoned and the

* In the case of a left-handed person, the percentages of compensation for right and left hands and arms are reversed.

aggregate sums awarded to the consort and other beneficiaries may not exceed \$6,000.

In addition to compensation the injured workman is entitled to all medical, surgical, pharmaceutical and hospital charges according to a tariff approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as well as to transportation to the nearest hospital, and to the supplying and normal renewing for a period of twelve months of necessary prosthetic and orthopedic appliances. The employer must procure for an injured workman whose mother tongue is French or English a physician and, if necessary, nurses, speaking his language. Should he fail to do so the workman may provide them for himself at the expense of the employer.

Wage Basis.—The yearly wages upon which the compensation allowance is based are, in the case of a workman engaged in the business during the twelve months previous to the accident, the actual remuneration allowed him whether in money or in kind. In the case of a workman employed less than twelve months the wages are the actual remuneration received during the time he was employed in the enterprise plus the average remuneration received by workmen of the same class during the time necessary to complete the twelve months. Application for compensation must be made within twelve months from the date of the accident.

Insurance.—All employers in enterprises covered by the Act, with the exception of the Crown and municipal, school, ecclesiastical, and governmental corporations, and of railways under the control of the Parliament of Canada, must insure in an approved fixed premium or mutual insurance company. The Commission may, however, at its discretion exempt an employer and grant him a license to be his own insurer. An application to the Commission for such license must be accompanied by

(a) A statement of the wages paid for the previous year, with the number of employees;

(b) An estimate of the total payroll and number of employees for the coming year.

(c) A statement of the sums due for past workmen's compensation accidents;

(d) A certificate of the deposit or an authentic copy of the surety bond or guarantee policy required in such case by this Act.

The statements which accompany the demand must be sworn to.

In order to guarantee payment of the compensation the self-insurer must either deposit in a chartered bank or an approved trust company a sum of money or securities for an amount equal to what he owes for workmen's compensation with, in addition, five per cent

of the aggregate wages paid in the previous year, the whole not to be less than \$10,000 or more than \$50,000; or furnish to the Commission a surety bond guarantee or guarantee policy by an approved insurance Company.

Employers are forbidden to make any deduction from wages of employees for purposes of accident insurance except in cases where employees take out supplementary policies and give written orders to their employers to pay the premiums out of their wages.

Workmen's Compensation Commission.—The Workmen's Compensation Commission Act, which comes into force on proclamation, establishes a Commission of three members with headquarters in the city of Quebec. They will be named by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and must attend exclusively to the duties of their office, not engaging in any other employment. The president will receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum and the other two members \$8,000 each. A secretary will also be appointed, who, in addition to the duties assigned to him by the Commission, will be obliged to assist those applying for compensation. The salaries of the Commissioners and expenses for office accommodation and furniture together with such other expenses as may be authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council will be paid by the Government. Except for these salaries and expenses the cost of administering the Workmen's Compensation law is to be borne by the insurers.

The Commission is the only authority to interpret and carry out the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Workmen's Compensation Commission Act. It is provided that the Commission is to have jurisdiction to the exclusion of every other tribunal and without appeal in all matters connected with the awarding of compensation. The Commission may, moreover, on complaint to it or on its own initiative exercise a power of supervision, control and direction over the establishments within the scope of the compensation law, with a view to preventing accidents, and may inspect such establishments and order the owners and employers to take such precautionary measures as it deems proper. It is also authorized to promote the rehabilitation of injured workmen and to take proper measures to aid in their re-establishment in industry in the province. The commission is empowered to carry out any special investigations which it may deem useful in the discharge of its duties, and also on request or on its own initiative, to revise its own awards in

any case where it is shown that there has been a fraud. It is to have the powers of the Superior Court in the matter of summoning witnesses, but is not obliged to follow the ordinary rules of evidence in civil matters and may use all legal means which it deems best in conducting its enquiries. The Commission may adopt special rules for the conduct of its affairs, which rules must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*.

Provision is made for examination of an injured workman by one or more physicians selected by the Commission and at its expense. The Act provides for a written agreement, properly attested, between the insured and employer in the one hand and the injured workman or his representatives on the other, to be forwarded to the Commission. If the Commission is satisfied that the agreement expresses the wishes of the parties and is in accordance with the Workmen's Compensation Act, it may approve it in its award, which shall be the final judgment in the matter. If within ten days of its receipt of the agreement the Commission has not expressed its disapproval the agreement shall be deemed to have been approved by it. An agreement made within fifteen days after the date of the accident or one which has not been transmitted to the Commission is voidable at the option of the workmen or his representative. Failing agreement or if the Commission fails to approve the agreement made, or if the parties fail to agree as to the continuance of payments to be made under an approved agreement, the Commission on being informed of these facts by either party may make an investigation and render its award. The parties interested may, at any time within thirty days after the making of the award, ask for its reconsideration. Within two years following its first award, if the incapacity is increased or lessened, or if the injured person dies as a result of the accident, the Commission may, of its own motion, or on request of one of the parties, revise the award. The judgments of the Commission will be upheld as are judgments of the Superior Court, even in judicial holidays. The award is to be executory against the employer and against the insurer within fifteen days, but execution against the insurer must always be preceded by a notice of five days to the Commission. The Commission must keep records of its proceedings in the manner determined by the special rules. The Commission cannot award any costs on account of the proceedings held before it in the carrying out of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Fire Protection

In the revision of the Public Building Fire Protection Act, the definition of a public building is broadened to include everything except strictly private houses. On and after July 1, 1928, all plans for electrical installation and all changes in existing installations must be approved by the Department of Public Works and Labour. All persons engaged in electrical installation work must obtain permits from the board of examiners appointed under the provisions of the Act.

Persons making installations either as contractors or as journeymen electricians must first obtain a license from the board of examiners. Six license forms are provided for. License A may be issued to any person who has satisfactorily passed the examination for journeymen electricians and has filed an application to be registered as a contractor or master electrician. License B may be granted to any company, association, or corporation wishing to do business as contractor for electrical installation provided that one of the members of the company holds a license as journeyman electrician. License C is given to a journeyman electrician having at least four years' experience who has passed a successful examination. License D authorizes the holder to take charge of a moving-picture machine. The applicant must be not less than 18 years of age and must pass the required examination. License E is a special license authorizing a person with a knowledge of electricity to do work in repairing and maintaining electrical installations in the establishment in which he is employed. The applicant must pass an examination. License F may be granted to any person in charge of the running of machinery operated by electricity, such as cranes, winches, carriers or other machinery which the board of examiners may declare to be dangerous. No apprentice, labourer or other person not provided with a license may put in electrical installation except as assistant to a licensed journeyman electrician and working constantly under his supervision. The fee for licenses A and B is \$25 a year, for license C \$5, and for licenses D, E and F \$3. Outside companies may obtain temporary licenses to do work in the province on payment of \$50. The National electrical code or the Canadian electrical code will be used as the basis of the examinations at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

County Health Units

An Act respecting Health Units authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to estab-

lish, on the recommendation of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, public health services in the counties or groups of counties applying for them. These services are to be known as "County health units" and are intended to promote and protect public health. One-half of the cost of maintaining the services is to be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund of the province. The county units are to be under the direction of the Provincial Bureau of Health and in charge of a medical officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Technical Schools

An amendment to the Technical or Professional Schools Act, which comes into force on proclamation, authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to organize arts and trades schools in any school municipality whenever he deems it necessary to assist in the development of primary technical education, and to appoint a staff and also a council of improvement of seven members appointed for three years. The provincial secretary, the director-general of technical education, the director of the School of Fine Arts of Montreal, and the superintendent of education are to be members *ex officio*, the provincial secretary being also chairman. The members are to serve gratuitously. A board of patrons is also to be appointed composed of persons of standing in every field whose influence may promote the development of the schools and who will also serve gratuitously.

Public Health

The Public Health Act was amended to add industrial and other camps to the list of subjects upon which regulations may be made under the Act. Provision is also made for regulations relating to the declaration of industrial diseases in industrial establishments. The inspectors of the Provincial Bureau of Health and the inspectors of industrial establishments are to be associated with the sanitary physicians in enforcing the regulations and by-laws concerning industrial establishments which are made under authority of the Public Health Act. It is also provided that after July 1, 1928, every municipality having a population of 5,000 or more and which does not form part of a county health unit must maintain a health service directed by a physician appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on recommendation of the municipal council.

Manitoba

The Legislature of Manitoba, which was in session from December 1, 1927, until March 16, 1928, passed several laws of labour interest, including acts providing for old age pensions and for a weekly rest-day and an amendment to the County Courts Act. Provision was also made for two new departments dealing respectively with mines and natural resources and with health and public welfare.

Old Age Pensions

The Old Age Pensions Act, which comes into force on proclamation, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with the Governor-General in Council as to a general old age pension scheme pursuant to the provisions of the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, and the regulations made thereunder, and for the payment by the Dominion to the Province of one-half of the net sum paid out for pensions. The province's one-half share of the cost is to be met by a levy on municipalities and on school districts in unorganized territory. Provision is also made for a temporary loan until such time as the revenue for the Commissioners' levy is collected. The Workmen's Compensation Board is charged with the administration of the Act.

Weekly Rest

An Act to provide for one day of rest in seven for certain employees makes provision for at least twenty-four consecutive hours' rest in every seven days for employees engaged in the industries mentioned in the schedule to the Act, if such industries are carried on within the limits of a city or town. Whenever possible the rest-day must be a Sunday. The schedule of industries includes practically all mills and factories, laundries, dyeing and cleaning; cartage, scavenging, street-cleaning, building and construction; operation of theatre stage or moving pictures; street railways, car and machine shops, steam and power plants, and the trade or business of a municipal corporation or any commission having the management of any work or service owned or operated for a municipal corporation, or a board of school trustees, and policemen, firemen, and ferrymen employees of such corporation. Hotels and restaurants in which the

services of more than two of any class of employees are engaged are also included.

The Act does not apply to (a) watchmen, janitors, stationary boiler engineers or firemen or to employees engaged in the receiving or transmitting of telegraph messages; (b) employees who are not usually employed for more than five hours in any one day; (c) employees occupying supervisory, managerial or confidential positions; (d) Employees engaged in repairing or replacing equipment or machinery by reason of breakage or engaged in work of a similar emergency nature; (e) employees employed for a period not exceeding three hours during their period of rest for the sole purpose of feeding and attending horses when such is part of their usual duty;

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may extend the territory to which the Act applies, and may exempt any industry in the schedule or add industries thereto. The council of any city may by by-law exempt any class of its own employees from the operation of the Act. The Bureau of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act. The secretary or the chief inspector of the Bureau of Labour may exempt for a period not exceeding one year any employer to whom the operation of the Act would prove a hardship. An employer whose application for exemption has been refused by the Bureau of Labour may appeal to the Minimum Wage Board.

Garnishee

The County Courts Act was amended to provide that the judge may forbid the issuing of a second garnishing order in respect to wages. The memorandum to garnishee must set forth particulars of the exemptions from garnishment allowed by the Garnishment Act. The section requiring that no judgment summons shall issue, until an execution against the goods and chattels of the judgment debtor has been returned "*nulla bona*," is repealed.

Group Insurance for Teachers

An amendment to the Public Schools Act empowers school boards to place group life insurance on teachers and other employees and to pay the premiums either in whole or in part.

Ontario

Several laws of labour interest were enacted during the session of the Ontario Legislature which opened on February 9 and closed on April 3, 1928. These included an Act Respecting the Training of Apprentices and amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Mothers' Allowances Act, and the Mining Act.

Apprentice Training

The Apprenticeship Bill, on its introduction in the Legislature was described in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, 1928, page 269. The only change made during its passage through the House was the addition of the clause providing for the appointment of a Provincial Apprenticeship Committee composed of an equal number of employers and of employees and of a chairman, to advise the Minister on all matters connected with the conditions governing apprenticeship.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended in several respects. In cases where a workman deserts his family or fails to provide adequately for them so that an order of the court is issued for support or for alimony, the Board may divert the compensation payments in whole or in part for the benefit of such workman's wife or children.

The section fixing the salaries of members of the Workmen's Compensation Board and providing for their payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund was repealed and replaced by a section authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to fix the salaries, which will be paid from the accident fund as part of the administration expenses of the Board.

The section on industrial diseases was amended so as to define tuberculosis for the purposes of the Act as meaning tuberculosis of the respiratory organs.

The Board is empowered to appoint such medical officers as may be required to carry out the provisions of the Mining Act with regard to examination of employees or applicants for employment, the salaries of such officers to be paid out of the rates imposed for the payment of silicosis claims.

Mining Act

A section was added to the Mining Act providing for an annual medical examination of underground workers in mines. A similar examination is required for workers engaged in rock crushing operations at the surface, except where the ore or rock is crushed in water or

kept constantly moistened with a chemical solution. If the medical officer finds that the workman is free from tuberculosis of the respiratory organs he will give a certificate to that effect. The chief inspector of mines may exempt such mines as do not contain silica in quantity likely to produce silicosis, or those which for other reason he deems should be exempt. Workmen who are employed underground for less than fifty hours in one calendar month are not subject to examination. The section will come into force on proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Mothers' Allowances

The Mothers' Allowances Act was amended to require an applicant for an allowance to have been a resident of Ontario at the time of the death or total disability of the father of the children, and for a period of two years prior to making application for an allowance.

According to the annual report of the Canadian National Railways System for the year ending December 31, 1927, 26 employees, with fifty or more years of service, were placed on pension during the year. The Pensions Plan of the Grand Trunk Railway System (which is in effect throughout the entire system pending the adoption of the new pension scheme of the Canadian National Railways) was described in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1924, pages 33 to 35.

The Saskatchewan Government has appointed as members of the Telephone Department's Superannuation Board, Messrs. T. A. Naismith, superintendent of rural telephones (chairman); George Milne, chief accountant; and Omar C. Yager, construction foreman (employees' representative). The provisions of the Telephone Department's Superannuation Act, 1928, were outlined in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 369, in an account of the legislation enacted at the recent session of the provincial legislature.

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, during April received reports of 5,521 accidents, of which 27 were fatal. This shows a decrease from March when there were 5,711 accidents reported, including 26 fatalities. The total benefits awarded during April were \$548,096, of which \$89,128.60 was for medical aid. This is a marked decline from March when \$764,263 was awarded, including \$108,025 for medical aid.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE GRANTED IN CONNECTION WITH UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

FOLLOWING is a statement regarding the financial assistance which has been granted by the Federal Government towards the relief of unemployment under the authority of successive orders-in-council which have been adopted since January, 1921, the provisions of the orders in council being referred to briefly and a tabular statement appended showing the amounts which have been disbursed by provinces during the fiscal years 1920-1921, 1921-1922, 1922-1923, 1923-1924, and 1926-1927.

1. P.C. 139, January 24, 1921.

This order in council authorized payment by the Federal Government of one-third of the emergency disbursements made by municipalities for the relief of unemployment; while assistance from the Provincial Governments on an equal scale was suggested, payment of the Federal grant was not made conditional on participation in the relief scheme by the provinces. Some provinces co-operated and others did not.

2. P.C. 3831, October 7, 1921.

This order in council undertook to continue the policy of allowing a federal grant in reimbursement of municipalities to the extent of one-third of monies expended on relief of unemployment, but made payment of the federal grant conditional upon the provinces participating on an equal basis. This regulation further provided for the federal government participating in the cost of work specially undertaken by municipalities during the winter season to relieve unemployment, the federal government undertaking to bear one-third of the actual disbursements of the municipality in excess of the estimated cost of the undertaking during the normal working season, the federal grant being again made conditional on the province participating on an equal basis.

The following principles were laid down in the order in council as a basis for the federal grant, namely:—

1. Unemployment relief always has been, and must necessarily continue to be, primarily a municipal responsibility, and in the second instance the responsibility of the province.

2. That because of the present situation being due to causes beyond the power of local, or even national, control, provincial and federal governments should co-operate with municipal authorities in

(a) helping to create and provide employment

(b) where employment cannot be furnished to workmen who are willing to work, to aid in providing food and shelter for themselves and dependents until the present emergency period is past.

3. That federal funds used for unemployment relief or for relief work must be disbursed only through responsible municipal authorities, who in each case shall bear at least one-third of the total or extra cost.

3. P.C. 191, January 25, 1922.

This order in council continued the system in relief of unemployment substantially as laid down in P.C. 3831, though increasing at several points the assistance given to municipalities. In the case of relief work undertaken by a municipality, the federal proportion of the excess cost was increased to fifty per cent, payment of the federal grant being conditional on the province assuming responsibility for one-third of the excess expenditure and leaving with the municipality, therefore, responsibility for only one-sixth of the excess expenditure. As in the case of P.C. 3831, the federal grant was under P.C. 191 payable to a municipality to the extent of one-third of disbursements on account of direct relief, payment being conditional on the province assuming responsibility in equal proportion. P.C. 191 provided also for federal assistance to provincial governments with respect to unorganized districts where no municipal government existed and where distress arising from unemployment was found to exist; the federal grant allowed in such cases was fifty per cent of the provincial expenditure. A further provision in P.C. 191 reimbursed municipalities to the extent of one-half the disbursements made for unemployment relief afforded to unemployed former members of the Canadian or British Forces physically fit and not entitled to receive relief from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, payment of the federal grant being conditional on the remaining quota being contributed in equal parts by the provinces and municipality respectively.

P.C. 191 took practically the same view as P.C. 3831 as to the relative responsibilities of federal, provincial and municipal authorities, expression of which, as well as of other related points, is found in the following paragraphs:—

1. The present administration, assuming office at the close of the year 1921, finds that a condition of unemployment beginning in the late months of 1920 and continuing throughout the year 1921 does not promise any material

abatement during the early winter months of 1922.

2. Consideration has been given to the means which would seem best adapted to the relief of the distress resulting from severe unemployment conditions and the provisions to this end of P.C. 3831 have been carefully noted.

3. The Minister concurs in the view that the question of unemployment relief is fundamentally a municipal and provincial responsibility; that the abnormal economic and industrial conditions now existing and arising in a measure out of the late war alone afford justification for action on the part of the federal authorities; that federal action must therefore supplement municipal and provincial efforts, must be designed on lines permitting close and effective co-operation with and supervision by municipal and provincial authorities, and must be proportioned by the efforts of those authorities.

4. That municipal undertakings in the nature of public works are important factors in meeting unemployment conditions, but such undertakings cannot be proceeded with during the winter months save at a considerably increased cost, which is in many cases beyond the financial resources of the municipalities.

6. It is to be noted that these regulations do not seek to meet the case of disabled members of the Canadian Overseas Forces and other classes of returned soldiers which fall within the jurisdiction of regulations administered by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; or of persons (where such exist) whose necessities do not clearly arise from inability to secure employment and with whose necessities the municipal authorities have been accustomed to deal.

7. It is the expectation of the federal authorities that the provisions herein will be interpreted broadly and generously by the municipalities and the province so that no resident of Canada willing and able to work and unable to secure employment shall lack food, clothing or shelter for himself or herself and dependants.

4. *P.C. 258, February 4, 1922*

In Montreal much distress among returned soldiers developed and the authority granted under P.C. 191 proving inadequate, authority was taken under P.C. 258 to render necessary assistance in relief of unemployed returned soldiers direct to an organization which had assumed charge of the situation.

5. *P.C. 78/472, March 8, 1922*

The Province of Nova Scotia had not undertaken to assume any share of responsibilities

arising under the federal regulations with respect to unemployment. P.C. 78/472 permitted payment of the federal grant to the municipality of Halifax in reimbursement to the extent of fifty per cent of expenditures made to meet the necessities of unemployed ex-service men.

6. *P.C. 4/630, March 18, 1922*

The preceding regulations respecting unemployment relief had made relief payable only to March 31, 1922, the close of the fiscal year. P.C. 4/630 extended certain phases of relief until April 15 and April 30 respectively, provided other authorities concerned contributed in the proportions laid down.

7. *P.C. 120/1018, May 9, 1922*

This order in council further extended unemployment relief in the Province of Manitoba to May 15 in certain exceptional cases, provided province and municipality contributed their shares in the proportions laid down.

8. *P.C. 220, February 5, 1923*

This order in council provided for federal assistance to the extent of one-third of disbursements made in aid of distress arising from unemployment in municipalities where "central bodies, composed of representatives of the municipality and of the various charitable and veteran organizations, have been formed for the administration of relief to ex-service men unable to procure work and in necessitous circumstances," such ex-service men not being eligible to receive assistance extended by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

9. *P.C. 1153, June 25, 1923*

This order in council extended the provisions of the order in council P.C. 220 of February 5, 1923, until May 31, 1923, in order to permit of federal contributions to unemployment relief among ex-service men in Toronto.

10. *P.C. 2206, November 26, 1924*

This order in council extended the provisions of P.C. 1153 of June 25, 1923, in order to permit of federal contributions towards unemployment relief among ex-service men in Montreal.

11. *P.C. 315, March 2, 1926*

This order in council provided for federal assistance to the extent of one-third of the excess cost of work undertaken by municipalities to provide employment, effective from January 1, 1926, until March 31, 1926, on the following basis: (a) municipality to bear the

normal cost, that is to say, the cost of carrying on the said work in the normal working season; (b) estimate of normal cost to be approved by Federal Government's engineers in the Department of Public Works; (c) that municipal, provincial and federal governments bear equally and jointly the actual cost over the estimated normal cost, thereby encourag-

ing the creation of employment where possible.

12. P.C. 5/2159, December 22, 1926

This order in council authorized a federal contribution towards the relief of distress growing out of a serious explosion which occurred in the coal mines at Coleman, Alberta, on November 23, 1926.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of amounts expended by Dominion Government in Unemployment Relief, by provinces, during the fiscal years 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1926-27

	1920-21		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24		1926-27		Totals	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Alta.....			52,228	45	50,899	26	2,852	14	11,436	50	117,416	35
B.C.....	91,506	38	103,818	91	207,242	20					402,567	49
Man.....	52,202	09	99,834	90	82,741	67			11,745	99	249,524	65
N.B.....					4,833	48					4,833	48
N.S.....	830	54	1,954	71	1,149	41			6,720	25	10,654	91
Ont.....	172,551	00	162,391	73	519,598	85	1,275	54	44,571	82	900,388	94
Que.....	5,215	61	32,841	47	38,574	58					76,631	66
Sask.....	19,526	06	45,251	01	18,232	71					83,009	78
Total payments.....	341,831	68	498,321	18	923,272	16	4,127	68	77,474	56	1,845,027	26
Administration expenses.....	1,204	87	1,678	82	753	13	146	15	210	10	3,993	07
Total expenses.....	343,036	55	500,000	00	924,025	29	4,273	83	77,684	66	1,849,020	33

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

BY a proclamation published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, May 5, 1928, the Old Age Pensions Act, being chapter 75 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928, came into force on May 1, 1928. Section 8 provides that the Act shall come into force upon a date to be determined by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor.

The same issue of the *Saskatchewan Gazette* contains the regulations under the Act, and a memorandum of agreement between the federal and provincial governments in regard to payment of pensions.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF OLD AGE PENSIONS

Interpretation.—1. In these regulations, the expression:

- (1) "Act" means The Old Age Pension Act, 1928, chapter 75 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928;
- (2) "Minister" means the minister from time to time in charge of the administration of The Old Age Pension Act, 1928;
- (3) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Old Age Pensions.

Duties of Commissioner.—2. The commissioner shall:

- (a) keep such books and records as may be necessary;
- (b) do all such other acts and things as are incidental, conducive or necessary to the proper administration of the Act and The Old Age Pensions Act, chapter 156 of

The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and the regulations made thereunder, and to the operation of the pension scheme therein contained.

Applications for Pensions.—3.—(1) Every applicant for a pension shall complete such forms and furnish such evidence and proofs of his claim as the minister may from time to time prescribe.

(2) No application shall be deemed to have been received by the commissioner unless it is made on the prescribed form.

Commissioner's Report.—4. The commissioner shall inquire into the merits of all applications for pensions and advise the minister as to the expediency of granting, continuing, altering or withdrawing the same.

Minister's Approval.—5. No pension shall be paid, altered or withdrawn unless with the approval of the minister.

Requisition to Treasury.—6.—(1) The payment of any pension, or of any expense incurred in administration, shall be made upon a requisition in writing signed by the commissioner, directing the issue of a cheque by the Provincial Treasurer for the amount named in the requisition. Such direction shall be final and conclusive.

(2) Cheques shall be signed by the Deputy Provincial Treasurer and the Provincial Auditor or by such other officials as may be designated for the purpose by the Treasury Board.

Date of Payment.—7. The payment of pensions shall be made at the end of each month.

Amount of First Payment.—8. In the event of a pension commencing on a day other than the first day of the month the first payment shall be such proportion of the monthly pension as the balance of the month bears to the whole month.

Evidence of Signature of Pensioner.—9.—(1) Every cheque issued in payment of a pension shall be indorsed by the payee in the presence and over the signature of the manager or the accountant of a bank, a doctor, clergyman, justice of the peace, postmaster or the secretary treasurer of any town, village or rural municipality, who shall sign a certificate which shall appear on the back of the cheque in the following form:

"I hereby certify that the person by whom this cheque is indorsed is the payee and that he resides in the Province of Saskatchewan at (name of place)

(2) The Provincial Treasurer may, in any exceptional case, designate a person other than those mentioned in subsection (1), who may sign the said certificate.

Statutory Declaration of Pensioner.—10. Every pensioner shall from time to time, when so required by the commissioner, on a form to be provided by him, furnish a statutory declaration or a witnessed certificate that he is the person to whom the pension is payable, and shall give such other information as the commissioner may from time to time require.

Duty of Departments to Supply Information.—11. The commissioner shall be entitled to obtain without charge from any department of the Government of Saskatchewan any available information which he may deem necessary in the administration of the Act or The Old Age Pensions Act, chapter 156 of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.*

AGREEMENT UNDER THE OLD AGE PENSION ACT

Regina, Friday, April 27, 1928.

Under the provisions of section 2 of The Old Age Pension Act, 1928, being chapter 75 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council has been pleased to order that His Honour's Order do issue approving the attached Memorandum of Agreement and authorizing the execution thereof, in duplicate, by the Minister in charge of the administrations of The Old Age Pension Act, 1928.

J. W. McLEOD,
Clerk Executive Council.

Memorandum of Agreement made the day of A.D. 1928. Between: The Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council, represented by the Minister of Labour for Canada, hereinafter called "the Dominion," of the First Part, and The Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan in Council, represented by the Minister in charge of the administration of The Old Age Pension Act, 1928, hereinafter called "the Province," of the Second Part.

Whereas by The Old Age Pension Act, 1928, of Saskatchewan, hereinafter called the provincial Act, the Lieutenant Governor in Council is in effect authorized to enter into an agreement with the Governor General in Council as to a general scheme of old age pensions in the Province, pursuant to the provisions of The Old Age Pensions Act of Canada, and the regulations made thereunder, said Act and regulations together with such alterations in the regula-

tions as may be made from time to time with the consent of the Province being hereinafter called the Dominion Act, and for the payment by the Dominion to the Province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the Province for old age pensions pursuant to the provisions of the provincial Act and Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council hereinafter referred to; and

Whereas section 3 of the provincial Act provides, in effect, that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may by order authorize and provide for the payment of old age pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Dominion Act; and

Whereas by Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council dated the twenty-seventh day of April, A.D. 1928, provision has been made for payment of the said old age pensions pursuant to the terms of this agreement; and

Whereas under the provisions of the Dominion Act the Governor in Council is in effect authorized to enter into an agreement with the Province for the payment to the Province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the Province for pensions pursuant to the provincial Act and providing for the payment of such pensions under the conditions specified in the Dominion Act; and

Whereas the Governor in Council has by Order in Council of the 25th June, 1927 (P.C. 42/1232), made regulations under the powers conferred by The Old Age Pensions Act of Canada, which regulations have been amended by Order in Council of 26th September, 1927 (P.C. 66/1882) and Order in Council of 16th January, 1928 (P.C. 66/81); and

Whereas the Governor in Council has approved the scheme for the administration of pensions proposed to be adopted by the province and which scheme of administration is set out in the Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council hereinbefore mentioned; and

Whereas the Minister of Labour for Canada, and the Minister in charge of the administration of The Old Age Pension Act, 1928, of Saskatchewan, have been respectively authorized by the parties hereto to enter into an agreement in the terms hereinafter set forth.

NOW, IN CONSIDERATION OF THE PREMISES AND THE RESPECTIVE AGREEMENTS BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE PARTIES HERETO, HEREINAFTER SET FORTH, THIS MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT WITNESSETH:

1. On, from and after the first day of May, 1928, the Province agrees to pay to each person who, upon application by such person, is found by the pension authority to be entitled to receive a pension under the provisions of the Dominion Act, the sum of two hundred and forty dollars yearly, each of such payments to be subject to reduction as provided by the Dominion Act, and all of such payments, whether as to amount or otherwise, to be subject to and governed by the provisions of the Dominion Act.

2. The Province further agrees on its part to comply with all the provisions, stipulations, provisos and conditions contained in the Dominion Act.

3. The Dominion agrees to pay to the Province quarterly in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the said Dominion Act an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the Province, pursuant to the provisions of this agreement.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

Address delivered over the Canadian National Radio System by Mr. E. G. Blackadar, Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities

By the courtesy of Sir Henry Thornton, the radio broadcasting stations of the Canadian National Railways have been made available from coast to coast for the purpose of giving publicity to the system of Canadian Government Annuities, administered by the Department of Labour of Canada. In accordance with this arrangement Mr. E. G. Blackadar, Superintendent of the Annuities Branch of the Department, gave, on March 22, the first of a series of addresses at station CNRO (Ottawa), this station being linked up with the Canadian National Railways Radio Stations at Quebec and Montreal. Mr. Blackadar's address was as follows:—

If you are a young man or woman this little talk carries to you a wonderful opportunity to secure comfort and independence in your old age. Listen to every word of it. Bear in mind that if you would have an old age free from want or dependence, you must save and invest wisely in your youth. If you are an older man or woman with limited capital and your earning days are over, this talk carries a message of comfort and cheer. It tells how you can invest your capital in a way which will give you a safe, steady and dependable income for the rest of your life, an income guaranteed by the entire Dominion of Canada.

Let me now tell you what a Government Annuity is: it is a fixed yearly income paid to you by the Government of Canada. You can buy these annuities the same as you would deposit your money in a Savings Account, during the productive years of your life. Payment of the Annuity ordinarily commences when your earning powers have departed because of old age—and continues as long as you live. This assures you a safe and profitable investment of your earnings while you are young, with the certainty of a definite, liveable income when your working days are over. If you are young, middle life may seem too far away to think about. But when you consider the fact that 46 out of every 100 average Canadian men and women are absolutely penniless at 65, you will realize the importance of making provision for your old age without delaying another day.

Perhaps you may say, "I have no one dependent upon me, why should I bother?" But think again. Before many years there will be an old person dependent upon you. That will be yourself. Hadn't you better start now, to think about that old person? No

one wants to be dependent on friends, relatives, government or other charities. It was to give you this security and sense of pride and independence that the Annuities Act was passed. No matter what your income is today, the turn of fortune's wheel may find you penniless when old, unless your future income is guaranteed.

Annuities are divided into two classes—(1) Deferred Annuities; (2) Immediate Annuities.

Deferred Annuities.—If you are still earning your own living and do not think of retiring for a good many years, a Deferred Annuity is the class of annuity you should decide to purchase. There are several different plans upon which you may purchase a Deferred annuity, each, having features that will commend it to you.

PLAN A offers to you and your family a two-fold protection. If you die before the annuity commences, all the money you have paid in will be paid back to your family, plus 4 per cent compound interest. If you reach the age at which your annuity begins you will receive whatever amount your annuity calls for, for the rest of your life, even if you live to be 100 years of age.

A Guaranteed Deferred Annuity is exactly like PLAN A—but with still another advantage. Like PLAN A all the money you have paid in will be paid back to your dependents, with 4 per cent compound interest added, if you should die *before* the annuity begins. Under this plan, however, if death occurs *after* the annuity period commences, the annuity will continue to be paid to your family or heirs for a fixed period—10, 15 or 20 years—whichever you desire. If you live beyond the guaranteed period, the annuity will be paid you for life.

Deferred Annuities may be purchased by small monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly payments, or by the payment of a lump sum. Payments may be made at any Postal Money Order Office in Canada. There is no forfeiture if payments are not kept up, but they may be made later; if not, the amount of annuity to be received will be adjusted accordingly.

Immediate Annuities.—The second class is of particular interest to older people who find it necessary to retire and to receive an income commencing at once. Under the Immediate Ordinary Life Plan all the money you have to pay for the annuity is paid in

one lump sum. Your annuity commences three months from this date, and you receive an income cheque quarterly for life, even if you live to be 100. Immediate Annuities may also be guaranteed for a definite number of years—ten, fifteen or twenty. If your death occurs before the guaranteed period expires, the remaining payments will be continued to your heirs. If you live longer than the guaranteed period you receive your annuity just the same—as long as you live.

The Immediate Last Survivor Annuity Plan is purchased by two people—generally man and wife. The annuity is paid to both as long as both live, and to the survivor as long as he or she lives.

Briefly the advantages of Canadian Government Annuities are as follows:—

A Canadian Government Annuity is the safest investment you can make.

The security of the whole Dominion is behind your purchase.

It is free from Dominion Government taxation.

It is payable for life.

It cannot be seized or levied upon by any law or court.

No medical examination is required.

Everyone from 5 years to 85 is eligible to purchase an annuity from \$10 to \$5,000. The sooner you start to pay for an annuity the lower will be the cost. The system is so designed that it is of interest to young and old, the poor and the person of moderate means. This is your own system, and it is provided by the Government at less than cost. Every resident of Canada should take advantage of it.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT

Prime Minister's Statement of Policy Regarding Continuance of Federal Grants

THE Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, replying in the House of Commons on April 23 to a question by the Hon. R. J. Manion, Fort William, stated that the intention of the government is to discontinue grants under the Technical Education Act which expires on March 31, 1929. Mr. Manion said that the question was raised in view of the fact that members of the House were receiving from all over the country communications opposing any withdrawal of federal aid to technical education. The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

“With regard to the Technical Education Act, as my hon. friend knows, the intention as expressed at the time the act was introduced was to make from the federal treasury a contribution only over a period of years, primarily with the object of helping the provinces to inaugurate a system of technical education, and secondarily to insure in whatever they might undertake some degree of symmetry and uniformity among the provinces themselves. But it was never contemplated that the federal treasury should continue indefinitely to contribute to technical education. At the recent conference there was considerable discussion on the question of scientific and industrial research which, as my hon. friend knows, is closely allied to that of technical education, and in this connection it was felt that the establishment of scientific research laboratories should be undertaken by the federal government. The Minister of Trade and

Commerce (Mr. Malcolm) has already intimated to this house that the government has decided to ask parliament to make a substantial grant towards establishing in the capital laboratories for scientific and industrial research, to serve the needs of the entire Dominion. We feel that if we undertake this obligation and establish scientific and industrial research laboratories on the scale which is intended—and the decision was reached after discussion with the provinces themselves—we are going as far as we should be expected to go in dealing in a combined way with scientific research and technical education.

“The aid given under the Technical Education Act does not expire until 1929. It was two or three years ago that the first notification was sent to the provinces that on the expiry of the present act its provisions would not be renewed, and the provinces have had ample opportunity, and still have ample opportunity, to make provision themselves for satisfactory carrying on the work which has been undertaken. We may consider continuing assistance for a period of time to correspond with that which the act was originally intended to serve, to provinces that have not taken full advantage of the act, but those that have been receiving aid for the full period of time under the provisions of this act will at the expiration of the act be expected to carry on the work for which this assistance was given them in order to enable them to make a beginning in a satisfactory way.”

The Prime Minister further said: "I think it might as well be understood first as last that the matter is one of government policy. It is only part of the broader policy of seeking to have the provinces continue to deal with matters coming primarily within their own jurisdiction, a practice which came to be subject to some considerable variation only during the war period. At that time there were placed upon the federal treasury a number of obligations which had theretofore been provincial obligations. We feel it is going to be better for all concerned to have the Dominion parliament take care of those matters which are assigned to it under the British North America Act and have the provinces do the same with respect to theirs."

Delegation to Government

A large delegation organized by the Urban School Trustees' Association of Ontario, and representing educational and labour interests in Ontario and Quebec waited on the Federal government on May 3 to urge the government to reconsider the question of continuing for a further period of ten years the federal grants in aid of technical education. The Prime Minister received the delegates, accompanied by the Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, and the Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General. Mr. King's reply indicated that no change would be made in the policy as stated in the announcement he had made in the House of Commons. He intimated that an exception might be made in the cases of those provinces, such as Saskatchewan, Alberta and Prince Edward Island, which have not received the full financial benefits of the Act.

The Prime Minister said that the members of the cabinet were one in believing in the necessity of provision being made for technical education in Canada. He stated that a strong case for such education had been made to the cabinet by the Minister of Labour. Mr. King reviewed his connection with technical education from the days when, as Minister of Labour, he had prevailed upon the government to make a beginning in assisting technical education by means of federal grants, to be given under certain conditions. It had always been recognized, he said, that under the British North America Act, education was primarily a provincial responsibility. However, owing to the heavy cost of establishing vocational schools and of providing them with proper equipment, the government of the day had accepted the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Technical Education (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1913. page 65), and

had decided to make federal grants for a ten-year period. It was never contemplated, the Prime Minister said, that grants from the federal treasury should be perpetual grants, and the Ministers of Education in the several provinces were advised three years ago when they received their grants that the act under which these grants were made would expire in 1929, and that the federal government did not propose to renew it. He believed that the provinces would do their part in the matter of technical education, but so long as the federal grants were continued there would be a tendency to lean upon them.

The Prime Minister, replying to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. H. B. Adshhead, East Calgary, on May 4, as to the intention of the government to make an exception to their present policy by continuing the federal grants to Saskatchewan, Alberta and Prince Edward Island, stated as follows:—

"With respect to grants to technical education the government has under consideration a policy similar to that adopted with respect to grants for road and highway construction at the time those grants expired under the statute by which they were provided. That is to say, in the last few years where provinces have not made use of the opportunity which they have had, the government will be prepared to consider extending the time for them. I think my hon. friend may rely upon the extension being considered favourably."

The 1928 edition of the Labour Year Book, published under the auspices of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party of Great Britain, contains in addition to its usual features, a number of special sections as follows: (1) The labour movement—activities of the National Labour Party, the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress for the year 1927; (2) Political—analysis of bye-elections since the general election of 1924, sale of honours, the House of Lords; (3) Industrial—wages, hours, disputes, employment, unemployment insurance; analysis of trade disputes and the Trades Unions Act; (4) Finance and commerce—trade and production, capital, profits and banking, central government and local government finance; (5) Social services—poor law, housing education, public health; (6) Land and agriculture—a survey dealing with various aspects of land and agriculture; (7) International—working of the Dawes Scheme, world war debt settlements, armaments, etc.

WHAT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS HAVE DONE TO MEET THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Paper read by Mr. F. S. Rutherford, Assistant Director of Technical Education for the Province of Ontario, before the Technical Section of the Ontario Education Association in Toronto on April 12, 1928.

IN order to discuss this question intelligently, it might be well to refresh our minds as to some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. The following seem to have a direct bearing:—

1. Secondary vocational education should be provided for those who are to follow manual industrial occupations, producing occupations, such as agriculture, conserving occupations, such as housekeeping, and commercial and business occupations:

2. Such persons should have opportunities for acquiring secondary education which would be as fully advantageous to them in their vocations as the secondary education provided in the general school system has been advantageous to those who enter the learned professions, other professional occupations, or the leisure class:

3. Secondary education for those who have gone to work should be provided in day and evening classes in close correlation with their occupations while they are still learners as apprentices or otherwise, and also when they have become skilled workmen or journeymen, or have come to fill positions as foremen, superintendents, or managers:

4. Industrial training and technical education should be provided in order that the interest of boys and girls in their own training and instruction might be increased and an understanding of their relation to working for a living might be clearer to themselves from twelve years of age onwards:

5. In order that the period of organized education should be prolonged during adolescence:

6. In order that the nation as a whole might be more intelligent, capable, and prosperous:

7. In order that all might become qualified to the full extent of their capacities to fill their places as individuals, as contributing earners, and as members of the race:

8. That effort should be directed to provide an adequate supply of competent instructors as well informed and as well trained as practicable to carry on the work which may be attempted:

9. The establishment of classes for foremen and other intelligent and highly-skilled workmen should be undertaken for the first object

of giving such men greater qualifications for their own occupations. Such classes would primarily be for the benefit of those who attend them and shaped to meet their needs.

10. It should provide educational opportunities for those who have gone to work and also for those who are able to return and to devote their time for some months or years to a course of instruction and training.

These are excerpts from the many recommendations of the Commission. Let us see to what extent these have been realized in our technical schools.

Results Already Reached

What has been done as to number of schools? In 1918-1919 eleven were offering vocational education; in 1926-1927 the number had increased to thirty-eight. In 1918-1919 the grants paid on buildings totalled \$64,000; in 1926-1927 the allotment of grants towards buildings by the Government was \$310,000. The schools for which these grants were given are, with one or two exceptions, commodious, with some architectural beauty, and a credit to the Province. The next year or two will see the opening of several new schools. A serious attempt has been made to provide satisfactory equipment. It can readily be seen that there is practically no limit to the sums that might be spent in this way. The provincial grants in 1918-1919 for equipment were \$40,000; in 1923-1924, \$350,000; in 1925-1926, \$180,000; and in 1926-1927, \$39,000. This is, of course permanent equipment, subject only to natural wear and tear. The total of grants from 1918 to 1927 was \$1,219,310, representing less than fifty per cent. of the equipment installed in the schools in operation in the latter year. We may conclude that a serious effort has been made to provide adequate equipment.

An examination of the growth in enrolment shows that the province of Ontario has come to realize the value of this kind of training. In 1918-1919 there were in attendance at the day technical schools in the province 4,739 pupils. In 1926-1927 the number reached the total of 17,329. In the evening classes the attendance in 1918-1919 was 16,733; in 1926-1927 there were registered in our evening classes 37,434 pupils. It may be pointed out that

these numbers are constantly increasing, so that in the next two or three years, through the natural growth in the schools already in operation, and through the addition of new schools, these totals will be much larger.

It will be recalled that one of the recommendations of the Commission was directed towards the organizing and training of an adequate body of teachers. In 1918-1919 there were employed in the day schools 155 teachers, and in the evening classes 611. The year 1926-1927 found 755 day teachers and 1,297 evening teachers in employment. The recently opened Training College for Technical Teachers is supplying the necessary training for the day school teachers, and consequently for a number of evening class teachers, while the extension work of the College is carrying teacher-training to the remaining evening class teachers.

Definite courses of study have not been prescribed by the Department for the various schools. It has been felt that the course should always aim to meet local needs, and that prescribed courses might interfere with this local freedom. However, the teachers in each industrial subject have been required to organize courses of study for their departments; in some cases the principal or shop director has undertaken this work, so that in all of our technical schools definite and more or less satisfactory industrial courses are in operation. In this respect the evening classes are not so satisfactory, but as the extension work from the Teacher-Training College requires the teachers or evening classes to organize courses, this weakness will be remedied to some extent in the course of time.

The express recommendation of the Commission pointing out the necessity for co-ordination between labour and technical education has been established in Hamilton in arrangements whereby apprentices in carpentry, bricklaying, printing, and electricity are required to spend a certain definite time at the technical school. Similar co-ordination has been obtained in Toronto in connection with the carpenters' apprentice class.

One more item along the line of what has been accomplished will probably be sufficient. What becomes of the product of our technical schools? Do the graduates actually go into the occupations for which the schools have given them preparation.

An effort was made to obtain reliable information on this question. A questionnaire was sent to the principals asking them to give, so far as they were able, the numbers of students from their schools who were actually engaged in vocations for which vocational courses might be considered preparatory. The diffi-

culty of obtaining such information can be well understood when it is remembered that the principals have not been requested to keep such records and had no means except memory, actual contact with specific cases, information possessed by the remainder of the staff, etc.

The information received from this source is extremely gratifying, and, beyond doubt, hereafter with better organization for compiling such information the work accomplished by our schools in this regard will be most convincing. The printed table contains a summary of the information received. A few figures will be quoted here, but a close study of the table would be well worth while. We have the record of 251 young men actually engaged in machine shop practice, and 62 in tool-making, 116 were traced in carpentry, 123 in automobile mechanics, 337 in printing and binding, 251 are machine operators, and 238 are engaged in electrical construction and maintenance. These figures do not represent the actual numbers, but these are authentic cases, and they show that the schools are functioning in the capacity for which they are intended.

Where Further Development is Desired

Home Economics.—The home-making course has not had the development which was anticipated by the Royal Commission. With the exception of one or two places in the province, the numbers of pupils entering this course are much below what might be expected. Let us honestly face the fact that certain fundamental difficulties lie in the way. Owing to a commonly accepted notion that girls who become household employees lose caste, it is almost impossible to induce our adolescent girls to take up this specialized training. What seems to be required is that householders and parents should receive a course of education which would show them, on the one hand, that there is not necessarily a loss of caste, and that, on the other hand, the courses offered as preparatory for this work contain both the elements of culture and trade skill. It may be possible that there was something unfortunate in the selection of the name of this course—Home-Making. Adolescent girls appear to resent being termed home-makers. It is possible that they may feel embarrassed in the announcement that they are seeking to become home-makers.

Specialization.—One of the outstanding recommendations of the Royal Commission was that for a short period at the beginning of the industrial course the shops should be

utilized to afford the students try-out opportunities, and when the student had shown aptitude for some particular form of occupation he should be given the opportunity of specializing in that shop. Experience has shown, and those responsible have become convinced, that this try-out period should not exceed one year. This allows two years for specialization, a period not too long to give a fair knowledge of the elements of the trade, together with some skill in the manipulative processes of that trade. Reduced to figures, this means that if the student spends two hours per day in his selected occupation, he will have a total of approximately 75 working days in the two years. When compared with apprenticeship, this appears like a very short time.

Co-ordination.—The commission appeared to have in mind a close association between the industry and the school. This is evidenced by giving the control of the schools into the hands of an advisory committee in which labour and industry are represented.

To what extent has this relationship with the working world been established? Only very slightly. Some of our schools decline to deal with labour or to give consideration to its demands or wishes; some claim to have no room for accommodation beyond the needs of the regular school population. It is intended that secondary education in Ontario shall be free. It ought to be especially true in the case of vocational schools where they are supported so liberally by Federal and provincial grants. Yet in the face of this, there are still cases where the unemployed adult, who is preparing for a vocation or is seeking up-grading in his selected vocation, is charged a tutorial fee. The spirit of this condition is diametrically opposed to the spirit of the report of the Royal Commission.

In the experience of the writer, and in the experience of the department, those schools which work most closely with organized labour, on the one hand, and with the industrial employer, on the other, have become the most effective; indeed, it is only necessary to point to the bricklaying trade to show that little or no progress can be made without this co-ordination.

Vocational Guidance.—One of the more recent developments in education is the effort made to give to the student, in addition to a general training, a very specific instruction in that type of vocation for which he seems to be adapted. There is some difference of opinion as to how effectively occupational guidance can be given, but the fact remains that the great majority of our boys and girls at

the present time go into vocations or take positions with little or no consideration for their own aptitudes or the conditions which affect the trade or vocation in which they find themselves. It may be noted here that the Royal Commission expressed itself in favour of rational efforts to ascertain the proper occupational field for the youth of the country. A beginning has been made to give formal vocational guidance in one or two centres, but many of our schools have not yet learned the value to be derived from this type of instruction.

Educational Aim of the Industrial and Home-Making Courses

The following recommendation of the Commission is quite explicit in its implication:—

“Secondary vocational education should be provided for those persons who are to follow manual industrial occupations, producing occupations, such as agriculture, conserving occupations, such as housekeeping, commercial and business occupations. Such persons should have opportunities for acquiring secondary education which would be as fully advantageous to them in their vocations as the secondary education provided in the general school system has been advantageous to those who enter the learned professions, other professional occupations, or the leisure class.”

It will be observed that there is no suggestion of a general preparation of the students of these schools for matriculation into the university. The statement is definitely related to the secondary education of those preparing for manual or commercial vocations. We still have teachers who are not seized with the value of the industrial and home-making courses, nor do they realize the opportunity which these courses afford to give adequate training to that eighty (80) or ninety (90) per cent of our school population who, from economic and other reasons, will never attend a university.

Doubtless the failure in this respect arises from the fact that many of our teachers are not acquainted with the rich teaching content of vocational subjects. Were they to spend a summer or two in coming directly in contact with the materials and processes of so-called mechanical operations, their minds would undergo a very great change.

What Remains to be Done to Meet the Requirements of the Royal Commission?

Contact with Organized Labour and Industry.—As already stated, these technical schools become more effective when co-ordinated with organized labour and industry. This is the

condition which might naturally be expected. The great majority of the students pass into industry, and as workmen will probably become members of the organized labour groups now generally recognized as legitimate and beneficial. These labour organizations in co-operation with employers determine rates of pay, hours of labour, and standards of trade efficiency. To prepare students for trade occupations without considering organized labour and the industrial employer is wholly inconsistent; indeed, we may go still further and point out that organized labour played an important part in pressing the Federal Government to adopt the report and set aside a grant for the establishment of technical education. Is it now fair or wise to neglect the organized labour group in the management of these schools?

One of the important functions of the principal of a technical school is to make this co-ordination speedily and effectively between his school and organized labour and industry. This can only be done by frankly meeting and discussing with representatives of the various groups the needs and requirements of the vocational field and the standard of training which is required.

Making Shop Courses More Vocationally Effective.—In this province vocational teachers are selected from the trades, because it was considered that these were the only persons who could give effective trade instruction. Trade operations and processes are constantly changing, and the wise trade teacher will find frequent opportunity to go back to trade for short periods to refresh himself with the new developments. The rapid change in automotive construction is an example of the necessity of close contact in order to be informed of recent changes. The training should be as far as possible the actual trade work for which the student is preparing. Two or three years of taborer and flower-stand construction are not a preparation for the building trades as practised in this province. An analysis or survey of these trades will show what should be taught to meet the requirements of the trade. It is not sufficient to keep the student employed in some more or less attractive project. A well-organized vocational school should have a well-defined aim in each department. It should be understood that the machines are not for the convenience of the teachers, but for the instruction of the pupils. Regularly organized instruction in the use of the machines and in safety precautions will, to a great extent, obviate the dangers which are anticipated in using machinery. Due

consideration should be had for the demand and supply of trained mechanics in determining the field into which our students should go. Automotive construction and repair has become one of the most important occupational outlets on the continent, and yet we have schools in large centres which as yet offer little and, in some cases, no instruction in this important vocation.

Increasing Service.—The expenditure of large amounts for buildings, equipment, and maintenance can only be justified by an ever-widening field of service. The day is long past when five and one-half hours should be considered a complete school day, or when the school attendance should be confined to the children of the community. Adult education through the medium of day classes is a generally recognized function of a vocational school.

Through recent legislation new life has been given to an apprenticeship system in the building trades. We may as well face the fact that our schools, if they were providing sufficient numbers of trained youths for these trades, were not directing their product in such a way that the students entered these vocations. The contractors, master builders, and others, of their own initiative, organized a movement resulting in legislation, which in its effect upon technical education will possibly be farther reaching than any previous step taken to fulfil the needs for apprenticeship training as recognized by the Royal Commission. The technical schools must be alive to the possibilities of this movement and furnish leadership toward the realization of a system for the training of apprentices to meet the requirements of the various trades.

Further fields of service might be mentioned. The upgrading of temporarily employed workers—those persons handicapped in industry (i.e., persons who through industry find themselves forced to learn new occupations), an extension of co-operative classes wherein junior employees spend a definite portion of their time in the school under instruction in those subjects which pertain to the trade. The alert principal will doubtless find other fields in which the school may be of service to the community.

Admission of Pupils Below Entrance Standard.—In dealing with this question the Royal Commission report deals very plainly, as will be seen in the following quotation from the report:—

(1) That all children to the age of fourteen years should receive the benefits of elementary

general education up to at least the standards provided by the school system of the place or province where they live;

(2) That the experiences of the school should tend more directly towards the inculcation and conservation of a love of productive, constructive, and conserving labour;

(3) That, after twelve years of age, for the children whose parents expect or desire them to follow manual occupations, the content of the courses, the methods of instruction, and the experience from work undertaken at school have as close relation as practicable to the productive, constructive, and conserving occupations to be followed after the children leave school:

(4) That benefits from such pre-vocational education would accrue (a) from the interest awakened in manual occupations; (b) from the discovery through their experiences at school to the pupils themselves, and to the teachers and to the parents, of the bent of their abilities and aptitudes; and (c) from the taste and preference thus developed, leading the children to follow skilled occupations for which they are suited;

(5) That further advantage would result, because the interest which this form of education would arouse in the children would dispose them to desire further education after they had begun to work and cause them to keep in touch with educational effort in some form;

(6) That the time and attention devoted to pre-vocational or trade preparatory work in no way detracts from or hinders progress in general education of a cultural sort.

It will be seen from this that students below entrance standing, where desired, should receive the benefits of technical education. Doubtless abuses have arisen, and pupils of low mentality have been passed on to vocational schools. The regulations give the technical school principal the control of admission of these pupils, but there is certainly no intention that this control should be so rigid as to exclude all pupils below entrance standing. Students of this grade who, in the opinion of the principal, are capable of carrying on the work should be accepted and organized into preparatory classes distinct from those of entrance grade with their own course of study and their own shop classes. It is possible that for this preparatory year more academic work than shop work may be required. The principal and committee should ever remember that the greatest value for the money invested in the institution is obtained when the greatest number of individuals are given an opportunity to prepare for their life vocation.

Conclusions

In conclusion, let me just point out that the present century is Canada's. The last twenty-five years have brought remarkable improvements and inventions, remarkable trade expansions, and a world-wide advertisement of the name, fame, and possibilities of this Dominion. When it is considered that we have just begun the development of our great natural heritage of minerals, power, forests, and productive land areas, and that the greatest factor in this development will be the youths who are to-day being trained in our schools, the importance of the technical school contribution can be seen, for it is those technically trained in agriculture, mining, electrical operation, building and construction, commerce, and home-making who will direct this development. It will be seen, therefore, that the character of the training given to pupils at present enrolled in our technical schools will have a large part in the future industrial and commercial expansion of Canada.

TABLE I.—STATISTICAL STATEMENT SHOWING DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, 1918-1927

Year	Day			Evening		
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
1918-19.	11	155	4,739	36	611	16,733
1919-20.	12	177	4,790	49	845	26,527
1920-21.	13	191	2,600	51	909	27,297
1921-22.	14	272	5,344	55	1,075	32,545
1922-23.	16	337	6,987	51	1,097	33,511
1923-24.	24	459	9,184	60	1,193	36,452
1924-25.	27	524	11,595	52	1,182	35,675
1925-26.	35	677	15,201	58	1,196	35,226
1926-27.	38	755	17,329	60	1,297	37,434

NOTE.—Only full-time pupils counted in day classes. There are also part-time and special classes.

TABLE II.—LEGISLATIVE GRANTS FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION, 1918-1926

Year	Legislative Grants	Buildings	Equipment
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1918.....	110,637 01	64,096 03	40,313 12
1919.....	140,294 41	117,170 54	60,958 81
1920.....	511,021 04	514,919 47	145,028 69
1921.....	670,758 56	488,896 90	112,726 54
1922.....	638,217 28	426,966 64	137,251 90
1923.....	624,558 06	2,006,419 48	350,085 44
1924.....	672,077 86	586,697 10	180,836 05
1925.....	743,427 37	320,000 26	103,156 16
1926.....	813,581 74	310,201 62	88,944 77
Totals.....	4,924,573 33	4,835,408 04	1,219,310 48

TABLE III—SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES FROM ONTARIO VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

A.—Industrial Courses—	
Machine Shop Practice.....	251
Tool-Making.....	62
Carpentry.....	116
Cabinet-Making.....	38
Pattern-Making.....	42
Moulding and Foundry.....	15
Plumbing.....	68
Tinsmithing.....	39
Electrical Operation.....	35
Electrical Maintenance.....	56
Electrical Installation.....	99
Electrical Construction.....	48
Printing and Binding.....	337
Linotype Operating.....	5
Automobile Manufacture.....	18
Automobile Mechanics.....	204
Blacksmith and Welding.....	6
Mechanical Drawing.....	149
Architectural Drawing.....	55
General Building Construction.....	28
Contracting.....	14
Machine Operators.....	251
Chemical Laboratory Work.....	30
Surveying.....	15
Mining Underground.....	3
Stationary Engineers.....	11
Hoist Operators.....	1
Telephone and Telegraph.....	72
Painting, Decorating, etc.....	29
Business Clerks.....	133
Other Occupations.....	963
Total.....	3,193
B.—Homemaking Course—	
Home Makers.....	237
Cooking.....	13
Dietetics.....	16
Dressmaking.....	56
Sewing.....	24
Machine Operating.....	148
Cutting and Fitting.....	1
House Work.....	224
Selling.....	184
Alterations.....	3
Nursing.....	129
Millinery.....	78
Novelty Making.....	16
Beauty Culture.....	22
Teachers.....	8
Factories.....	78
Other Occupations.....	141
Total.....	1,378
C.—Art Course—	
Commercial Design.....	37
Applied Art.....	31
Lithography.....	11
Interior Decorating.....	3
Novelty Manufacturing.....	7
Fine Art Work.....	10
Total.....	99
D.—Commercial Course—	
Stenography.....	1,369
Typewriting.....	606
Bookkeeping.....	601
Accounting.....	83
Filing.....	149
Selling.....	424

SUMMARY—Continued.

D.—Commercial Course—Con.	
Business.....	348
Secretarial.....	80
General Office Work.....	249
Assistants to Manager.....	1
Teaching.....	64
Nursing.....	22
Home Makers.....	76
Banking.....	39
Other Occupations.....	171
Total.....	4,282
E.—Agricultural Course—	
Farming.....	82
Dairying.....	5
Fruit Growing.....	1
Plant Growing.....	2
Other Occupations.....	2
Total.....	92
F.—Navigation Course—	
Masters Inland.....	10
Mates, Inland and Coasting.....	90
Masters, Minor Waters.....	16
Mates, Minor Waters.....	22
Captains, Inland and Coasting.....	30
Pilots.....	12
Masters Painter.....	1
Income Tax Officer.....	1
Wrecking Master (Marine).....	1
Marine Engineers.....	—
Other Occupations.....	15
Total.....	198
G.—Marine Engineering Course—	
Masters.....	—
Mates.....	—
Chief Engineers.....	2
Second Engineers.....	12
Third Engineers.....	1
Fourth Engineers.....	6
Oilers.....	2
Firemen.....	4
Total.....	27
H.—Telegraphy Course—	
Railway Operators.....	9
Telegraphy Operators.....	1
Assistant Railway Agents.....	2
Assistant Baggage Master.....	1
Other Occupations.....	2
Total.....	15
I.—Mining Course—	
Mining Engineering and Executive Mining Positions.....	16
General Mining and Millmen.....	18
Electrical.....	5
Prospectors, Scouts, Diamond Drilling, etc.....	22
Smelters, Metallurgists and Assayers.....	14
Draughtsmen.....	4
Civil Engineers.....	3
Chief Chemists.....	3
Mine Surveyors.....	7
Assistant Foremen or Superintendents.....	8
Mechanics.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	6
Total.....	108

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Proposed Establishment of Research Laboratories

THE Minister of Trade and Commerce (the Hon. James Malcolm) announced in the House of Commons on February 13 that the Government proposed to expand the work of the National Research Council, and that for this purpose the sum of \$3,000,000 would be appropriated, to be spent over a period of ten years. In pursuance of this program, the sum of \$750,000 will be spent during the present year for the erection of national laboratories. The new National Research Laboratories will combine the functions of the Bureau of Standards at Washington and the Mellon Institute at Pittsburgh. It is stated that when these laboratories have been established it will be possible for the council to carry on national standardization and research service for Canada such as now exists in practically every important industrial country throughout the world. The council will also be enabled more effectively to assist Canadian industries in the solution of their technical problems and in the development of natural resources.

The Minister further announced on April 24 that Dr. Henry Marshall Tory, D.S.C., LL.D., F.R.S.C., president of the University of Alberta since its inception in 1908, had decided to retire from that position to accept the presidency of the National Research Council of Canada, an office which he has held in an honorary capacity since October, 1923. The appointment will become effective on June 1, 1928, and is in accordance with the expansion of the activities of the National Research Council. Because of such expansion it has been regarded as essential that the president should devote his entire time to its activities.

Annual Report for 1926-7

The annual report of the president of the Honourary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research details the extent and cost of its activities during the year ending March 31, 1927. The first section reviews the functions and operations of the Council since its establishment in 1916 to co-operate with the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in developing such studies throughout the British Empire. The origin and scope of the National Research Council were detailed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1926, pages 558 and 559. Generally, the objective of the organization is to promote the utilization of the natural resources of Canada by undertaking or promoting researches with

the object of improving conditions in agriculture and also the technical processes and methods used in Canadian industries.

During the year reviewed by the report, the council concentrated its energies on three specific major activities as follows:

(1) The development, co-ordination and prosecution of research work throughout Canada, especially through the organization of associate committees of the council. Each committee is thoroughly representative of all groups or institutions interested in the particular problem with which the committee has been charged, or in the case of committees of an advisory nature, representative of the science which the committee is intended to serve.

(2) The training of research workers through the awarding of post-graduate scholarships in science and research to outstanding university graduates.

(3) The investigation of special problems by granting financial assistance to qualified investigators working in established laboratories, thus utilizing the latent scientific man power and laboratory equipment available throughout Canada.

Organized Research.—The policy adopted by the National Research Council of utilizing to the fullest possible extent the trained man power and the laboratory equipment existing in university, departmental and industrial laboratories, both through its system of research grants and in connection with the activities of its associate committees, has resulted not only in stimulating research work from coast to coast, but also in building up in Canada, at comparatively small cost to public funds, an effective and active research organization.

The council serves as the national co-ordinating agency through which all persons working on any problem of major importance may be brought into close contact, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort and greatly enhancing the prospect of a successful solution of the problem in the shortest possible space of time and at minimum cost.

At the close of the year 1926-27, there were organized under the National Research Council nineteen associate committees which were in active operation. These committees were composed of 268 persons, who without remuneration gave of their time and experience in furthering the work of the council. During the year under review sixty-eight researches

were in progress in laboratories from coast to coast, each investigation being supervised without remuneration by a highly trained research worker specially qualified to direct research on the particular problem entrusted to him. During the same period, forty-four post-graduate research scholarships were also in active operation under the auspices of the council with the object of training outstanding university graduates in science and research so as to build up in Canada a corps of men thoroughly qualified to undertake such work.

Commenting on this phase of its activities, the report makes the following observation: "Obviously, co-operation and co-ordination must be the key notes of an organization of this nature, and it is due to the persons who are directing this work and to the laboratories with which they are connected that attention should be very definitely drawn to the fact that the greater part, by far, of the cost of the research work carried out on a voluntary basis under the auspices of the council, is borne by the co-operating laboratories which furnish accommodation and all ordinary laboratory equipment required in connection with the work carried out, while all persons co-operating in the direction of research give their time and experience without cost to public funds. It would be quite impossible for the council to pay for the service rendered and to provide the whole cost of the work carried out under its auspices, even if its financial resources were much larger than at present. A very real contribution is being made by these men and by the laboratories which they represent in the development of scientific research in Canada."

Assisted Researches.—As mentioned previously, during the past year sixty-eight researches to which financial assistance was granted were in progress in twenty-three departments of science. These investigations were carried out in the various departments of science at ten Canadian universities and in eleven government or industrial laboratories. Twenty researches were carried out in departments of physics, twelve investigations in the various departments of chemistry, six in botany, seven in mining engineering, four in biochemistry, three in biology, two researches each in the departments of field husbandry and electrical engineering, and one investigation was carried out in each of the following departments of science: geology, entomology, bacteriology, pathology, plant pathology, animal pathology, plant biochemistry, plant breeding, general agriculture, food chemistry, forestry, general engineering, engineering standardization, civil engineering and mechanical engineering.

Training Research Workers.—Three classes of post-graduate scholarships are awarded annually by the National Research Council, viz., Bursaries, Studentships and Fellowships, having an annual value of \$750, \$1,000 and \$1,200, respectively. These awards are intended to enable students who have graduated with distinction from a university to continue their training in science until they have qualified for a Ph.D. degree, three years being the maximum assistance granted to an individual candidate under any combination of the above named awards. These scholarships are awarded to the best qualified applicants therefor. The minimum qualification for a Bursary is graduation with distinction from an approved university. An applicant for a studentship must have had at least one year of post-graduate research experience, while fellowships are awarded only to persons who possess very high qualifications, and who have demonstrated beyond question their ability to carry on independent research.

During the past year, the council awarded seven fellowships, seventeen studentships and twenty bursaries. Three times as many applications were received as there were awards available, and it was considered that "while this ensures that the groups of men who are granted awards were of the most desirable type and possessed very high qualifications, it also suggests that there is great need in Canada for additional post-graduate research scholarships. In this respect, it was emphasized that "the main difficulty lies in the fact that there are so few scholarships available in Canada to promising university graduates, with the result that many of them complete their training in foreign countries under awards available there with the obvious result that their services are generally lost to Canada."

The forty-four awards held during the year 1926-27 were won by graduates of eleven Canadian universities as follows: University of British Columbia, 6; University of Alberta, 2; University of Saskatchewan, 6; University of Manitoba, 4; University of Toronto, 6; University of Western Ontario, 2; Queen's University, 2; McGill University, 9; University of Montreal, 2; University of Lennoxville, 1; Dalhousie University, 4.

Co-operation with Federal Departments.—The report states that it has always been the policy of the National Research Council to co-operate in every way possible with the various departments of the Federal Government and to avoid duplication of effort. The council is a co-ordinating agency for the purpose of the promotion and development of research wherever possible throughout the whole of Canada, and, to this end, co-operates

with and assists the scientific divisions of the government service in every possible way in furthering any research work which they are in a position to undertake.

As an indication of the extent to which the National Research Council has co-operated with the various federal departments, the report details its activities in co-ordination with the following departments: Agriculture, Customs and Excise, Interior, Marine and Fisheries, Mines, National Defence, Trade and Commerce.

Finance.—During the fiscal year 1926-27 the National Research Council received from all sources a total revenue of \$163,332.37. Of this amount, \$150,000 was provided by the Federal Government; \$10,000 by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada as a special grant to assist in the co-operative researches on tuberculosis conducted by the council; and \$3,332.37 was secured from miscellaneous sources, including refunds from research grants and scholarships.

The expenditures of the council during the year totalled \$163,326.06. Of this amount \$41,105 was expended on post-graduate scholarships; \$79,233.45 on research activities, including assisted research grants; \$2,278.37 on the library of the Council and in the publication of scientific papers; \$2,651.70 in connection with conferences on research co-ordination and meetings of advisory committees; \$3,690.11 in travelling expenses of members of the National Research Council and of its staff; \$6,292.91 in the administration of the office of the Council and of all its activities including all committees associated with the Council; and \$23,074.52 was expended in the payment of the salaries of the staff of the Council.

The total research staff actively at work under the auspices of the National Research Council during the year numbered 513 persons, of whom 401 persons served without remuneration.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1927

THE annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for the calendar year 1927, shows that the total number of accidents reported during the year was slightly in excess of 1926, the total number for 1927 being 7,424 as against 7,196 in the previous year, a difference of 228. There was a large increase in the number of fatal accidents owing to the loss of four fishing vessels, which brought the number of fatalities in 1927 up to 147, as compared with 107 in 1926. In 1926 also there was a fishing disaster which took a toll of 50 lives, but even leaving out both these disasters seven more workmen met with fatal accidents in 1927 than in 1926.

In a general review, the report indicates that during the eleven year period from January 1, 1917 (when the Act became operative) to the end of 1927, accidents to the number of 74,041 in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board, were reported. During that time, 1,096 workmen were killed. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependants was \$6,050,052, and the amount, at the end of 1927, required for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen, was \$5,477,168. The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependants for the eleven years amounts to \$11,527,220. This amount does not represent the entire cost of the accidents for the eleven year period as the administration expense is not included. There were 579 widows awarded pensions for life or until remarriage; 1,393

children under sixteen years of age were awarded monthly pension while under that age; dependent mothers and fathers to the number of 324 were awarded compensation; 29 members of the family, other than widows, children and parents, more or less dependent upon workmen who had been killed, received benefits; and life pensions were awarded to 2,696 workmen who were disabled, wholly or partially, for life. Prior to January 1, 1920, medical aid was not furnished except in special cases. Since that date injured workmen have been entitled to free medical aid for thirty days from date of disability, and during the eight years that have elapsed the amount of \$475,995.60 was paid for such purpose.

Fishing Fleet Disasters.—The report makes special reference to the assessments rates for the fishing industry. In the early part of 1927 the Board found it necessary to increase the assessment rates in the deep sea fishing industry carried on by the Lunenburg fleet of fishing schooners owing to the loss of two vessels in 1926, with all members of both crews numbering 50 men. After notice of the increased rate had been sent to the owners, a large delegation from Lunenburg County represented to the Government that the fishing industry could not stand the increase in rates, with the result that an Act was passed on March 11, 1927, preventing any increase in the rate of assessment for 1927 upon owners of vessels in the fishing industry.

Subsequently a Commission was appointed by the Government to ascertain whether the rate levied upon the fishing industry unduly affected that industry, and if so, to what extent, and if the rate that the industry is able to pay should not be sufficient to cover the accident loss, to ascertain what other system of insurance, if any, would be practicable. (The report and recommendations of this Commission were detailed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1928, page 150).

In August, 1927, while the Commission was conducting its investigations, another unfortunate disaster occurred when four vessels of the Lunenburg fleet were lost with all their crews, numbering 83 men. The compensation loss was estimated at over \$200,000. This amount would have been much larger but for the fact that there were on board the schooners nineteen men whose dependants were not entitled to compensation as they reside in Newfoundland.

The report of the Commission was to the effect that the fishing industry could not bear a rate sufficient to cover the experience while under the Compensation Act. During the investigation it was represented that insurance underwriters at Lloyd's would carry the risk at a rate considerably less than the rate that the Commission considered it would be necessary for the Compensation Board to impose, but nevertheless considerably higher than the rate the industry could fairly stand.

In the early part of 1928 it was announced that the Government would pay the difference between the rate which the Commission recommended the industry could bear, and the rate charged by the insurance underwriters, and a bill was introduced in the Legislature to remove the fishing industry from the jurisdiction of the Board under Part I of the Compensation Act, and to provide for individual liability of employers, who are obliged to insure their liability with responsible underwriters.

Business Conditions in 1927.—At the time the report was published the final returns for 1927 had not been received, but from those already obtained it would appear that the amount of wages paid in 1927 was \$1,650,000 greater than in 1926, although an examination of the various industries showed that a considerable number did not share in the improvement. The totals for the past eleven years were as follows: 1927, \$48,715,647; 1926, \$47,061,035; 1925, \$40,718,139; 1924, \$46,758,029; 1923, \$54,681,998; 1922, \$47,128,057; 1921, \$57,712,724; 1920, \$74,600,999; 1919, \$60,017,418; 1918, \$51,108,492; 1917, \$39,326,243.

Benefit of Act to Workmen.—The actual payments for compensation and medical aid in 1927 amounted to \$824,834. Of this amount, \$509,490 was paid to workmen other than pensioners, and \$315,343 was paid to those entitled to pensions. During the past year, 5,161 workmen, wholly disabled for seven days and upwards, were paid compensation for the period of disability. At the end of the year the persons receiving compensation in the form of a monthly pension were as follows:—

Widows..	433
Children under 16..	914
Dependent mothers..	71
Dependent fathers..	41
Other dependants..	15
Workmen disabled for life (partially or wholly)..	576

Accident Costs—The increased cost of accidents in 1927 was about \$231,000 greater than in the previous year. In coal mining the increase was about \$96,000; in shipping and navigation over \$60,000; in iron and steel manufacturing about \$57,000; in the Provincial Highways Department about \$34,000. On the other hand there were decreases in accident cost in lumbering about \$9,000; in public utilities about \$7,315; in transportation about \$7,076, and also in general manufacturing and the Halifax Relief Commission.

The nature and severity of the accidents compensated during the eleven years of the operation of the Act are shown as follows:

Fatals, compensable..	1,033
Permanent partial disability..	2,696
Temporary total disability..	51,923
Medical aid only..	6,865
<hr/>	
Total compensable claims..	62,517
Pending adjustment..	234
Fatals not compensable (1921 to 1927 inclusive)..	63
Other non-compensable accidents (fatals included for 1917-1920)..	11,227
<hr/>	
Totals..	74,041

Medical Aid.—The Act provides for thirty days medical aid following the date of disability. The estimated cost of providing medical aid in 1927 amounted to \$88,514 compared with \$81,190 in 1926. The ratio of the cost of medical aid to the compensation cost of accidents in those classes in which the Board paid medical aid for 1926 and 1927 is as follows:

	1926	1927
Lumbering, sawmills, etc..	15.5	18.2
General manufacturing.	17.5	17.2
Building and construction..	11.1	13.1
Public utilities..	5.9	9.3
Transportation..	9.1	11.7

The ratio is not given in the mining and iron and steel classes as the greater portion of the medical aid in connection with those classes is furnished under medical aid schemes adopted by the workmen or by the employer and consequently is not furnished by the Board. In the navigation class, medical aid is as a rule furnished under the Merchants' Shipping Act.

Income and Expenditure by Classes.—The income and expenditure of the Board in respect to each class of industry according to the provisional statement of such to December 31, 1927, were as follows:

Class	Income	Expenditure
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mining.....	632,135 88	654,261 34
Lumbering and woodworking.....	88,551 80	174,454 42
Iron and steel.....	161,445 74	132,979 73
Manufacturing and operating not otherwise specified.....	115,951 97	42,570 49
Building and construction.....	133,917 96	31,462 27
Public utilities.....	146,880 59	44,140 36
Transportation.....	123,154 83	61,128 65
Shipping and navigation.....	-82,458 20	251,794 11
Halifax Relief Commission (in a class by itself).....	11 88	11 88
Dominion Government employees.....	48,702 21	48,702 21
Provincial Highways Dept. (in a class by itself).....	47,227 92	47,227 92

In the shipping and navigation class there is a total deficit of \$334,252.31 caused by the two disasters which occurred in the Lunenburg fishing fleet in 1926 and 1927.

The ratio of administration expenses to the compensation cost of accidents for eleven years was 7.59 per cent.

New Regulations Under Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act

Regulations 14 and 15, issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund), contain definitions of the terms "hotel" and "commercial green house" for the purposes of the Act. A hotel is defined as (a) "a place where meals, beds, and lodging accommodation are offered to the public for a consideration, and wherein four or more workmen are employed; also (b) a place in respect of which a license has been granted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board to a hotel wherein one or more workmen are employed."

A commercial greenhouse means "a place wholly or partially enclosed with glass, conducting the business of growing plants, flowers, seeds, fruit or vegetables for sale to the public, including the delivery of such products and

wherein in season is being operated a steam or water heating plant, and in connection with which place three or more workmen are employed."

A note is appended to the new regulations pointing out that the act provides that the employer and members of his family are not considered workmen to whom the act applies, but if such employer desires the protection of the act for himself and the members of his family, he may make special application to the Workmen's Compensation Board for himself and such members of his family as he may desire to bring within the scope of the act. Upon the acceptance of the application by the Board, those persons specified in the application will be considered workmen to whom the act applies.

Labour Courts in Poland

The Polish Government recently promulgated a Legislative Decree providing for the establishment of special labour courts in former Austrian and Russian territories, the decree to come into force throughout these territories three months after the date of publication.

The new labour courts will have jurisdiction in all disputes between employers and workers relating to labour or vocational training, and also in cases arising out of breaches of

labour legislation. Disputes in agricultural and forestry undertakings will not be submitted to the labour courts unless their competence has been extended to that effect by a special decree of the Ministers concerned. The jurisdiction of the courts as regards breaches of labour legislation will extend to offences relating to hours of work, holidays, the work of women and children, labour contracts, pledges, the engagement of workers, and industrial hygiene, provided that such offences were formerly dealt with by justices of the peace.

PROPOSED NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL

A DELEGATION, composed of officials of various civil service organizations waited on the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, on May 9, for the purpose of requesting the government to take action at the present time in the matter of establishing a committee to draft a constitution for a National Civil Service Council. As was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations of the House of Commons reported to the House at its present session that such action should be taken, and the report was subsequently adopted.

Mr. T. R. L. MacInnes, spokesman for the delegation, told the Minister of Labour that the civil service was anxious to see the report of the Parliamentary Committee implemented. He further pointed out that, as the Minister had been a member of the committee in question, and as his interest in matters of industrial relations was widely known, it was considered advisable to approach the government on the question through him.

Mr. Heenan stated that his attitude on the subject was one of entire sympathy, and that

the attitude of the government, as had previously been expressed, was wholly favourable to the end sought. The Minister was not certain, however, that he was the appropriate member of the cabinet to take an initiative in the matter, although he would be only too pleased to co-operate toward the end desired in whatever manner might be possible.

The following executive members of the Civil Service Federation of Canada constituted the delegation:—

Mr. T. R. L. MacInnes, President; Mr. T. H. Burns and Mr. W. J. Cantwell, Vice-Presidents; Mr. J. H. Ryan, Secretary; Mr. V. C. Phelan, Treasurer; and Mr. W. J. Callaghan and Mr. V. L. Lawson, Executive Members. Besides being executive members of the Civil Service Federation of Canada, Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Burns hold the offices of President of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa and Dominion Secretary of the Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association, respectively.

Statistics of the Civil Service of Canada for Year ending March 31, 1927

A report was issued recently by the Finance Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, dealing with statistics of the Civil Service of Canada, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927. The total expenditure on the salaries of the Civil Service for the year 1926-27 was \$76,227,878, as compared with \$74,692,000 in 1925-26—an increase of \$1,535,877. The expenditure for permanent employees in 1926-27 was \$43,499,102 as compared with \$42,570,163 in 1925-26—an increase of \$928,939. The expenditure for temporary employees was \$14,022,149.52 as compared with \$14,163,157 in 1925-26—a decrease of \$141,007. The salaries of the non-enumerated classes amounted to \$18,706,625 in 1926-27, while in 1925-26 they were \$17,958,679, showing an increase of \$747,946. It is explained that non-enumerated classes consist of employees engaged by several departments in work of a casual nature, who do not come under the operation of the Civil Service Act, the record of their number not being always available, though the expenditures on salaries and wages are recorded. Examples are: labourers hired by surveying parties, extra staff engaged by revenue postmasters, census enumerators, R. C. M. Police Force, etc.

The report indicates that the total number of employees in the enumerated classes (per-

manent and temporary) in March, 1927, was 39,592, as compared with 39,154 in March, 1926.

It is stated that the increase in the number of employees largely explains the increased expenditure on salaries for the fiscal year 1927 over 1926, added to which were the customary annual increments as well as certain deferred salary revisions. It is pointed out that a very large proportion of the expenditure on salaries, while paid out of consolidated revenue, is recouped to the Government through the services of employees in such departments as that of Postal Service, Customs, Excise and Insurance.

The central organization of vocational-guidance offices in Czechoslovakia has drawn up a scheme for the setting up of 400 vocational-guidance offices in that country during the next 20 years. It is proposed that the cost of opening and maintaining these offices should be borne one-third by the employers, one-third by the workers, and one-third by the State, the Provinces, and the municipalities. The central organization suggests that the payments of the employers and the workers might take the form of supplementary contributions to social insurance, and it estimates that the individual payments would be very small.

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

Synopsis of Seventeenth Annual Departmental Report on Labour Organization

ACCORDING to the Seventeenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1927, which has just been published by the Department, the labour movement of the Dominion includes the following classes of unions:—

- (1) Local branches of international craft organizations, having headquarters in the United States;
- (2) One Big Union, an international industrial union, with headquarters in Winnipeg;
- (3) Local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial union which seeks to abolish the wage system, with headquarters in Chicago;
- (4) Canadian central labour organizations;
- (5) Independent trade union units, and
- (6) National and Catholic unions.

The international craft union group, which consists of the Canadian members of 85 organizations, four less than in 1926 (one of the losses being occasioned by the transfer of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees to the Canadian group), has 1,869 branches in the Dominion, 142 less than in the previous year, with a combined membership of 180,755, an increase of 1,488. The One Big Union claims 50 local units in Canada, with a combined membership of 19,245, a loss of 10 units, but a gain in members of 580. The Industrial Workers of the World with seven local branches, a gain of one, shows a decrease in members of 200, now having 4,400. The group comprising Canadian central organizations, which number 24, an increase of four, have between them 537 local branches, with a total membership of 48,435, which show 241 more branches and 13,598 members than were recorded in this class in 1926. The independent units have decreased by one, now being 37, the combined membership of which is 12,447, an increase of 212. The national and Catholic group of unions number 104, a gain of one, with a combined membership of 25,000, the same number as reported for the three previous years. The net increase in local branch unions was 89 and the gain in membership 15,678, making a grand total of 2,604 branches of all classes of unions in the Dominion, with a combined reported and estimated membership of 290,282. The accompanying chart, which is taken from the report, indicates the fluctuations in the number of trade unionists

in Canada from 1911 to 1927, the period covered by these annual reports on labour organization.

Another chart published in the report shows that the 290,282 trade union members in the Dominion are divided by trade groups as follows:—

- Railroad employees, 82,822 members, or 28.53 per cent of the total;
- Public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 32,700 members, or 11.27 per cent;
- Building trades, 30,751 members, or 10.59 per cent
- Other transportation and navigation trades, 25,507 members, or 8.79 per cent;
- Mining and quarrying, 25,027 members, or 8.62 per cent;
- Metal trades, 22,237 members, or 7.66 per cent;
- Printing and paper making trades, 14,291 members, or 4.90 per cent;
- Clothing, boots and shoes, 11,908 members, or 4.10 per cent;
- All other trades and general labour, 45,039 members, or 15.52 per cent.

Trade Union Membership by Provinces.—

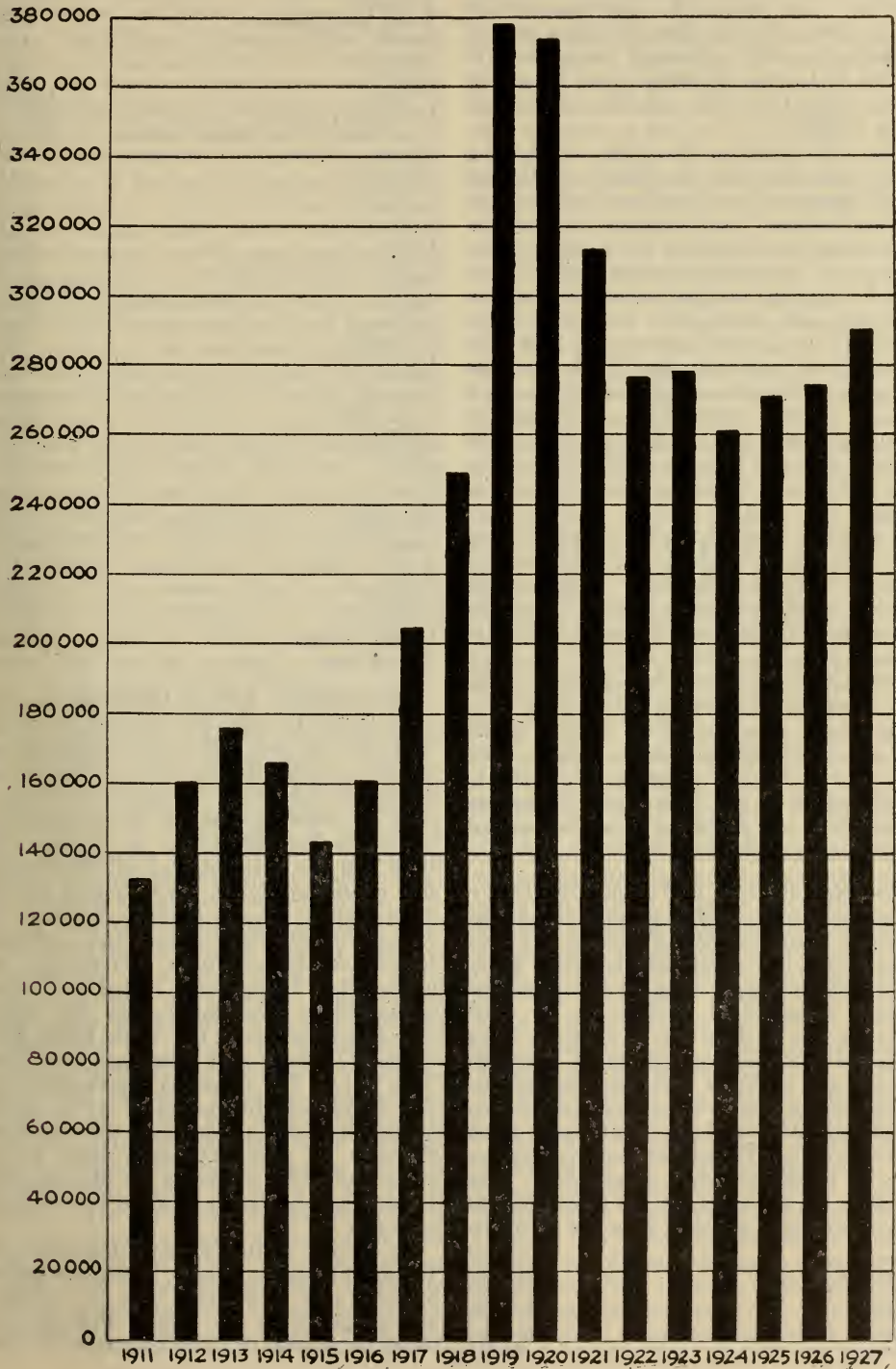
The division by provinces of the 2,604 local branch unions of all classes is as follows: Ontario, 1,014; Quebec, 476; Alberta, 263; British Columbia, 254; Saskatchewan, 184; Manitoba, 166; Nova Scotia, 127; New Brunswick, 108, and Prince Edward Island, 12,

There are 32 cities in the Dominion in which not less than 20 local branch unions of all classes are operating, and between them they represent approximately 58 per cent of the local branch unions in Canada and contain about 50 per cent of the total Canadian trade union membership. Besides the local branch unions of international and Canadian organizations and independent units in Montreal and Quebec, the first named city has 32 national and Catholic unions and Quebec 24. Of the 2,000 unions which reported their membership 20 have 1,000 or more members, the largest reporting union having 3,459 members.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was originally established in 1873, is the recognized head of the internationally organized wage-earners in the Dominion. The American Federation of Labour and 54 of its more important affiliates have affiliated the

' SEVENTEEN YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

MEMBERS



whole of their Canadian membership by paying to the congress the regular per capita tax. A number of local branches of international organizations which had affiliated individually also paid per capita tax. The congress has under direct charters three Canadian central organizations, two provincial federations of labour, 40 trades and labour councils, and 46 local unions, the fully paid-up membership being 114,362.

The All-Canadian Congress of Labour, which was organized in March, 1927, and which absorbed the Canadian Federation of Labour, declares "the Canadian labour movement must be freed from the reactionary influence of American-controlled unions," and that "Canadian workers require a new medium through which they may collectively promote their general welfare and raise their economic and social standards." At the close of the year the new congress had under charter ten central organizations, including the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the One Big Union, and 16 local unions, the combined membership being reported at 46,279.

A chapter is devoted to the national and Catholic unions, which so far as Canada is concerned had their inception in 1902 in the province of Quebec, where, with the exception of one union in Ontario, all of such bodies are located.

The report makes extended reference to the various classes of delegate bodies which have been formed as a part of the plan of labour organization in North America with a view to co-ordinating the activities of unions of closely allied or particular trades in dealing with matters of like concern to all members of the bodies represented.

Organized Workers in Various Countries.—In addition to the information given in the report in regard to the membership of labour organizations in Canada and the United States figures are published showing the numerical strength of organized workers in 45 other countries, the total for the 47 countries being 40,355,764. Of this number about 18,000,000 (though not in direct affiliation) are sympathetic towards the principles of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which organization the Trades and Labour Congress, with its 114,362 members, is affiliated. The following are the latest revised figures for the various countries as taken from the report:—

Argentine..	120,000
Australia..	800,000
Austria..	756,392
Belgium..	726,126
Brazil..	104,000
Bulgaria..	49,803

Canada..	290,282
Chili..	162,000
China..	3,000,000
Cuba..	100,000
Czecho-Slovakia..	1,379,779
Denmark..	274,428
Dutch East Indies..	60,000
Egypt..	12,000
Estonia..	30,000
Finland..	62,056
France..	1,068,046
Germany..	5,077,309
Great Britain and North Ireland..	5,531,000
Greece..	88,000
Guatemala..	3,000
Holland..	517,914
Hungary..	267,885
Iceland..	4,000
India..	195,800
Ireland (Free State)..	148,501
Italy..	2,234,520
Japan..	235,000
Latvia..	38,867
Lithuania..	28,250
Luxembourg..	14,451
Memel..	3,894
Mexico..	838,000
New Zealand..	80,000
Norway..	95,000
Palestine..	23,000
Peru..	25,000
Poland..	539,089
Portugal..	36,000
Roumania..	46,863
Russia..	10,000,000
South Africa..	27,670
Spain..	453,578
Sweden..	436,812
Switzerland..	261,713
United States..	4,045,736
Yugo Slavia..	64,000

Revolutionary Labour Organizations.—The report states that the chief revolutionary political body is the Third (Communist) International, which was formed in Moscow on March 6, 1919, with the objective of organizing the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. With a view to having a medium through which to propagate the communist doctrine among the organized workers the Moscow body in July, 1921, set up the Red International of Labour Unions, whose official representative in the United States and Canada is the Trade Union Educational League, with headquarters in New York City. The Canadian representative of the Communist International is the Communist Party of Canada, which was formed on February 17, 1922, with head office in Toronto, and which recognizes the Moscow body as the only real centre of world revolutionary activities.

An adjunct of the Communist Party is the Young Communist League, which was formed in July, 1922, and which with its children's section known as the Young Pioneers, declares its mission to be to penetrate the mass

of the working class youth with communist agitation and education, for which purpose the league favours the establishment of schools by the parent Canadian communist body. It was reported that there are three communist Sunday schools in Toronto, made up of members of the Young Pioneers. Abbé Philippe Casgrain of Quebec, who made a tour of Canada in the winter of 1926, stated that there were about 40 of these "revolutionary schools," attended by approximately 2,000 children.

The report contains a synopsis of the reports presented and the business transacted at the 1927 convention of the Communist Party of Canada, among which was a resolution on trade union work, in which among other things it was declared (1) That the characteristic feature of the trade union movement in Canada during the years 1925-1927 had been passivity; (2) that the characteristic feature of Canadian industry during the same period has been steady expansion; (3) that the immediate task of the trade union movement in Canada is to initiate aggressive struggles on the part of the workers to secure a larger share of the increased wealth production, and (4) that the Communist Party of Canada will strive to initiate and develop wage and general economic demands and will strive to draw masses of the workers into ever widening struggles. The convention also endorsed a program of action to facilitate the work of the Communist Party in the agrarian field, the object of the party being declared to be to separate the poorer farmers from the influence of the rich and to win them over as allies of the workers in a joint onslaught on capitalism.

The report makes extended reference to the opposition of certain labour organizations to the tactics of the communists. To investigate the ramifications of communism throughout the country the Toronto District Labour Council appointed a committee, which, however, up to the close of the year had not made a report. Following a raid on May 12, 1927, on the premises in London occupied by Arcos (the All-Russian Co-operative Society), the chief agent of the Soviet Government for trading under the terms of the British-Russian trade agreement, for the purpose, it was stated, of regaining possession of certain missing documents of an official and highly confidential character, announcement was made that the British Government had decided to sever all relations with Russia. In doing so the Prime Minister gave information to the House which had come into the hands of the Government "showing that the offices of Arcos and the Soviet trade delegation had been habitually used as a clearing house for subversive correspondence." The British Labour Party sub-

sequently adopted a resolution condemning the Arcos raid and the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Russia. On May 25, 1927, the Canadian Government terminated the trade agreement with Russia, and for so doing the Communist Party of Canada and two local bodies passed condemnatory resolutions.

International Federation of Trade Unions.—The report deals with the 1927 meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions, held in Paris, at the opening session of which Mr. A. A. Purcell, the president, aroused the antagonism of the continental delegates for his communistic sentiments, so much so that the other members of the executive committee repudiated the views of the president. Internal dissensions, arising from the alleged former pro-Russian policy of the general council of the British Trades Union Congress, were also brought into the open, two of the secretaries were dropped, and the continental delegates refused to support Mr. Purcell for reelection on the executive, electing another British delegate instead. Notwithstanding the differences which were aired in the convention, the delegates adopted a number of resolutions on important subjects such as (1) International fight for the eight-hour day, and (2) Disarmament and the fight against war. The International Federation has 25 national centres in affiliation, with a combined membership of 12,839,174. Reference is made to the proposal of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions for an unconditional conference with the International Federation of Trade Unions for the purpose of effecting a "united front of labour against war and Fascist reaction," a proposition which was supported by the general council of the British Trades Union Congress, but which the International Federation declined to accept, maintaining its decision of 1925, viz., that the federation would admit the Russian body to membership when it made application coupled with a declaration that a conference would be called with a view to an exchange of opinions as soon as possible after the All-Russian Council expressed its desire to be admitted to the I.F.T.U.. With a view to establishing a close link between the Russian and British workers so as to secure the attachment of the Russian trade unions with the International Federation the British Trades Union Congress became a party to the setting up of the Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council. Fraternal delegates from the Russian body were received by the British Congress, but in 1926 the British Government debarred the Russian delegates from entering the country. The chairman of the All-Russian Council sent a message to the convention of the B.T.U.C. attacking the British Govern-

ment and also the general council of the congress for calling of the general strike. The general council protested against the criticism and abuse of certain members of the council, which it termed "intolerable interference in British trade union affairs." The British Congress, however, adopted a resolution urging the general council to continue its efforts to bring about international trade union unity. To the 1927 convention of the British Congress the general council reported that a statement concerning the attitude and policy of the Russian trade unions had been sent to Moscow with an intimation that future policy of the British Congress in regard to the Anglo-Russian Joint Council would depend on the reply received. The reply from Russia being regarded as a tirade against the British labour leaders, the general council suggested to the convention that no good purpose could be served by continuing the joint council while the present attitude of the Russian trade unions was maintained. The report was adopted by nearly two million majority, thus breaking off all relations with the Russian unions.

Industrial Workers of the World.—Reference is made in the report to the Industrial Workers of the World, commonly known as the I.W.W., which is the advocate of what is termed revolutionary industrial unionism with its objective the abolition of the wage system. In 1905, when the organization was formed, a membership of 400,000 was reported, but the dissension which has from time to time occurred in its ranks, combined with the prosecution of a large number of its members by the United States Government under a charge of having interfered with the carrying out of certain war time measures of the republic has had the effect of lessening the activities of the organization. At the close of 1927 the reported membership of the I.W.W. was 36,500, of which 4,400 belong to the seven Canadian branches.

Registered Unions.—The report states that with two registrations in 1927 there are now eleven existing registered unions operating under the provisions of the Trade Unions Act which was adopted by the Dominion Parliament in 1872. There are 30 labour bodies in Quebec which are registered under the Professional Syndicates Act of that province, a statute which was passed in 1924 by the Provincial Legislature at the solicitation of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

Union Label Registration.—Since the enactment in 1927 by the Dominion Parliament of legislation providing for the registration of

trade union labels, the report states that eighteen labour organizations have taken advantage of the law to protect their respective labels in Canada.

Sacco and Vanzetti.—Given a place in the report is a statement concerning the trials and conviction of Nicola Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti on the charge of murdering a paymaster and guard in South Braintree, Massachusetts, and on whose behalf demonstrations of protest were held in several Canadian localities.

Labour in Politics.—The report discusses the early demand for independent political action on the part of organized labour and points out how, at the suggestion of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Canadian Labour Party was formed, and which now has five provincial sections. There are also independent labour parties in three provinces. In the Manitoba provincial election held in June, 1927, the Independent Labour Party had nine candidates, three of whom were elected. In the same election the Communist Party put up a candidate, but he was defeated. Because the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party, which it is claimed is dominated by communists, adopted what they considered revolutionary resolutions, several delegates held a caucus and decided to organize (or revive) the independent labour party of the province. In 23 localities 106 candidates were nominated or endorsed for municipal office by labour political parties or organized labour bodies, of which 39 were elected to the following positions: •Alderman, 24; school trustees, 13; commissioners, 2.

Trade Union Benefits.—The report shows that for 1927 nine Canadian labour organizations made payments for benefits, the total expenditure being \$43,673, an increase of \$10,700.65 as compared with 1926. Of the 87 international organizations having branches in Canada, 61 had expenditures for one or more benefits, payments on account of death benefits being made by 56, unemployed and travelling by 7, strike by 29, sick and accident by 22, and old age pensions by 9. The total expenditure for benefits of central organizations was \$24,445,535, an increase of \$1,889,678 as compared with 1926. The 1927 disbursements for the various classes of benefits were as follows:—

Death	\$13,349,076
Unemployed and travelling	927,735
Strike	1,475,056
Sick and accident	3,646,695
Old age pensions and other benefits	5,056,973

In addition to the amount expended by the headquarters of the international organizations, the report indicates that 533 of the local branch unions in Canada made benefit payments to their own members, as did also 63 branches of Canadian bodies, 10 independent and 23 national and Catholic unions, the total expended being \$263,261, a decrease of \$53,731 as compared with the outlay by 654 local branches in 1926. The expenditures for 1927 by the local branches were for the following benefits:—

Death	\$ 88,606
Unemployed	13,703
Strike	23,874
Sick	107,199
Other benefits	29,879

Non-Trade Union Associations.—Given space in the concluding chapter of the report

is a class of associations in no way identified with the labour movement, but which are in the main composed of wage-earners and regarding which information is frequently sought. There are 81 of such bodies, the principal ones being composed of school teachers, Government employees and commercial travellers, with a combined membership of 106,866.

The Seventeenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, like its predecessors, makes a most complete labour directory, containing as it does not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are affiliated.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS JOINT CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

Constitution and Rules of Operation

A CONSTITUTION governing action and procedure of the Canadian National Railways Joint Co-operative plan was published last year. Accounts of this plan, which was originally modelled on that in existence in the car shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, have been given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from time to time (May, 1924; September, 1925, etc.). The principle of co-operation between the management and the workmen for mutual benefit was adopted by the Canadian National Railway System Federation of Shop Trades and the Canadian National Railways, becoming effective on January 1, 1925. No definite rule or plans of procedure were adopted at the beginning, but last year the experience gained warranted the framing and adoption of the following constitution, which is now in effect:—

CONSTITUTION

Article 1.—The plan shall be known as the Canadian National Railways Joint Co-operative Plan.

Article 2.—Joint Co-operative Committees shall be appointed at each large Motive Power and Car Repair Shop, and also at Locomotive roundhouses and car repair points, including repair tracks, where approximately fifty or more men are employed.

Article 3.—*Shops Committees.* At major shops the committees shall consist of one representative from each shop craft, appointed by the respective crafts, the members of this committee to act for a period of one year from the date of their appointment. At the larger roundhouses and car repair points the committee shall consist of three representatives of the employees. At smaller points the committee shall consist of two representatives of the employees.

Should the craft representative be removed from the locality or service, the craft affected shall appoint a representative from its membership to fulfil the term of office.

The Railway Company shall also appoint an equal number of representatives from the local superintendent's staff, including one representative from the Stores Department.

The local shop superintendent or head of the department shall act as chairman at all meetings. In case of emergency it shall be the privilege of the committee to call on any employee to attend a meeting when necessary.

Article 4. Regional Committee.—A regional committee shall be appointed consisting of the executive officers of each shop craft. An equal number of representatives shall be appointed by the General Manager on the respective regions to represent the Company. The chairman to be appointed by General Manager.

Article 5. System Committee.—A system committee shall consist of officers appointed by the vice-president of operation of the Railway Company, and the following representatives of the employees:—Chairman of Division No. 4; Chairman of Canadian National System Federation No. 11; Secretary of Canadian National System Federation No. 11, and the federation representative from any region or craft not directly represented. This committee to have the privilege of calling in any executive officer of the company or any representative of the men mutually desired.

Article 6. Meetings.—The joint committee at each major locomotive and car repair shop shall meet twice each month, on the first and third Tuesdays. The joint committee at all roundhouses and car repair points shall meet once each month, on the first Tuesday. The regional committee shall meet at the call of the chairman, once every six months. The system committee shall meet at the call of the chairman once each year.

NOTE.—It shall be the privilege of the chairman of the regional committee or system com-

mittee to call an additional meeting at any time. It is left within the jurisdiction of the regional committee to reduce the meetings at all major shops from two meetings per month to one, if such action is felt desirable.

Article 7. Minutes.—Minutes of all meetings and records of proceedings shall be accurately kept, copies of these minutes to be supplied to each member of the committee. Copies of all local minutes to be sent to Secretary, Division No. 4; Secretary, regional Federation; Secretary system Federation.

Copies of regional minutes to be sent to:—Secretary Division No. 4; Secretary, C. N. System Federation No. 11, and to General Superintendent of Motive Power or General Superintendent of Car department on each region, General Supervisor of Shop Methods.

Article 8. Action and Procedure.—All recommendations and subjects should be discussed and prompt decisions arrived at. A unanimous decision should govern the action to be taken—no subject which would affect wage agreements already in operation shall be considered.

The committee shall confine their recommendations to such subjects as apply only to the advancement of the industry under the jurisdiction of the chairman, or to the welfare of the employees under his jurisdiction and to the betterment of the railway's service to the public.

W. R. ROGERS,

Chairman, C.N.R. Federation No. 11.

S. J. HUNGERFORD,

Vice-President of Operation.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Regulations for Industrial or Construction Camps in Nova Scotia

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 354, an outline was given of the health bylaws under the Quebec Public Health Act, as applied to lumbering and mining camps, etc. Specifications for construction camps for Alberta, issued by the Provincial Board of Health for that Province, were detailed in the issue for February, 1928, page 160. Somewhat similar regulations respecting industrial or construction camps in Nova Scotia have been recently issued under the Public Health Act of that Province. The regulations apply to all industrial or construction camps in which provision is made for the housing and feeding of labourers or employees numbering ten or more for a period of one month or more.

Among the chief regulations governing such camps in Nova Scotia are following:

Ventilation and Lighting.—Every sleeping place shall contain 400 cubic feet air space for each regular occupant thereof and there shall be provision for adequate ventilation and light on the basis of at least one foot of glass to each twenty feet of floor surface. At least one half of the windows shall be capable of being opened for ventilation purposes.

Location and maintenance.—The location of any such camp shall be selected with due regard to the health of its inmates, and the health of inmates of other camps, or habitations. No building which is a portion of the camp shall be located nearer than 100 feet from any lake or stream.

The ground within the area occupied by such a camp and its outbuildings, stables, etc., shall be kept clean, and no rubbish or garbage or refuse material of any description shall be permitted to collect. No stable, privy or

closet shall be within 150 feet of any building used as a cookhouse, nor shall it be so located that it shall contaminate any water supply. Stable manure shall be collected and so disposed of by burning or removal to a distance from the camp that it shall not be or become a nuisance.

Sleeping Quarters.—Bunks shall be single, but these may be in two decks or tiers. A passageway of at least 18 inches shall separate the bunks and there shall be at least three and one half feet between two bunks in a tier. Ticks or mattresses and clean blankets shall be provided for each occupant.

The building intended as a bunkhouse and that intended for the cookhouse and the serving of meals shall be separate and distinct where the number of men regularly occupying the camps exceed thirty. If the number is less than thirty, one building so divided by a permanent partition and suitable doors that communication between the two portions can be closed when necessary, may be used.

There shall be arrangements under which there shall be provision that ten per cent of the sleeping accommodation can be so separated from the rest that it can be used as isolation quarters for the sick or for the use of persons joining the camp and whom it is not desirable to permit to sleep in the regular sleeping quarters.

Sanitation.—There shall be facilities for ablation on a scale of at least one basin for each person in camp. A common towel or roller shall not be used. All drainage from the ablation room shall be disposed of in a sanitary way by connection with a cesspool.

There shall be privy seats provided on a scale of one for every ten persons. They shall be of some approved pattern, shall be screened against flies, shall not be so situated that

drainage therefrom shall constitute a nuisance and must be maintained at all times in a sanitary condition. Night urinal buckets shall not be allowed at any time in the cookhouse, or between the hours of 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. in the bunkhouse. They shall be emptied, scalded and disinfected daily.

There shall be facilities for washing of clothing and blankets and for the drying of wet clothing.

Provision shall be made which will permit the bathing of all employees at least once a week and if necessary for the disinfection of clothing.

Refuse material shall be burned or passed through an incinerator being collected regularly and at frequent intervals.

Water shall be obtained from a source not liable to be contaminated. The watering place shall be marked, and there shall be separate watering places for procuring water for ablution and drinking purposes, and for the use of animals.

Waste water from ablution tables and from the cookhouse shall be disposed of in a covered cesspool, constructed in accordance with sanitary principles and so placed that any overflow cannot contaminate the drinking water or constitute a nuisance.

The cookhouse shall be provided with fly screens and the room in which the food is stored either before or after cooking shall be kept clean of all vermin. All dishes and cooking utensils shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition, being passed through boiling water, after use.

Before being assigned to sleeping quarters, the clothing and bedding of all employees shall be disinfected if necessary. No individual joining the camp, after the same has been in operation, shall be assigned sleeping quarters until this has been done.

In the event of an outbreak of infectious or notifiable disease, the foreman of the camp shall be responsible for the notification of the same to the medical health officer of the municipality, and the prompt reporting to the physician who may be employed to attend to the employees.

All the sanitary arrangements shall be inspected at least once a month by the physician who has been employed to attend the employees, and the employees of the camp may have a certain proportion stopped from their wages for the employment of a physician for this purpose and attending them if sick or injured.

Every employee shall, if so required by the Provincial Health Officer, furnish or show to the foreman, prior to employment or later if necessary, a certificate of successful vaccina-

tion or revaccination within seven years. Failing this and the outbreak of smallpox in the camp, the camp shall be placed under quarantine for such period as is necessary for public protection.

Failure to comply with the above regulations carries a penalty of \$25 for each offence or a fine of \$5 per day for each day during which after due notification such offence is permitted to continue.

"Safety Flag" at Three Rivers Plant

Industrial Canada, the monthly publication of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in its issue for April, describes a new plan for stimulating the interest of all concerned in the safety of employees as follows:—

"What would appear to be a new and effective way of interesting the staffs of manufacturing plants in safety work has been adopted by the Three Rivers plant of the Canada Iron Foundries Limited, where some 600 men are employed. A handsome flag is daily run up a flagpole and this flag continues to fly so long as no accident occurs. When an accident, no matter how trivial, is reported, the flag is taken down. The object of the staff is, therefore, to keep the safety flag flying.

"To carry the idea a step further, each department of the plant has its own flag and, it is stated, there is very keen rivalry among the departments as to which flag will remain hoisted the longest. This plan has increased the efficiency of the whole personnel and everybody is so anxious to maintain the safety record that the month of March bade fair to show an absolutely clean slate.

"The commendable efforts of this company, with which every employee is so heartily in accord, are bringing excellent results. Accidents at the plants in Three Rivers, Hamilton, St. Thomas and Fort William have been reduced to a minimum and daily efforts are being made to lessen every possible mechanical and human risk."

Safety Record of Caledonia Mine

The *Canadian Mining Journal* calls attention in a recent issue to the remarkable absence in recent years of fatalities at No. 4 Colliery of the Dominion Coal Company, better known as the Caledonia Mine. No fatal accident has occurred at this mine since May, 1924, a million and a quarter tons of coal having been mined without loss of life. The Caledonia mine has been producing coal for more than sixty years, and now has workings two miles distant from the shaft bottom and one and a half miles under the sea. The

Journal gives full credit for the mine's fine safety record to its manager, Mr. J. R. Dinn. "When safety first campaigning was less approved of than it is to-day, Caledonia Colliery, under Manager Dinn's direction, was dotted all over, from the colliery entrance gates to the working faces, with notices concerning safety. But practice as well as precept has been followed until a whole colliery organization has been imbued with the saving grace of carefulness."

Co-operation in Accident Prevention

At the presentation of prizes at the recent annual competition of the St. John Ambulance Brigade at Winnipeg recently, Mr. E. McGrath, Secretary of Labour for Manitoba, appealed to employers and workers to co-operate in promoting safe conditions of work. He said: "I have often heard it said that workmen have no voice in matters such as building scaffolding or other safety precautions in connection with their work. I do not believe this, and my advice to workmen would be, that in case of any unguarded machinery being used in their plants, or any scaffolds being erected which they thought were not safe, to make an appeal to the foreman on the job, then direct to the employer if necessary, who, I feel sure, would welcome such information and co-operation. If redress could not then be obtained, I would suggest that the workmen communicate with the Bureau of Labour, who would be only too willing to make an inspection of any such conditions and issue such orders as were deemed necessary."

Six teams competed representing Western Canada Flour Mills, T. Eaton Company, Manitoba Telephones, Swift Canadian Company, Marshall-Wells Company, and the J. W. Crosthwaite team. There were five men in each team and excellent work illustrating first aid to an injured man was shown. The T. Eaton Company team won first, Marshall-Wells second, and J. W. Crosthwaite's team third.

Respiratory Diseases as a Cause of Disability Among Industrial Workers

As a cause of absence from work among employees of a large electric light and power company in the United States no other disease group approached respiratory diseases in importance according to a recent statement by the United States Public Health Service. In fact, the respiratory diseases caused more absences than all other diseases combined. The United States Public Health Service re-

gards this sickness experience as more or less representative of the experience of other groups of employed persons. The sickness records of the electric light and power company showed, also, that the average loss of time on account of sickness was approximately six days a year per man on the payroll. Approximately three of the six days lost from work per annum were lost on account of respiratory diseases.

The records of employee benefit associations scattered over the northern and eastern part of the United States tell much the same story, it is stated. From the recorded experience of 35 different sick-benefit associations having a combined membership of nearly 100,000 persons, it was found that respiratory diseases caused 47 per cent of all the cases of illness for which sick-benefits were paid from 1921 to 1926, inclusive. This source of information covers only the more serious sicknesses, because these associations made payments to their members only when illness caused inability to work for 8 days or longer. Thus, whether we consider all absences from work on account of sickness, or only those illnesses which lasted longer than one week, we find that approximately one-half of the cases were some form of respiratory sickness.

The worst offender in the family of respiratory diseases, from the standpoint of time lost, is the common cold which, according to the record of the company mentioned, caused 70 per cent of the absences resulting from diseases of the respiratory system. Colds caused the disability of 4 out of 10 men annually, and of 7 out of 10 women each year.

The next most important respiratory disease from the standpoint of time lost by industrial employees is influenza or grippe. In the five years ending with 1924, grippe disabled members of sick benefit associations at a rate which was more than six times the frequency of all the other epidemic and infectious diseases put together.

The third largest group contains tonsillitis, sore throat, and quinsy. In the experience of sick benefit associations, diseases of the pharynx and tonsils ranked next to grippe in frequency.

The rate of respiratory sickness was found to be very different among the employees of certain industrial establishments as compared with others. Over a three-year period in the establishment showing the highest rate of respiratory illness there were five times as many cases of respiratory disease causing absence from work for more than one week, per 1,000 men on the payroll, as occurred

among the employees of the establishment which showed the lowest rate. Wide differences in the death rate as well as in the frequency of disabling sickness from the respiratory diseases are found in different industrial

groups, communities, and cities. A careful study of the causes of these differences would yield information which doubtless could be used to advantage in the work of preventing and controlling the diseases in this group.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference opens in Geneva on May 30. The agenda of this Conference consists of the following items:—

- I. Minimum wage fixing machinery (final discussion);
- II. Prevention of Industrial Accidents, including accidents due to coupling on railways (first discussion).

Besides dealing with the two items on its agenda, the 1928 Session of the Conference will have to proceed to the election of the Governing Body in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 20 of the Standing Orders. The last election took place at the Seventh Session of the Conference in 1925. The Conference will also, as in preceding years, have to take note of the Director's Report.

The Canadian delegation to the Conference is made up as follows:—

Government Delegates.—The Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour of Canada; and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Technical Advisers to Government Delegates.—Mr. T. J. Coughlin, Ottawa, Canada; Mr. G. Filion, Montreal, P.Q.; Mrs. B. A. Rogers, M.L.A., Winnipeg, Man.; and Mr. H. B. McKinnon, Kenora, Ont.

Employers' Delegate.—Mr. H. H. Champ, vice-president, Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate.—Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa representative, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Ottawa, Ont.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Tom Moore, president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Robert J. Tallon, vice-president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

Proposed Amendment to Treaty

A proposed amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles, adopted by the 4th session of the International Labour Conference in 1922, would increase the membership of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office from twenty-four to thirty-two, made up of sixteen representatives of Governments, eight of employers and eight of workers, in order to secure the representation of a larger number of countries and thus make the composition of the Governing Body reflect more closely the world-wide character of the International Labour Organization.

Amendments to Part XIII of the Treaty require ratification by all the States represented in the Council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths (42) of the States members. There are still five ratifications required by May 30, 1928, when the next session of the Conference meets, if the election of a new Governing Body at that session is to take place on the new basis; otherwise the Governing Body will consist of only twenty-four members for a further period of three years. It is hoped, however, that the necessary ratifications will be registered before that date and that the Governing Body will accordingly be increased by eight members, in order to give effect to a desire frequently expressed by non-European and especially by Latin American States.

A ruling was given by the Council of the League of Nations in 1922 whereby Canada was declared to be one of the eight states of chief industrial importance, which under the provisions of Article 393 are entitled to seats on the Governing Body. The representation of Canada on the Governing Body, therefore, is not affected by the proposed enlargement of the membership.

Joint Maritime Commission

The 8th Session of the Joint Maritime Commission was held in Geneva on March 24 and 26, 1928, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Fontaine (France), chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, there being present representatives of the employers' and workers' groups of the Gov-

erning Body, and representatives of both the ship owners of Great Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Japan, Netherlands and Belgium, and of the seamen of France, Great Britain, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and Belgium.

The report of the director of the International Labour Office on its general work on maritime questions was considered by the Commission, and it was noted that the number of ratifications concerning maritime labour has increased during the year from 69 to 76.

The Commission was requested to take note of the work carried out by the Office in preparing the questions on the agenda of the Maritime Conference in 1929 and to make suggestions for the continuation of this work. Among these questions are: the regulation of hours of work on board ship; the protection of seamen in case of sickness or injury on board ship; the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports.

A resolution inviting the Governing Body to examine the possibility of placing on the agenda of the 1929 Conference the question of the institution of a minimum international standard of professional qualifications for masters, navigating officers and engineer officers in charge of watches on merchant vessels, was unanimously adopted.

In connection with the general problem of safety at sea, particular attention was given to the question of uniform load-line regulations, and the Commission unanimously passed a resolution noting with satisfaction that this problem is at present being examined by the competent technical authorities with a view to the holding of an international diplomatic conference to examine the possibility of adopting international uniform load-line regulations.

Publications of the International Labour Office

Occupation and Health.—The International Labour Office has recently issued two further brochures of "Occupation and Health," the encyclopaedia of hygiene, etc., which is in course of publication. The first relates to: Accumulators (storage batteries); Acetylene; Aniline; Arseniuretted Hydrogen; Aviation or Aviators' Sickness; and Tetra-Ethyl Lead. The second brochure deals with: Bakery Trade; Bleaching; Breathing Apparatus, Respirators, Gas Masks; Cadmium; Carbon Bisulphide; Carbon Tetrachloride; and Cobalt.

Organization of Agricultural Workers.—Among the latest publications of the International Labour Office is an important report on

"the Representation and Organization of Agricultural Workers," which is worthy of attention not only among agriculturists but also among all who are interested in the progress of trade unionism generally. In virtue of the guiding principles laid down in the "Labour" part of the Treaties of Peace, agricultural, as well as industrial labourers, are entitled to be represented in the International Labour Organization and to benefit by its work. The report summarizes the discussions which have taken place on this subject from time to time in various bodies of the League of Nations. The peculiarities of agricultural work and the large number of different classes of persons employed in agriculture, however, create problems in connection with the organization and representation of these workers which are of a specially complicated and delicate kind.

The definition of the term "agricultural worker", for example, must not merely lay down the branches of work which are to be regarded as agricultural, but also distinguish those persons engaged therein who are to be considered "workers." Between the employer and the hired labourer as such, there are in agriculture many different types of tenants, small holders and other persons who, in some respects, are independent employers or contractors, but in other respects resemble paid workers. This problem is also discussed in the report.

The greater part of the report is devoted to a comprehensive summary of the facts at present ascertainable relating to existing organizations of agricultural workers, their history, membership and importance. This is in accordance with the instructions contained in a resolution adopted by the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference in pursuance of which the present study has been carried out.

According to the latest returns, nearly 45 per cent of the population of Saskatchewan was born within the province itself, and of the 820,738 persons listed, 624,548 are of British origin, according to a provincial report. Native-born Canadians comprise 525,372; those from the British Isles 98,041, and from other British possessions 1,060. Of the foreign-born citizens, numbering 196,190 or nearly 24 per cent, Russia is the largest contributor with 27,227. Austrians are second with 11,594, and Ukrainians third with 10,607. There are 8,284 Galicians, 7,356 Germans, 9,240 Norwegians, 7,282 Swedes, and 2,066 Danes.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANITOBA

THE appointment by the Government of Manitoba of a special commission to investigate the question of Seasonal Unemployment in Manitoba was announced in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* of November, 1927. The Commission was made up of Dr. R. W. Murchie (Chairman), Professor in the Manitoba Agricultural College; Mr. W. H. Carter, President of the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, contractors, Winnipeg; and Mr. F. J. Dixon, a former labour member of the Manitoba Legislature. This commission's report, presented to the Manitoba Government some weeks ago, has recently been printed. The report is of some eighty pages and the headings of its sections will give some idea of the general scope of the consideration given to the matter by the commission. These are as follows:—Introduction; (1) Summary and Recommendations; (2) Statistical Information; (3) Agriculture; (4) Construction; (5) Manufacturing; (6) Lumbering and Mining; (7) Transportation; (8) Employment Service of Canada; (9) Unemployment Insurance; (10) Unemployment Relief.

The method of procedure adopted by the commissioners is stated as having been: (1) A study of statistical and other data already compiled; (2) A series of interviews with leaders in the industrial world, both employers and employees; (3) Interviews with men and women who have been closely associated with the relief of unemployment; (4) Informal public conferences at which views of various citizens were heard; (5) Correspondence with authorities in other centres; (6) A study of literature already published on unemployment.

Recommendations

The recommendations of the commission; based upon its investigations, are as follows:—

Construction.—With a view to extending the building and construction season, it is unanimously recommended:

1. That a long time building program be arranged by the Provincial Government to act as a safety valve for unemployment in the building trades, and that the terms of contracts should be such as would compel the continuance of the work throughout the winter.

2. That when buildings of a particular type are desired, municipal authorities should encourage the building program by agreeing to remit for a short period of years the building improvements portion of the Municipal Tax on buildings of the desired type when constructed during the winter season.

3. That in order to stimulate winter construction the Municipal authorities should consider the advisability of remitting for a short period of years the building improvements portion of the Municipal Tax on buildings erected in winter.

4. That the city authorities should enforce the by-laws in respect to tenement houses. Such an enforcement of law would improve health conditions and the remodelling of such tenements would afford work for mechanics in winter.

5. That as much interior and frontage alterations as possible be undertaken in winter, since this type of work can be efficiently and economically done during that season.

6. That the attention of interested parties be directed to the beneficial effects of winter building campaigns in other cities on this continent.

7. That the work of the Board of Trade and other organizations of making a continuous appeal to the public on the subject of winter employment should be continued.

8. That a further study of winter construction be pursued by the Builders' Exchange and the Building Trades with a view to determining what types of building can be economically constructed in winter.

9. That Municipalities should plan their public improvements program before the end of the year in order to enable some of the work to be done during winter and to advance their program so as to avoid the fall rush for completion which frequently necessitates competition between civic improvements and harvest in the labour market in August and September.

10. That a long time program of road construction, with as much standardization as possible, be arranged to enable the road construction season to be extended by beginning earlier in the spring, and to enable the fabrication of bridges and other structures during the winter season.

Manufacturing.—With respect to the stabilization of employment within the manufacturing industries the following recommendations are unanimously made:

11. That manufacturers, individually and collectively, should attempt off-season advertising in order to induce customers to place their orders so as to obtain off-season prices and take advantage of the greater efficiency obtainable in slack periods.

12. That the Department of Public Works of the Province of Manitoba should plan an extensive program covering a three- to five-year period, and wherever possible should so place orders for the materials necessary to that program that those who supply the materials may take advantage of the slack season.

13. That the purchasing departments of the Dominion, Provincial and Civic Governments and large corporations be approached with a view to budgeting their purchases so as to place more orders during the off-season.

14. That the educational campaign sponsored by the Industrial Development Board should be continued by that body.

Employment Service.—In order that the Manitoba Branch of the Employment Service of Canada may be enabled to become a clearing house for all labour within the province the following recommendations are made:

15. That the Manitoba Employment Service be placed under the direction of the Bureau of Labour, instead of under the Department of Agriculture as at present, in order to bring the Service into closer touch with industry in the province.

16. That the Manitoba Employment Service should, by personal canvass and by extensive advertising, seek to obtain access for its applicants to a greater variety of jobs.

17. That the Employment Service maintain a closer touch with rural districts in order to predict more accurately the number and type of workers likely to be demanded.

18. That the Manitoba Employment Service should endeavour to obtain transportation rates for Manitoba harvesters similar to those obtained by eastern harvesters.

19. That the Women's Branch of the Manitoba Employment Service should be placed in a separate location from the general office.

Relief.—In order to prevent acute distress due to unemployment it is recommended:

20. That a definite agreement between the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal authorities covering the financing of unemployment relief is absolutely necessary before any comprehensive and uniform plan can be devised.

21. That the Provincial Government should, in co-operation with the Dominion Government, consider the advisability of establishing a national unemployment insurance covering all industries.

The report is a contribution of consequence in the field of literature on unemployment as affecting Canada, and it will no doubt be widely studied by those interested in the problem. In this notice no attempt is made to summarize the numerous findings of the commission which lead in each case to an appropriate recommendation for an amelioration of the condition complained of. The report contains numerous charts, quotations, and statistics in support of its conclusions. The findings of the commission were unanimous, except in so far as one item is concerned: while the other two commissioners felt that, for the purpose of encouraging more building in the winter time, some special arrangement or adjustment on the matter of rates of pay for workers in the construction industry (which, they hold, are now based on seven or eight months' work) should be made to cover the winter season. Mr. Dixon expressed his entire dissent from this view.

Employment Statistics

A reference to Canadian statistics of employment and unemployment, however, deserves a passing mention. After stating that trade union unemployment reports, employers' reports on employment, and the records of the Employment Service of Canada furnish

what information may be secured on the employment situation, each of these three classes of statistics is dealt with separately.

With regard to the trade union unemployment reports, it is stated that "it may be said that they are totally inadequate because the number of unions reporting is so small compared with the total number of unions in Canada and these unions report only very irregularly, so that it is impossible to compare figures given one month with those of another month." This statement is less than fair to this class of statistics, as approximately two-thirds of all local trade unions in Canada report to the Department of Labour each month—quite a representative number. For the last reporting date, more than 1,700 out of a total of slightly more than 2,600 local trade unions reported. Moreover, the variation is not great from month to month, being not more than 10 per cent. Statistically, the figures are quite comparable, one month with another.

Dealing with the index numbers derived from the employers' reports on employment, it is stated that "if a firm which had fifteen or more employees in 1920 has in the meantime absorbed some other establishment and so increased its business, the index of employment will now be high, although the total number of employees may be less than the total number of employees originally on the payrolls of the establishments which have been amalgamated." In compiling these statistics the base number for each firm is always used. Thus, if two or more firms amalgamate, the base number used in respect of the amalgamation is the total of the bases for the individual firms, being the figures of January, 1920, in each case.

Dealing with the Employment Service of Canada figures, the report says (in part): "Also, many classes of workmen and working women do not care to register at the Employment Service, so that the bulk of the work done by the Employment Service is in placing agricultural labour, unskilled labour and the placing of men and women in casual employment." While it is true that in Manitoba and, likewise, in Alberta and Saskatchewan, due to the preponderance of agriculture in the province, agricultural placements constitute a large proportion of the work of the employment offices, in other provinces the situation is not the same, and the figures for placements by industry show that only about 30 per cent of the offices' placements are in agriculture—not a particularly large percentage when the importance of agriculture is remembered. Besides, a substantial percentage are placements of skilled workers, so that the statement that the bulk of the work performed by the Ser-

vice is in placing the classes mentioned in the report is not borne out by the figures.

Summarizing the value of all these statistics, it is said: "One year may be compared with another, but this type of comparison is limited because changes in the method of the collection of statistics have made long-time com-

parisons impossible." This statement is rather unusual, in view of the fact that in the case of no one of the three classes of statistics has any change of method occurred since their earliest collection, which would in any degree vitiate the value of comparisons between any two dates.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

THE Employment Service Council of Canada held its ninth annual meeting in Room 268 of the House of Commons, Ottawa, on April 19 and 20, 1928. It will be recalled that the Employment Service Council is a body composed of representatives of the Department of Labour and the provincial departments connected with the Employment Service of Canada, in addition to representatives of those interests throughout the country chiefly concerned in the general question of the employment situation and the proper functioning of the public employment offices under the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act.

The meeting of the Council was formally opened by an address of welcome by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour. Mr. James Simpson, chairman of the Council, presided throughout the sessions.

The agenda of the meeting contained the following items:—

1. The question of increasing the number of returns submitted by local trade unions on the subject of unemployment.

2. Unemployment as affecting ex-service men.

3. The movement of harvest labour to the west, as affecting both the east and the west.

4. Immigration: its effects on the employment situation, especially as bearing on the work of the Employment Service of Canada.

5. The question of the relationship of private employment agents to the Employment Service of Canada.

6. The desirability of closer inspection of bush camps.

7. The question of the unemployable.

8. Methods of dealing with casual workers (both male and female).

9. The possibilities and difficulties of mobilizing labour.

10. The possible reaction of current employment conditions in the United States of America on conditions in Canada.

11. Seasonal unemployment, with special reference to the recommendations of the National Conference regarding Winter Employment in Canada in 1924.

All of these topics were discussed at length, and in line with the past policy of the Council, recommendations concerning them were

adopted for presentation to the Minister of Labour at a later date by the executive.

The representatives attending the Conference were as follows:—

Representing their respective provinces—Hon. J. A. Walker, Halifax; Mr. Geo. R. Melvin, Saint John; Mr. Joseph Ainey, Montreal; Mr. J. H. H. Ballantyne, Toronto; Mr. J. A. Bowman, Winnipeg; Mr. G. E. Tomsett, Regina; Mr. Walter Smitten, Edmonton; Mr. J. D. McNiven, Victoria.

Representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association—Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Toronto.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—Mr. J. T. Foster, Montreal, and Mr. James Simpson, Toronto.

The Railway Association of Canada—Mr. C. P. Riddell, Montreal.

The Canadian Railway Brotherhoods—Mr. S. N. Berry, Cedar Rapids.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture—Mr. Bruce McNevin, Omeme, and Mr. J. W. Ward, Winnipeg.

The Returned Soldiers' Organizations—Mr. George Herwig, Ottawa.

The Canadian Construction Association—Mr. J. Clark Reilly, Ottawa.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association—Mr. R. L. Sargent, Ottawa.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—Mr. E. H. Scammell, Ottawa.

The Department of Labour—Mrs. Chas. Caucutt, Kenora; Mrs. Edith Rogers, M.L.A., Winnipeg; and Mr. R. A. Rigg, Ottawa.

Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa, one of the two members of the Council representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was unable to attend owing to the fact that he had left for Europe, where he will attend the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of Mr. James Simpson as Chairman (for a second term); Mr. J. Clarke Reilly as Vice-Chairman; and Mr. R. A. Rigg as Secretary (re-elected). The full Executive Committee will be composed of the three officers elected and three additional members, one to be named by each of the following:—The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING MARCH

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in March was 6,191. An employment index number is maintained, based on the number of workers employed by such firms in January, 1920, as 100;

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members

who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for March was 1,705. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment;

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions;

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 63 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

Employment Situation at the Beginning of April, 1928, as Reported by the employers Making Returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Employment at the beginning of April showed a slight decline, which was somewhat smaller than that noted on April 1, 1927, and considerably less extensive than the reductions indicated in the spring of earlier years of the record. The situation continued decidedly better than on April 1 of any other year since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,191 firms whose staffs aggregated 842,940 persons, compared with 844,294 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 101.1, as compared with 101.4 on March 1, and with 96.2, 91.4, 87.2, 89.3, 87.6, 80.8 and 84.1 on April 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most outstanding changes in employment were the heavy seasonal losses in logging, where staffs were reduced by nearly 17,000 persons, and the pronounced advances in manufactures and construction. Transportation, trade, services and communications also recorded improvement.

Employment by Economic Areas

The Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia reported heightened activity, while curtailment was registered in Quebec and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.—There was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces in the period under review, when the 516 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls by 645 persons to 64,888. Manufacturing, min-

ing, transportation and construction were busier, but logging was seasonally slack. The index was slightly higher than at the beginning of April in any of the last four years.

Quebec.—Manufactures showed improvement, notably in the iron and steel division, and trade also afforded more employment, while logging and connections reported seasonal contractions, those in the former being especially marked. Statements were received from 1,369 firms, with 233,765 employees, as against 237,723 on March 1. The index was much higher than on the corresponding date in any other year of the record.

Ontario.—The trend of employment was slightly downward in Ontario, where 2,836 employers released 609 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 358,908 on April 1. A small increase had been indicated by the 2,728 firms making returns for the same date in 1927, but the index then was over five points lower than at the beginning of April this year. Seasonal losses were shown in logging, while manufactures and construction recorded large increases in employment, and smaller gains were noted in mining, communications, services and trade.

Prairie Provinces.—In contrast with the losses usually shown at the beginning of April, there was a slight advance in the Prairie Provinces in the period under review. This took place chiefly in manufacturing and construction, and to a smaller extent in transportation, services and trade, while logging and

mining were seasonally slack. The working forces of 819 co-operating employers aggregated 109,857 persons, compared with 109,639 on March 1. The index, at 102.6, was nearly eight points higher than on April 1, 1927; it was also higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920.

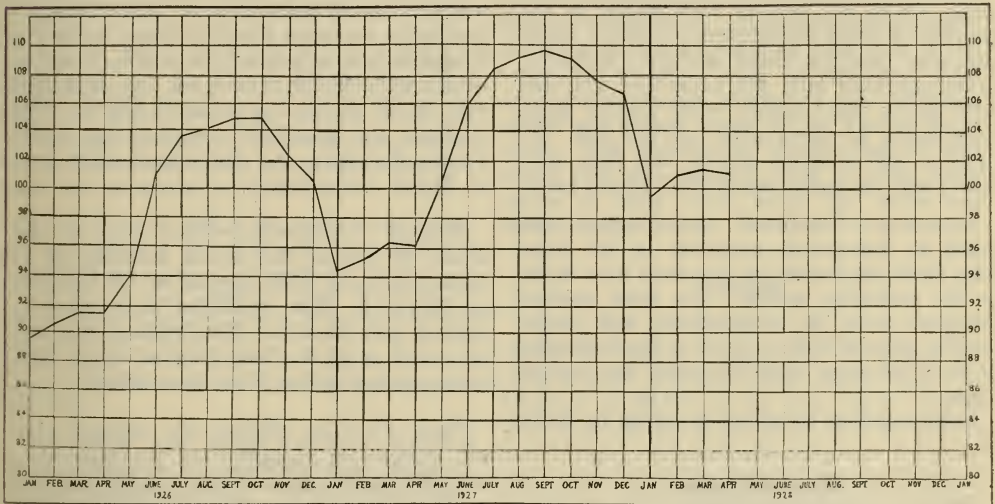
British Columbia.—Continued improvement was noted in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 651 firms with 75,522 employees, or 2,350 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been indicated on April 1 a year ago, when employment was in smaller

been indicated. Iron and steel plants, trade and transportation recorded heightened activity, but textile, electric current and tobacco factories and construction were slacker.

Quebec.—Boot and shoe and pulp and paper plants registered the most outstanding gains in Quebec City, while there were losses in transportation and construction. Statements were received from 98 employers with 10,094 workers, as compared with 9,957 in the preceding month. Although the improvement indicated on April 1, 1927, was more pronounced, employment then was in smaller volume than on the date under review.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



volume. The greatest gains at the beginning of April were in manufacturing, notably in lumber mills, and in construction, services and trade, while logging camps released some help.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment increased in the eight cities for which special tabulations are made, the gains in the Border Cities and Toronto being most noteworthy.

Montreal.—Further expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 736 firms who reported the addition of 956 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 114,918 on April 1. The situation was considerably better than on the same date last year, when increases had also

Toronto.—Further and larger gains were reported in Toronto, where conditions were much better than at the beginning of April, 1927. The working forces of the 816 co-operating firms totalled 106,680 persons, or 1,425 more than on March 1. Considerable increases were registered in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, and in building, transportation, services and trade.

Ottawa.—There was a small advance in employment in Ottawa; an aggregate payroll of 10,598 workers was reported by the 132 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 10,540 in their last report. The index was several points higher than in the spring of 1927.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing afforded increased employment in Hamilton, mainly in building

material and iron and steel works, while only small changes occurred in other industries. Returns were compiled from 200 firms employing 30,011 persons, or 499 more than on March 1. The level of employment was slightly higher than on the same date a year ago, although the gains then indicated were rather larger.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—There was a pronounced expansion in employment in the Border Cities on April 1, which resulted in a more favourable situation than in any other month since 1925, when the record for these cities was commenced. Data were received from 121 firms employing 14,272 workers, as against 11,765 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very large share of the advance.

Winnipeg.—Employment increased in Winnipeg, where 571 persons were added to the payrolls of the 292 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 28,456 workers. Manufactures, especially pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, were busier, while smaller gains were shown in construction and services. On April 1, 1927, a minor decline had been indicated, and the index was several points lower.

Vancouver.—Continued improvement was noted in Vancouver, according to 247 firms with 25,685 employees, as compared with 25,234 in the preceding month. The most marked increases were in construction and trade. Smaller gains had been made at the beginning of April last year, when the index was slightly lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Further marked improvement was recorded in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel industries. Lumber, food, building material, mineral product, non-ferrous metal, chemical and electric current plants also afforded increased employment, while pulp and paper, tobacco and textile works showed curtailment. Statements were received from 3,834 manufacturers, employing 488,267 operatives, as compared with 479,231 in the preceding month. The situation continued better than on the corresponding date in any other year since 1920; in most of the intervening years the trend has been upward, but the advance this spring was above the average.

Animal Products, Edible.—Improvement was noted in fish and meat-preserving establishments, chiefly in Quebec and British Columbia. Statements were tabulated from 169 firms employing 15,275 workers, as against

14,779 at the beginning of March. This increase was similar in size to that recorded on April 1, 1927, when the index number was several points lower.

Leather and Products.—Boot and shoe factories reported seasonal reductions in personnel, while minor gains were noted in other branches of this group. The 190 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 18,408 persons in the preceding month, to 18,354 at the beginning of April. A considerable falling-off had been indicated on April 1 a year ago, and employment then was below its level at the time of writing.

Lumber and Product.—Seasonal expansion was indicated in rough and dressed lumber mills, and furniture and other wood-using works were also busier. The improvement was more pronounced than on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index was lower. Statistics were compiled from 686 manufacturers with 45,220 employees, as compared with 43,508 at the beginning of March. The tendency was generally upward except in the Prairie Provinces, but the largest gains were in British Columbia.

Musical Instruments.—There was a decrease in musical instrument factories, 40 of which employed 2,852 persons, or 145 less than on March 1. The reduction took place in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of April, 1927, improvement having then been noted.

Plant Products, Edible.—In contrast with the contraction indicated on the same date last year, there was an increase in employment in the period under review, chiefly in flour and other cereal, biscuit and sugar and syrup factories. Returns were tabulated from 303 firms whose payrolls rose from 25,366 persons in the preceding month to 26,759 at the beginning of April. Quebec and Ontario reported most of the advance. The index was rather higher than in the spring last year.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The movement in pulp and paper factories was downward, while there were small increases in other branches of this group, according to the data received from 478 firms. They employed 60,008 workers as compared with 60,751 in their last report. A large proportion of the shrinkage was in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on April 1 in other years of the record; the tendency in the spring of 1927 was upward.

Rubber Products.—Activity in 37 rubber works advanced slightly, 97 persons being added to their staffs, which totalled 15,018. Practically no change had been shown on the corresponding date last year, when the index was some 10 points lower.

Textile Products.—There was a reduction in employment in textiles at the beginning of April, chiefly in cotton and woollen mills, while garment and personal furnishing factories were busier. Although improvement had been noted on the corresponding date in 1927, the situation then was not so favourable. Statements were compiled from 513 manufacturers with 76,270 employees, or 274 less than on March 1. Most of the decline was in Quebec.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Decreases in employment on a larger scale than on April 1, 1927, were recorded in this group, 643 persons being released from the working forces of the 125 co-operating establishments, which employed 13,835 workers. The contraction took place chiefly in tobacco works in Quebec and Ontario. The index was higher than in the spring of any other year since the series was instituted in 1920.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—One hundred and thirteen plants turning out chemical and allied products reported 7,127 employees, as compared with 6,977 in their last return. Quebec and Ontario* registered practically all the gain. Conditions were better than on April 1 in other years for which data are available.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further general increases in personnel were noted in building material works, 120 of which employed 10,305 persons, as against 9,534 in their last report. This increase was over twice as large as that registered on the corresponding date in 1927, when the situation was not so favourable. All except the Prairie Provinces shared in the upward movement, which, however, was most pronounced in Ontario.

Electric Current.—Further improvement was shown in this group, in which 89 plants reported 12,868 workers, or 156 more than at the beginning of March. British Columbia registered most of the advance. The level of employment was higher than in the spring of any other year of the record.

Iron and Steel Products.—Statistics were received from 656 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs were enlarged by 6,488 employees to 141,358 at the beginning of April. There were considerable gains in automobile and other vehicle factories, as well as additions to

payroll on a smaller scale in rolling mills, heating appliances and other branches of the industry. Improvement was shown in all provinces except British Columbia, that in Ontario being most noteworthy. Less marked expansion had been recorded in the same period last year, when the index number was many points lower than on April 1, 1928.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Returns tabulated from 107 manufacturers in this group showed that they employed 17,299 persons, as against 17,044 on March 1. Most of the increase took place in Ontario. The level of employment was considerably higher than in the spring of earlier years of the record.

Mineral Products.—Heightened activity was reported in these industries at the beginning of April, 322 workers having been added to the forces of the 73 co-operating establishments, in which 10,289 persons were employed at the beginning of April. Gas, oil and other mineral product works shared in the advance, which was largely made in the Prairie Provinces. The volume of employment in this group also was greater than in the same period of other years since the series was commenced.

Logging

Continued and greater seasonal losses were shown in logging camps, 259 of which reduced their payrolls from 37,536 men on March 1 to 20,675 on the date under review. The most extensive decreases were in Quebec and Ontario, although all provinces indicated reductions. Smaller contractions had been reported on April 1, 1927, but employment then was in somewhat smaller volume.

Mining

Coal.—In contrast with the increase shown at the beginning of April last year, there was a falling-off in employment in coal mines during the period being reviewed, mainly in the Prairie Provinces. Data were received from 89 operators, whose staffs included 26,648 employees, as against 27,823 in their last report. The index was the same as in spring last year.

Metallic Ores.—Reports were received from 64 firms in this group employing 13,617 workers, or 128 more than at the beginning of March. Most of the gain was in Ontario. Improvement had been indicated on the corresponding date in 1927, but the index number then, as in other years of the record, was lower.

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
Apr. 1, 1921.....	84.1	87.2	80.4	83.5	88.7	88.1	80.7
Apr. 1, 1922.....	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9	78.0
Apr. 1, 1923.....	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	85.6
Apr. 1, 1924.....	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
Apr. 1, 1925.....	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
Jan. 1, 1926.....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
April 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1.....	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927.....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1.....	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1.....	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
April 1.....	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1.....	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1.....	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1.....	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1.....	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Sept. 1.....	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	98.7
Oct. 1.....	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	98.3
Nov. 1.....	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	97.0
Dec. 1.....	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.3	96.4
Jan. 1, 1928.....	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0	90.5
Feb. 1.....	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4	94.5
Mar. 1.....	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3	96.8
Apr. 1.....	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7	98.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and Manufacturing as at April 1, 1928.....	100.0	7.7	27.7	42.6	13.0	9.0	57.9

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1923.....	83.3	.....	86.7	90.6	88.4	.....	85.7	86.9
Apr. 1, 1924.....	90.1	.....	84.8	90.9	85.2	.....	82.3	99.8
Apr. 1, 1925.....	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	.....	83.7	102.5
Jan. 1, 1926.....	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1.....	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1.....	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
April 1.....	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1.....	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1.....	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1.....	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1.....	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1.....	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1.....	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1.....	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1.....	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927.....	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1.....	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1.....	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1.....	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1.....	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1.....	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1.....	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1.....	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1.....	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1.....	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1.....	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1.....	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928.....	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1.....	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1.....	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Apr. 1.....	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1928.....	13.6	1.2	12.7	1.3	3.6	1.7	3.4	3.0

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Apr. 1, 1928	Mar. 1, 1928	Apr. 1, 1927	Apr. 1, 1926	Apr. 1, 1925	Apr. 1, 1924
Manufacturing	57.9	98.5	96.8	93.8	89.3	84.3	86.5
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	94.6	91.8	91.7	85.4	81.9	81.0
Fur and products.....	.1	78.3	75.1	81.7	81.6	75.4	80.2
Leather and products.....	2.2	85.1	85.4	80.8	78.9	75.9	80.8
Lumber and products.....	5.4	92.2	89.3	88.7	87.7	83.3	83.8
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.1	94.8	90.6	89.7	93.6	88.7	88.6
Furniture.....	1.1	98.0	96.0	91.6	84.0	78.4	78.1
Other lumber products.....	1.2	81.6	81.3	84.1	76.0	74.7	77.8
Musical instruments.....	.3	65.1	68.5	72.5	66.7	58.5	61.7
Plant products—edible.....	3.1	93.6	92.4	92.2	90.4	90.1	87.8
Pulp and paper products.....	7.1	115.6	117.4	111.5	103.3	98.0	98.8
Pulp and paper.....	3.6	127.9	131.7	122.8	111.1	101.9	102.1
Paper products.....	.8	99.1	97.6	97.0	91.1	88.6	90.8
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	107.3	107.7	103.2	98.3	96.5	97.8
Rubber products.....	1.8	105.1	104.4	95.1	86.8	81.8	75.1
Textile products.....	9.0	98.9	99.2	97.4	94.0	90.2	86.9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.4	115.6	118.2	113.6	107.4	103.9	96.8
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.8	105.3	104.4	107.2	101.7	92.0	90.1
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.7	77.4	76.4	77.1	75.6	74.8	75.4
Other textile products.....	1.1	112.7	111.3	103.1	101.4	99.4	93.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.6	114.2	119.5	100.5	96.7	89.1	90.8
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	141.3	148.1	111.2	105.9	105.7	111.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	.8	93.4	91.4	85.9	84.5	82.1	86.5
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	101.8	94.0	93.0	88.5	75.0	86.2
Electric current.....	1.5	139.1	137.4	125.5	118.0	123.5	116.9
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	136.3	135.7	131.7	115.7	112.5	110.8
Iron and steel products.....	16.8	90.4	86.3	84.7	81.1	74.6	82.0
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.7	72.5	69.4	68.8	60.3	61.9	71.8
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.4	89.1	88.3	84.4	74.4	67.6	74.0
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	84.5	85.2	93.8	78.9	57.6	60.4
Land vehicles.....	7.7	106.1	99.2	95.8	98.0	91.6	101.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.5	36.4	32.6	33.9	31.2	32.9	34.2
Heating appliances.....	.6	92.6	90.1	85.8	85.6	81.6	84.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	1.0	126.4	120.7	102.5	93.3	71.2	93.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.7	87.9	83.9	93.3	88.7	79.3	81.3
Other iron and steel products.....	2.2	84.1	83.2	82.8	76.6	70.0	74.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.1	114.7	113.0	108.1	93.8	79.9	84.6
Mineral products.....	1.2	115.2	111.4	104.9	100.6	98.9	96.8
Miscellaneous.....	.5	86.4	85.3	92.8	85.6	84.6	88.9
Logging	2.5	48.9	88.4	47.5	43.9	47.5	54.2
Mining	5.6	104.2	106.5	98.5	88.4	94.2	99.5
Coal.....	3.2	85.5	89.4	85.5	75.6	80.3	88.8
Metallic ores.....	1.6	183.4	181.6	154.1	137.4	152.7	145.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	.8	103.0	102.3	96.8	91.3	79.4	87.0
Communications	2.9	119.1	117.8	118.7	110.7	107.6	106.0
Telegraphs.....	.6	118.1	115.2	119.9	103.8	99.1	99.7
Telephones.....	2.3	119.4	118.4	118.4	112.5	109.9	107.6
Transportation	12.9	106.4	105.4	104.2	101.2	98.5	103.7
Street railways and cartage.....	2.4	117.2	117.3	111.6	109.6	107.8	109.0
Steam railways.....	9.1	98.4	98.4	97.6	93.7	91.6	96.8
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.4	169.0	155.5	160.0	164.6	154.0	169.5
Construction and maintenance	8.1	128.1	119.4	118.1	113.7	96.8	91.4
Building.....	3.5	139.2	126.8	141.8	130.6	99.7	85.4
Highway.....	.7	663.8	767.5	549.8	410.5	748.7	521.9
Railway.....	3.9	105.2	95.4	92.7	96.3	80.2	85.1
Services	1.9	129.8	126.1	118.5	112.8	107.7	107.9
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.0	123.6	122.2	114.4	111.7	110.2	111.1
Professional.....	.2	137.9	132.6	119.3	117.1	111.8	108.7
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.7	136.2	129.6	123.7	113.1	102.9	103.8
Trade	8.2	112.0	110.6	103.1	96.2	93.6	91.0
Retail.....	5.7	115.6	114.3	105.6	97.4	92.9	89.3
Wholesale.....	2.5	104.6	103.3	98.4	93.8	94.8	94.0
All Industries	100.0	101.1	101.4	96.2	91.4	87.2	89.3

¹The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Non-metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Continued advances were registered in quarries and other divisions of this group; 69 firms employed 6,420 persons, as compared with 6,318 in the preceding month. Rather greater advances were indicated by the 66 employers furnishing statistics on April 1 last year, when the situation was not so favourable.

Communications

According to information received from 183 communication companies and branches, they enlarged their staffs by 278 employees to 24,745 on April 1. Conditions continued better than in the spring of other years of the record, in most of which the trend was also upward.

There were general gains throughout the Dominion, the largest being in Ontario.

Transportation

Small changes only were shown in local and steam railway operation, but in shipping and stevedoring a considerable advance was made. Statistics were compiled from 268 employers of 109,049 workers, as compared with 107,990 on March 1. Of the former number, 20,373 persons belonged in the local transportation, 77,024 in the steam railway and 11,652 in the water transportation division. In all these branches, employment was in greater volume than on the corresponding date last year; the general improvement then was on a smaller scale.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction continued at a high level, although the index was very slightly lower than on April 1, 1927, when the additions to staffs were smaller. Statements were compiled from 479 contractors with 29,166 persons in their employ, or 2,523 more than in their last report. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia recorded most of the improvement, while in the remaining provinces curtailment was indicated.

Highway.—Further seasonal reductions were noted on highway construction and maintenance; 121 contractors employed 6,014 men, as compared with 7,070 in the preceding month. Quebec and the Prairie Provinces registered a large share of the decline. Although increased activity had been shown on April 1, 1927, the number then reported in this work was smaller than in the period under review.

Railway.—There was a substantial increase in employment in the construction departments of the railways in the Maritime and

Western Provinces and Ontario. The working forces of the 36 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents aggregated 32,992 men, whereas in the preceding month they had 29,867 employees. The index number was higher than in the spring of any other year since 1920.

Services

This group showed further gains, according to 175 firms with 16,175 employees, compared with 15,700 in the preceding month. Laundries and cleaning establishments registered the greatest improvement, mainly in Ontario and the Western Provinces.

The trend was also upward at the beginning of April, 1927, but the advances were on a smaller scale and employment was in less volume than on the date under review.

Trade

There was a gain of 1,012 persons in the forces of the 614 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 69,172 workers on April 1. A less pronounced increase had been indicated on the same date a year ago; employment then, as at the beginning of April in every other year of the record, was lower than on the date under review. The improvement in retail stores was particularly marked, although the trend was also upward in wholesale houses. There were increases in all provinces.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making return on April 1, 1928.

Unemployment in Trade Unions in Canada at the Close of March, 1928

The term unemployment as found in the following reports refers to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in employment outside their own trades, or who are idle due to illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are not included in these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The percentage of unemployment reported by local trade unions at the close of March was slightly smaller than that recorded at the end of the preceding month, although somewhat in excess of the percentage indicated on the last day of March, 1927. For the month under review reports were tabulated from 1,705 labour organizations, with a united membership of 183,846 persons, 11,965, or a percentage of 6.5 of whom were idle on March 31st, compared with percentages of 7.0 in February and 5.7 in March last year. British Columbia unions, with a gain in employment of 3 per cent, and Quebec unions

with a 2.1 per cent increase, were the only provinces to register improvement during March over the previous month, fishermen and building tradesmen being mainly responsible for the advance in the former province, and the garment, iron and steel and building trades in the latter. In all other provinces there were reductions in the volume of work available, the most noteworthy of which occurred in Nova Scotia, where a net decline of 1.9 per cent was recorded, due to greater inactivity in coal mining areas, and in Saskatchewan where the unemployment increase was 1.5 per cent, owing to less favourable conditions in the building trades. When comparing the situation with that which existed in March of 1927, Nova Scotia unions alone registered additional employment, while in the

comparison with the returns of March, 1927, Regina was the only city to register greater activity during the month under review. In Montreal there was no change in the percentage of idle members, while in all other cities employment declined.

The accompanying chart is an indication of the unemployment trend among trade union members by months from January, 1922, to date. Contrary to the upward course, followed by the curve in the first two months of this year, during March the projection was slightly downward, showing a gain in the amount of work afforded. The unemployment level was, however, higher during March than that reached in the same month of 1927.

In the manufacturing industries unemployment was less prevalent in March than in the

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



remaining provinces there were declines in work afforded, ranging from .5 percent in Quebec to 3.4 per cent in Saskatchewan.

A separate record is kept each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city of each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. During March, Halifax, although showing the largest percentage of inactivity of any of the cities used in the comparison, namely 9.2 per cent, yet indicated an improvement of 4 per cent over February. From Edmonton 8.5 per cent of idleness was reported in March, a slightly greater percentage than in the previous month, while Vancouver with 8.2 per cent of idle members registered slightly better conditions than in February. Regina unions showed the most favourable situation of any of the cities, 4.0 per cent of the members being without work, this percentage indicating a considerable increase in employment over February. In

preceding month, the percentage of idleness at the close of the month standing at 6.1 as compared with 7.3 per cent in February. From unions in the manufacturing industries 445 reports were received during March, comprising a membership of 50,086 persons, 3,039 of whom were without work at the close of the month. The garment trades reported the most substantial improvement over February with contributory gains, although of lesser magnitude, among wood and iron and steel workers. Cigarmakers, glass workers, paper makers and fur workers, however, showed a considerable falling off in employment. When comparing with the situation in March, 1927, when 5.2 per cent of the members were idle, iron and steel, glass and wood workers, papermakers and cigarmakers all reported a drop in available work, and the garment, textile and printing trades, and metal polishers slightly greater activity.

From unions of coal miners reports received for March totalled 41, indicating a membership which aggregated 16,862 persons, 1,589 or a percentage of 9.4 of whom were out of work at the close of March, contrasted with 4.9 per cent in February and 11.3 per cent in March last year. The increase in unemployment over February and attributable for the most part to greater inactivity among both Nova Scotia and Alberta coal miners, though British Columbia miners also reported a nominal adverse change. The situation in the Nova Scotia coal mines was, however, somewhat better than in March last year: in Alberta there was slight curtailment of operations, and in the British Columbia mines the increase in employment reported was very small. The situation for quarry workers in Nova Scotia showed advancement during March over the preceding month but a somewhat larger number of idle members was reported than in March last year.

Due to the commencement of seasonable activity in building operations, the percentage of unemployment in the building group during March showed a decline, when compared with that of February. Returns were tabulated

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Mar., 1919.....	2.2	3.0	3.9	6.7	1.2	5.3	3.6	8.2	5.0
Mar., 1920.....	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	9.9	7.6	3.1
Mar., 1921.....	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.3	34.6	16.5
Mar., 1922.....	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
Mar., 1923.....	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.7
Mar., 1924.....	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.7
Mar., 1925.....	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	3.5
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
Apr., 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.6	2.6
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Dec., 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
Apr., 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5

from 201 unions of building tradesmen at the close of March, with a membership of 21,281 persons, 4,067 of whom, or a percentage of 19.1, were idle, compared with 23.2 per cent in February. The increase in activity during March was apparent mainly among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters, and steam shovel and dredgemen, and in much lesser degree among electrical workers, and hod carriers and building labourers. Extensive contractions in employment were reported by bridge and structural iron workers, and reductions on a smaller scale by tile layers, lathers and roofers, and granite and stonecutters. In comparing with the March, 1927, conditions, when the unemployment percentage stood at 18.7, painters, decorators and paperhangers, granite and stonecutters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and steam shovel and dredgemen all indicated a slightly upward trend of employment, while of the reductions in the remaining trades which more than offset these gains, the most noticeable was that reported by bridge and structural iron workers.

The change in the percentage of idleness in the transportation industry as a whole, during March as compared with the previous month was so small as to be almost negligible. Fluctuations, however, were registered in the various divisions of the industry. For March returns were received from 701 unions of transportation workers with a membership of 63,681 persons, 4.0 per cent of whom were reported idle at the end of the month, as compared with 4.1 per cent in February. The steam railway division, whose returns included over 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, registered but a nominal increase in the volume of activity, while among navigation workers, street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs, miner reductions in employment were reported. The situation in the transportation industry as a whole was less favourable during March than in the same month last year when 2.9 per cent of inactivity was registered, navigation, steam and street and electric railway employees, teamsters and chauffeurs all contributing a small quota to the unemployment gain.

From longshore workers during March, whose returns are tabulated separately 17 reports were received, comprising a membership of 7,877 persons, and indicated 18.0 per cent of idleness compared with 13.4 per cent in February. Unemployment also increased when compared with March, 1927, the percentage of slackness at that time standing at 14.7.

Very little change was shown during March from either the previous month or March last year by the 143 unions of public service employees from whom reports were tabulated, and whose membership netted 13,180 persons, the percentage of unemployed members in each month being less than one per cent. Federal employees in the three months used here for comparative purposes reported all their members busy, while civic employees were more actively engaged than in February, but were afforded less work than in March last year.

In the miscellaneous group of trades the 105 returns tabulated included a membership of 5,083 persons, 7.0 per cent of whom were idle on March 31 compared with 8.0 per cent at the close of February. The employment tendency among hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, theatre and stage employees, and office workers was better during March than that of the previous month, while the percentage of idleness for stationary engineers and firemen remained the same for both months under comparison. During March last year

the percentage of unemployed members in the miscellaneous group as a whole stood at 5.5, the increased slackness recorded during March this year in comparison occurring among stationary engineers and firemen, hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and office workers. On the other hand, employment for theatre and stage employees improved considerably.

Fishermen with 3 unions reporting 1,019 members, indicated a fully engaged situation during March contrasted with 27.5 per cent of unemployment in February, and with no inactivity in March last year. Among lumber workers and loggers a small percentage of idleness was registered during March, compared with no unemployment in either the previous month or in March, 1927.

Table No. 1 on page 506 summarizes the returns by provinces for March of each year from 1919 to 1925 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1926, to date, and table No. II on page 507 shows the percentages of idleness registered in the various groups of industries for the same months.

Employment Office Reports for March, 1928

Substantial increases were noticeable in the volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of March, 1928, when the figures were compared with those of the preceding month and also with those of the corresponding period last year. The percentage of gain in the former instance was over 16 per cent, while in the latter comparison it was almost 13 per cent. All groups except logging showed increased placements under both comparisons, the gains shown in farming and services being the most pronounced.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1926, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. The curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications rose steadily during the month, and at the close of the period the levels shown by both were considerably higher than those registered at the close of the corresponding period a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each one hundred applications was 71.5 and 74.1 during the first and second half of March in contrast with the ratios of 67.5 and 69.4 during the same periods of 1927. The ratios of placements to each one hundred applications during the periods under review were 65.4 and

68.8 as compared with 60.2 and 61.4 during the corresponding month of 1927.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,264 during the first half of March, as compared with 1,195 during the preceding period, and with 1,293 daily during the first half of March, 1927. Applications for work during the latter half of the month numbered 1,453 daily in contrast with 1,371 daily during the latter half of March a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service daily was 903 during the first half, and 1,077 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with the daily average of 873 and 952 vacancies during the month of March, 1927. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of February, 1923, averaged 825 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the first half of March, 1928, was 827, of which 502 were in regular employment and 325 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total average placement during the preceding period of 775 daily and with 779 daily during the first half of March a year ago. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,000 daily (651 regular and 349 casual), as compared with an

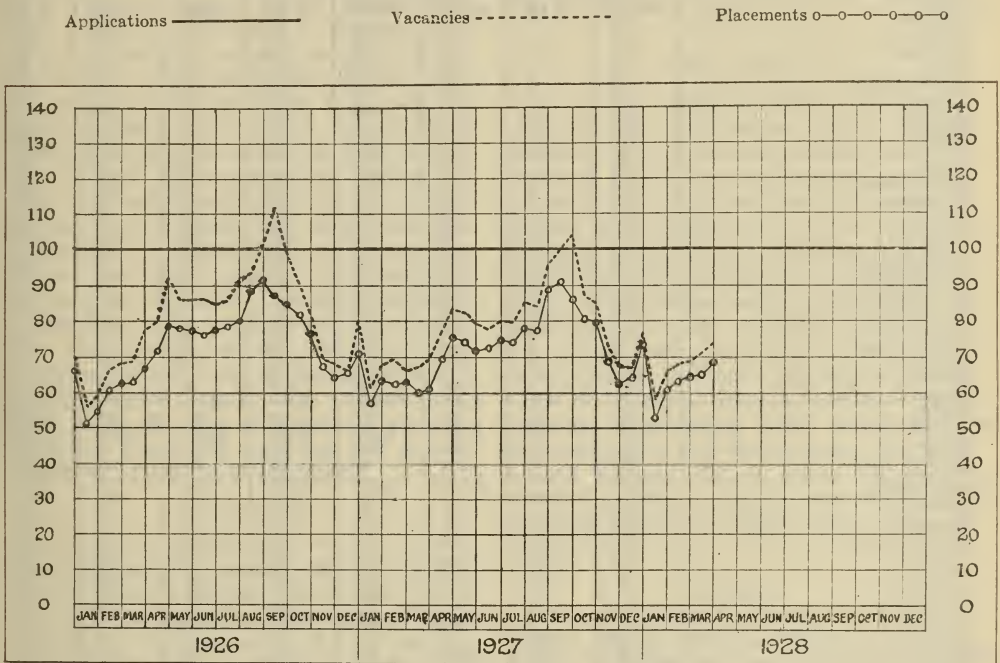
average of 841 daily during the corresponding period of 1927.

During the month of March, 1928, the offices of the Service referred 26,216 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 24,730 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 15,640, of which 11,750 were for men and 3,890 for women, while the placements in casual work totalled 9,090. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 16,881 for men and 9,926 for women, a total of 26,807, while applications for work numbered 36,762, of which 25,820 were from men and 10,942 from women.

NOVA SCOTIA

During March orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia called for nearly 16 per cent more workers than in the preceding month but over 10 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 14 per cent higher than in February but more than 11 per cent below March, 1927. The manufacturing industries and construction showed the largest declines in placements from March last year, while services and trade showed the largest gains. The changes in other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the place-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928 (23 months).....	40,820	24,559	65,379

ments were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 42; logging, 39; construction and maintenance, 25; trade, 58; and services, 383, of which 287 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 67 of men and 56 of women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders listed at offices in New Brunswick during March called for over 19 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 20 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 21 per cent in placements when compared with February and of nearly 19 per cent

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1928

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Place- ments same period 1927
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	638	61	661	624	123	458	559	219
Halifax.....	333	32	352	298	39	259	303	66
New Glasgow.....	119	27	114	138	65	33	126	83
Sydney.....	186	2	195	188	19	166	130	70
New Brunswick	595	13	613	589	153	436	451	159
Chatham.....	57	3	73	58	30	28	78	13
Moncton.....	237	10	233	230	60	170	63	58
St. John.....	301	0	307	301	63	238	310	88
Quebec	1,236	216	3,556	1,365	1,104	22	1,529	1,437
Hull.....	127	61	378	212	212	0	70	420
Montreal.....	790	121	2,478	715	625	1	1,262	524
Quebec.....	110	3	334	132	98	12	93	211
Sherbrooke.....	86	15	131	110	69	9	35	130
Three Rivers.....	123	16	235	196	100	0	69	152
Ontario	10,821	1,171	14,640	10,162	5,413	4,047	8,440	5,529
Belleville.....	153	1	147	144	91	53	76	97
Brantford.....	271	31	307	239	168	71	274	120
Chatham.....	257	14	268	264	200	64	110	145
Cobalt.....	92	4	163	142	137	0	40	87
Fort William.....	259	0	301	259	204	55	113	218
Guelph.....	165	33	225	159	82	47	122	66
Hamilton.....	670	29	1,195	647	238	409	1,242	283
Kingston.....	726	37	775	688	151	537	176	63
Kitchener.....	191	34	447	232	87	89	312	94
London.....	483	54	487	472	383	57	408	344
Niagara Falls.....	154	22	154	149	64	78	168	117
North Bay.....	163	7	217	193	136	57	20	180
Oshawa.....	293	7	353	248	148	100	43	178
Ottawa.....	756	136	740	722	342	254	751	550
Pembroke.....	192	57	283	202	90	112	52	140
Peterborough.....	156	14	173	191	96	55	112	130
Port Arthur.....	588	0	470	456	409	47	43	334
St. Catharines.....	246	27	320	212	137	75	439	124
St. Thomas.....	198	40	176	172	93	79	93	90
Sarnia.....	107	2	133	107	66	41	112	68
Sault Ste. Marie.....	126	6	440	128	46	56	239	77
Sudbury.....	231	9	583	207	179	28	330	371
Timmins.....	319	9	306	258	236	22	64	179
Toronto.....	3,220	537	5,248	2,928	1,318	1,230	2,821	1,153
Windsor.....	802	61	729	743	312	431	280	321
Manitoba	3,249	126	4,511	3,540	2,028	1,402	1,232	1,932
Brandon.....	385	43	355	302	255	47	47	250
Dauphin.....	104	17	184	88	65	23	111	47
Winnipeg.....	2,760	66	3,972	3,150	1,708	1,332	1,074	1,655
Saskatchewan	3,574	444	3,473	3,112	2,312	707	698	1,753
Estevan.....	121	7	113	68	67	1	70	53
Moose Jaw.....	1,029	202	941	880	636	151	312	496
North Battleford.....	149	29	122	121	101	20	0	63
Prince Albert.....	172	52	155	132	86	46	55	65
Regina.....	843	56	1,050	844	635	209	185	490
Saskatoon.....	723	35	672	644	472	172	53	305
Swift Current.....	216	39	166	171	155	16	10	92
Weyburn.....	125	9	105	103	73	30	3	69
Yorkton.....	196	15	149	149	87	62	0	60
Alberta	3,829	223	4,207	3,588	2,818	729	624	1,756
Calgary.....	1,093	77	1,397	998	832	166	275	616
Drumheller.....	200	5	304	180	138	42	58	84
Edmonton.....	1,448	81	1,481	1,422	1,147	234	200	669
Lethbridge.....	441	12	453	393	168	225	83	166
Medicine Hat.....	647	48	572	595	533	62	8	221
British Columbia	2,865	156	5,101	3,236	1,689	1,289	2,463	1,435
Cranbrook.....	104	6	146	101	101	0	63	100
Kamloops.....	146	4	334	107	78	10	227	133
Nanaimo.....	202	2	188	174	10	164	68	26
Nelson.....	85	13	80	60	57	3	43	86
New Westminster.....	82	0	205	93	63	30	204	74
Penticton.....	106	26	84	69	22	33	54	33
Prince George.....	82	2	76	76	76	0	0	61
Prince Rupert.....	129	1	126	129	91	38	37	20
Revelstoke.....	28	1	163	27	16	11	52	8
Vancouver.....	1,275	95	2,982	1,734	921	635	1,298	724
Victoria.....	626	6	707	666	254	365	417	190
All Offices	26,867	2,410	36,762	26,216	15,640	9,090	15,996	11,360
Men.....	16,881	758	25,820	16,933	11,750	4,917	12,811	10,404
Women.....	9,986	1,652	10,942	9,283	3,890	4,173	3,185	3,956

in comparison with March, 1927. Although logging was the only group in which fewer placements were made during the month under review than in the corresponding month last year, nearly all the gains under this comparison were in services, there being small gain only or no change in the other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 35; transportation, 36; construction and maintenance, 35; trade, 21; and service, 445, of which 328 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 82 men and 71 women during the month.

QUEBEC

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Provinces of Quebec during March were over 7 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 32 per cent less in February than in the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 6 per cent in placements when compared with February, and of over 26 per cent in comparison with March, 1927. Reduced placements in the logging industry were mainly responsible for the decline from last year, although there was a substantial reduction in placements of construction workers. The only groups to show any gain were farming and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 98; logging, 123; farming, 38; construction and maintenance, 289; trade, 40; and services, 533, of which 393 were of household workers. During the month 596 men and 508 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

There was an increase of over 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Ontario during March when compared with the preceding month and of over 1 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 8 per cent higher than in February and over 6 per cent in excess of March, 1927. Farming was the only industry to show any appreciable decline in placements from last year. The most noteworthy gains were in construction and maintenance and services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 1,591; logging, 949; farming, 716; mining 119; transportation, 204; construction and maintenance, 2,079; trade, 348; and services, 3,378, of which 2,160 were of household workers. There were 4,123 men and 1,290 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at offices in Manitoba during

March were nearly 20 per cent better than in the preceding month and 5 per cent better than in the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of nearly 29 per cent in placements over February, and of nearly 8 per cent when compared with March, 1927. The manufacturing industries and farming were the only groups to show declines in placements from March last year, and these were small. Construction and maintenance and services showed the largest gains. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 81; logging, 245; farming, 968; construction and maintenance, 174; trade, 195; and services, 1,707, of which 1,280 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 1,380 of men and 648 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

During the month of March positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan were 83 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 21 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was an increase in placements of 71 per cent over February and of 25 per cent when compared with March, 1927. All groups except transportation, construction and maintenance and trade participated in the gains in placements over March last year, those in farming and services being the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 74; farming, 1,552; transportation, 52; construction and maintenance, 183; trade, 85; and services 1,043, of which 680 were of household workers. During the month 1,710 men and 602 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

There was an increase of 60 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Alberta during March when compared with the preceding month and also in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 54 per cent higher than in February and nearly 60 per cent above March, 1927. All industrial groups except manufacturing participated in the gains in placements over the corresponding month last year, those in farming being the most pronounced. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected included: manufacturing, 229; logging, 208; farming, 1,782; mining, 49; transportation, 50; construction and maintenance, 328; trade, 87; and services, 812, of which 632 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 2,386 men and 432 women during the month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at offices in British Columbia during March was nearly 36 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 13 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of nearly 47 per cent in placements over February and of nearly 18 per cent over March, 1927. Mining, services and trade showed reductions in placements from March last year, but all other groups showed gains, the most noteworthy being in construction and maintenance and farming. Most of the placements in the latter group were transfers to the Prairie Provinces. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 413; logging, 269; farming, 449; mining, 74; transportation, 163; construction and maintenance, 647; trade, 98; and services, 856, of which 491 were of household workers. During the month 1,406 men and 283 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of March, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,640 placements in regular employment, 9,659 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 2,075 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,323 travelling to points within the same provinces as the despatching office and 752 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may wish to travel to employment at a distance for which no workers can be secured locally.

The Quebec offices transferred 50 bushmen at the reduced rate. Hull despatching 39 to Sudbury regions and 5 to each of the Cobalt and North Bay zones and Montreal one to a point within its own zone.

The number of workers travelling from Ontario centres at the special rate was 318, of whom, 279 were conveyed to stations within the province and 39 to points in other provinces. Those who profited by the reduced rate provincially from North Bay included one steel sharpener going to Cobalt, 29 bushmen to Timmins and 2 farm labourers to the Brantford zone, while from Cobalt 3 hand drillers and 5 miners went to Port Arthur and 3 cooks, 2 firemen and one carpenter to Timmins. Sault Ste. Marie received one engineer and one fireman from Pembroke, Ottawa 8 hydro labourers from Toronto, Timmins one farm hand

from Niagara Falls and Cobalt one cook from Hamilton. To points within their respective zones Port Arthur transferred 8 bushmen and 3 building construction labourers, Timmins 4 machine runners, 2 blacksmiths and 7 mine workers, Sudbury 32 bushmen, 6 building construction labourers and 3 carpenters and Fort William 127 bushmen and 29 construction labourers. For operations in the mining regions of the Winnipeg zone 13 shaft miners were sent from Sudbury and 19 miners, one deck man and one hoisting engineer from Cobalt. From Sudbury also 2 miners travelled to employment in the Hull zone. The remaining 3 transfers outside the province were of 2 coopers going from Hamilton to Montreal and of one farm hand from Kingston to Drumheller.

Transfers from Manitoba offices involved an issue of special rate certificates numbering 783, of which 440 were provincial and 343 inter-provincial. Persons travelling on certificates from Winnipeg and destined for points within the province included 8 construction labourers, 2 hotel cooks, one engineer, one track foreman, one carpenter, 2 kitchen maids, one crane man, one fireman, one camp cook and 2 bartenders for Dauphin and vicinity, 3 hotel workers for Brandon, 43 construction labourers, 28 rock men, 3 steel sharpeners, 3 cooks, one clerk and one hotel porter for stations within the Winnipeg zone and 312 farm hands and 22 farm household workers for various provincial farming localities. In addition 2 rock men, one labourer and one section man went from Dauphin to employment within the territory covered by that office. Of those conveyed to points outside the province the Winnipeg office despatched 138 bushmen, 23 sawyers, 7 teamsters, 3 camp repairers, 2 camp cooks, 2 millwrights, one farm hand and 4 female hotel workers to stations in the Port Arthur zone, 5 section men and one shovel man to Saskatoon, 3 female hotel workers to Regina, one waitress to Estevan, one kitchen maid and one waitress to Prince Albert, one cooper to Montreal, 126 farm hands and 3 farm domestics to Saskatchewan districts and 19 farm hands to points in Alberta. From the Brandon office one farm labourer and one farm housekeeper were shipped to the Saskatoon zone.

Of the 177 certificates issued by Saskatchewan offices 174 were granted to persons going to employment within the province and 3 to other provinces. Provincially 141 of the transfers were of farm hands and 8 of farm domestics for various rural parts, the majority of whom were granted certificates by the Saskatoon and Moose Jaw offices. From Saskatoon also 6 bushmen travelled to employment in

the Prince Albert zone and from Moose Jaw one porter was sent to Regina and one gas engineer and one hotel housekeeper to points within its own zone. Those transferred from Regina included 2 housekeepers and one domestic for Moose Jaw, one auto trimmer, 2 domestics and one housekeeper for Saskatoon, 4 bushmen for Yorkton, one blacksmith for Swift Current and one housekeeper for Weyburn. The remainder, 2 teamsters and one bushman, were despatched from Prince Albert to points within its own zone. The movement outside the province was of 2 housekeepers and one farm hand, who were sent at the special rate from Regina to Edmonton zone.

Persons in Alberta using reduced rate certificates numbered 334, of whom 289 went to employment in various parts of the Province and 45 to outside centres. Of the former, Calgary transferred one bushman, one male cook and 2 male hotel workers to points in the Edmonton zone, one carpenter and one construction cook to Lethbridge, one hotel cook and one hotel housekeeper within the Calgary zone and 64 farm hands and 5 farm domestics to positions chiefly in the Calgary, Drumheller and Edmonton zones. From Edmonton 74 farm hands, 5 farm domestics, 68 bushmen, 8 miners, 3 cookees, 10 teamsters, 11 carpenters, one mine labourer, one blacksmith, 2 bricklayers, one hotel porter, 2 labourers, 3 housekeepers, 4 cooks, one tailoress, one engineer, one fireman, 6 sawmill workers, one camp cook, and 2 waitresses all were sent to points within the Edmonton zone, 2 farm hands and one miner to the Calgary zone, 2 farm hands to Lethbridge and one farm hand to each of the Drumheller and Medicine Hat zones. All persons who travelled outside the province were for Saskatchewan farming regions, 37 of whom were farm hands and 8 farm domestics, mainly for work in the vicinity of Saskatoon.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During March, 1928

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during March was \$14,916,247; this was an increase of \$4,592,842 or 44.5 per cent over the February total of \$10,323,405, and of \$3,202,607 or 27.3 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of \$11,713,640 reported for the corresponding month in 1927. The March, 1928, total was the highest for that month in the record of the 63 cities. Building costs, as shown by the Bureau's index number of wholesale prices of building materials, continued lower than in earlier years of the record.

British Columbia offices issued 413 certificates for reduced transportation, 140 to provincial districts and 273 to points in other provinces. Vancouver effected transfers of 113 persons to points within the province including 7 carpenters, 3 bushmen, 3 gardeners, 2 engineers, 2 farm labourers, one flunkey, one dam labourer, 2 machine drillers, one cook and one mucker for the Penticton zone, 19 bushmen, 2 farm labourers, 9 miners, one cook, 4 mining construction labourers and 23 railroad construction labourers for the Kamloops zone, 18 carpenters for Nelson, one steel sharpener and one mucker for Prince George, one veneer maker for Cranbrook and 5 miners, 3 waitresses, 3 cooks and one farm labourer for employment within the Vancouver zone. In addition, Prince George despatched 10 sawmill labourers, 3 bushmen, 2 bridge men, one engineer, one river man and 2 axe men, Prince Rupert 4 miners and one cook, and Penticton and Nelson each one farm hand to points within their respective zones. From New Westminster also one carpenter was sent to employment in Nelson. The movement to other provinces was for the most part of farm labour, Alberta receiving 179 farm hands and 3 farm domestics, Saskatchewan 75 farm hands and 5 farm household workers and Manitoba 2 farm hands. Practically all of these travelled from Vancouver. The Vancouver office also issued certificates to one accountant going to Regina, one cook and one housekeeper to Moose Jaw, one diamond drill setter to Cobalt, one cook and 3 household workers to Edmonton and one domestic to Medicine Hat.

Of the 2,075 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate 1,103 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 886 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 78 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 7 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and one by the Kettle Valley Railway.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted over 1,100 permits for dwellings valued in excess of \$5,100,000 and for some 2,200 other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$9,600,000. In February, authority was given for the erection of over 700 dwellings and nearly 1,600 other buildings, estimated at approximately \$3,400,000 and \$6,800,000, respectively; the latter included the permit for a grain elevator in Vancouver, valued at \$2,000,000.

All provinces except British Columbia reported increases in the building authorized during March as compared with the preceding

month. The greatest absolute gain was that of \$1,871,832 or 45.0 per cent in Ontario, but larger proportionate increases were shown in the other provinces.

As compared with March, 1927, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded increases, that of \$1,195,742, or 76.5 per cent, in Quebec being most pronounced. There were decreases in New Brunswick and British Columbia, the former showing a decline of 80.8 per cent and the latter of 17.0 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg registered increases as compared with the preceding month and also as compared with March last year. In Vancouver, on the other hand, there were decreases in both comparisons. Of the smaller centres, Halifax, Westmount, Belleville, Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Port Arthur, St. Boniface, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert and South Vancouver reported higher totals than in either February, 1928, or March, 1927.

Cumulative Record for First Quarter, 1928.—

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during March, and in the first three months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first quarter of the same years are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of Permits Issued		Indexes of value of permits issued first quarter (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first quarter (1913=100)
	In March	In first quarter		
1928.....	\$14,916,247	\$32,952,256	174.3	147.8
1927.....	11,713,640	25,028,353	132.4	147.3
1926.....	10,634,491	22,493,574	119.0	152.3
1925.....	8,631,627	19,981,015	105.7	153.8
1924.....	9,493,620	18,047,999	95.4	167.3
1923.....	9,658,950	19,478,119	103.0	164.9
1922.....	10,615,531	18,680,173	98.8	161.1
1921.....	7,290,589	13,569,512	71.8	207.8
1920.....	8,736,675	18,909,986	100.0	208.1

The aggregate for the elapsed months of 1928 was higher by 31.7 per cent than the total for the same months of 1927, the previous high level of this record of nine years.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities in February and March, 1928, and March, 1927. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	March, 1928	February, 1928	March, 1927
	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown			Nil
Nova Scotia	898,175	21,240	37,739
•Halifax.....	895,950	21,240	32,117
•New Glasgow.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
•Sydney.....	2,225	Nil	5,622
New Brunswick	36,467	18,950	190,313
•Fredericton.....	1	Nil	386
•Moncton.....	11,650	Nil	158,020
•St. John.....	24,817	18,950	31,907
Quebec	3,407,888	1,714,808	2,212,146
•Montreal—Maison-neuve.....	2,695,020	1,302,385	1,218,720
•Quebec.....	277,943	44,273	510,206
•Shawinigan Falls.....	1,000	Nil	23,765
•Sherbrooke.....	28,550	11,600	27,705
•Three Rivers.....	36,375	80,350	271,825
•Westmount.....	368,100	275,200	159,225
Ontario	6,031,074	4,159,242	6,029,261
•Belleville.....	10,275	100	7,450
•Brantford.....	51,864	12,979	33,895
•Chatham.....	26,225	13,100	35,600
•Fort William.....	20,480	537,300	24,960
•Galt.....	4,736	2,795	28,840
•Guelph.....	43,195	22,085	54,981
•Hamilton.....	1,115,400	238,750	377,500
•Kingston.....	71,830	14,170	24,734
•Kitchener.....	43,049	6,531	39,649
•London.....	209,535	101,800	224,755
•Niagara Falls.....	201,471	20,660	197,038
•Oshawa.....	291,850	106,625	225,150
•Ottawa.....	46,250	59,590	244,275
•Owen Sound.....	Nil	7,200	22,075
•Peterboro.....	3,245	17,860	9,310
•Port Arthur.....	155,080	10,175	42,380
•Stratford.....	4,000	965	15,555
•St. Catharines.....	38,300	25,475	82,284
•St. Thomas.....	1,105	1,000	6,540
•Sarnia.....	64,015	12,225	96,292
Ontario			
•Sault Ste. Marie.....	7,630	9,850	41,250
•Toronto.....	2,787,485	2,452,407	2,261,313
York and East York Townships	385,850	232,800	508,050
•Welland.....	7,000	7,000	98,455
•Windsor.....	312,955	164,800	822,315
•Ford.....	21,350	11,525	85,115
•Riverside.....	21,850	19,400	74,625
•Sandwich.....	65,100	4,100	115,515
•Walkerville.....	47,000	43,000	202,000
•Woodstock.....	17,949	2,275	27,360
Manitoba	1,294,444	395,100	598,072
•Brandon.....	7,044	11,050	25,602
•St. Boniface.....	96,800	19,750	25,420
•Winnipeg.....	1,190,600	364,300	547,050
Saskatchewan	945,815	131,625	281,305
•Moose Jaw.....	7,555	2,150	9,445
•Regina.....	231,910	97,775	121,205
•Saskatoon.....	706,350	31,700	150,655
Alberta	519,386	372,805	216,633
•Calgary.....	293,626	328,730	119,013
•Edmonton.....	197,545	27,335	82,750
•Lethbridge.....	21,750	15,455	11,035
•Medicine Hat.....	6,465	785	3,835
British Columbia	1,782,998	3,509,635	2,148,171
•Kamloops.....	3,575	9,400	35,749
•Nanaimo.....	7,150	4,100	3,290
•New Westminster.....	54,250	147,300	127,460
•Prince Rupert.....	80,900	3,825	6,550
•Vancouver.....	836,970	2,530,930	875,835
•Point Grey.....	457,230	516,780	766,870
•North Vancouver.....	20,360	46,000	28,464
•South Vancouver.....	222,545	131,800	119,900
•Victoria.....	100,018	120,000	184,053
Total—63 cities	14,916,247	10,323,405	11,713,640
Total—35 cities	12,038,601	9,082,655	8,923,561

¹ Report not received.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1928

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter January to March, 1928, showed improvement over that effected during the corresponding quarter of 1927, as there was an increase of over 4 per cent in the vacancies offered and of nearly 5 per cent in the placements effected in regular and casual employment. All groups, except logging and finance, registered gains in both instances. In the former there were marked declines, but in finance the contractions were nominal only. The most noteworthy gains occurred in construction and maintenance and in services. All provinces, except Nova Scotia and Quebec, showed increases under both comparisons, reductions in logging being the determining factor in the decline shown in Quebec. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements in the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period January to March, 1928.

From the chart on page 509 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of March, it will be seen that the curves representing the ratio of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications rose steadily throughout the quarter. Though the levels reached during January of this year were not so high as those recorded in January a year ago, yet at the close of the quarter under review the level of vacancies was about 5 points higher than that shown for the latter half of March, 1927, while the curve of placements was over 7 points above that attained during the corresponding period last year. During the period January to March, 1928, there was a ratio of 67.9 vacan-

cies and 62.7 placements for each one hundred applications for employment as compared with 66.9 vacancies and 61.0 placements during the corresponding period a year ago. The average number of applications registered daily during the quarter under review was 1,354, of positions offered 919, and of placements effected 850, in contrast with the daily average of 1,334 applications, 892 vacancies and 814 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1927.

During the three months January to March, 1928, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 69,969 references to positions and had effected a total of 65,379 placements, of which 40,820 were in regular employment and 24,559 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 30,366 were of men and 10,454 of women, while casual work was found for 13,701 men and 10,858 women. A comparison with the same period of 1927 shows that 61,842 placements were then made, of which 40,616 were in regular employment and 21,226 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 72,651 men and 31,578 women, a total of 104,229, in contrast with the registration of 101,346 during the same period of 1927. Employers notified the Service during the first quarter of 1928 of 70,763 positions, of which 45,177 were for men and 25,586 for women, as compared with 67,767 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period of 1927.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of March, 1928.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	171	76	82	67	18	50	448	343	3	4,108	2,602	1,231
Animal products edible.....	17	6	12				2	2		32	23	8
Fur and its products.....							1			20	18	
Leather and its products.....							6	3		50	15	25
Lumber and its products.....	68	39	25	32	7	27	44	35		389	217	147
Musical instruments.....	2	2								16	7	8
Pulp and paper products.....	9	1	8	6	3	3	97	86	1	382	186	180
Rubber products.....							22	12		80	39	24
Textile products.....	2	2					184	140		359	198	96
Plant products edible.....	10	2	8	3	2	1	8	4		394	258	121
Wood distillates, etc.....										2	2	
Chemical and allied products.....				1						148	85	65
Clay, glass and stone.....	1		1	1		1	13	12		121	80	37
Electric current.....	1	1								45	29	9
Electrical apparatus.....	1			4			4	2		208	134	67
Iron and steel products.....	34	7	17	15	4	12	53	41	2	1,371	985	278
Non-ferrous metal products.....							2			58	48	7
Mineral products.....	25	20	5	2	1	1	4	4		163	106	58
Miscellaneous.....	1		1	3	1	2	8	2		270	172	101
Logging	142	126	3	75	69	4	514	533		5,101	4,430	17
Fishing and Hunting				6	6					2	1	
Farming	29	26		18	18		82	63	8	1,540	1,414	18
Mining							25			221	328	2
Coal.....										59	110	
Metallic ores.....							25			153	211	
Non-metallic ores.....										9	7	2
Communication										117	71	46
Transportation	48	4	44	125	53	72	4	4		498	179	306
Street railway and cartage.....	41	1	40	55	30	25	2	2		336	79	250
Railway.....	4		4	54	8	46	1	1		30	21	5
Shipping and stevedoring.....	3	3		16	15	1	1	1		132	79	51
Construction and Maintenance	76	20	55	69	19	51	1,091	1,030	7	6,924	2,700	4,146
Railway.....	5	3	2	10		10				762	616	162
Highway.....	9	3	6				224	224		4,377	814	3,551
Building and other.....	62	14	47	59	19	41	867	806	7	1,785	1,270	433
Services	1,053	176	748	1,225	216	988	1,651	1,350	26	11,376	3,478	5,385
Governmental.....	51		52	1	1	8				232	97	129
Hotel and restaurant.....	43	10	22	45	43	2	171	148	2	645	416	88
Professional.....	53	16	30	19	9	8	89	76		679	418	169
Recreational.....	26	4	20	2		2	17	8	7	245	109	105
Personal.....	67	1	66	233	23	213	65	39	16	1,486	134	1,324
Household.....	813	145	558	925	140	755	1,306	1,079	1	8,028	2,286	3,570
Farm household.....							3			61	18	
Trade	172	31	136	60	6	54	94	68	13	1,024	353	719
Retail.....	151	30	116	60	5	54	50	36	9	891	302	624
Wholesale.....	21	1	20		1		44	32	4	133	51	95
Finance	36	1	35	5	2	3	6	6		147	59	78
All Industries	1,727	460	1,103	1,650	407	1,222	3,915	3,417	57	31,058	15,615	11,948
Men.....	796	281	482	665	225	451	2,210	2,014	56	20,724	12,007	7,816
Women.....	931	179	621	985	182	771	1,705	1,403	1	10,334	3,608	4,132

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY-MARCH, 1928

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
249	79	182	172	53	112	538	365	144	900	438	443	6,653	3,977	2,247
12	1	6	54	22	30	15	10	5	96	26	69	228	89	130
5	1	4	2	2	2	27	5	22	16	12	55	24	28	
5	1	4	12	12	13	20	7	13	16	12	109	26	66	
32	8	27	11	3	6	282	260	20	304	229	56	1,162	798	308
29	4	25	3	1	2	3	3	3	80	15	64	18	7	10
37	13	24	12	7	4	4	1	3	4	1	3	609	296	286
30	12	17	26	8	18	34	27	7	35	3	32	112	53	32
1	1	1	4	3	4	4	4	4	17	7	9	628	362	157
23	1	22	7	4	3	27	7	7	15	5	10	522	320	181
2	5	3	3	3	9	5	4	1	34	27	7	22	7	15
6	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	15	3	11	117	95	28
17	1	16	4	4	2	2	2	2	31	33	6	165	105	53
30	23	19	44	13	29	92	36	38	31	33	11	85	68	11
4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	5	246	139	97
7	1	6	1	1	1	12	4	7	193	64	134	1,832	1,173	529
9	4	7	2	1	22	22	2	19	5	7	5	71	57	11
1,045	1,465	539	502	1,514	1,530	1,009	945	2	9,939	9,620	26	10	8	1
1	1	6	6	199	204	8	3	4	267	325	8	2	2	
1,493	1,693	5	2,964	2,469	2	2,722	2,582	122	384	644	7	9,232	8,909	162
135	33	5	6	6	199	204	8	3	4	267	325	8	2	
130	32	5	6	6	4	4	5	4	137	121	2	449	368	2
5	1	1	15	10	5	15	10	5	4	7	33	24	12	
1	1	7	8	1	7	126	72	54	8	1	7	126	72	54
83	17	69	271	94	173	126	33	93	352	49	288	1,507	433	1,045
81	13	67	180	15	162	125	32	93	201	12	189	1,021	194	826
2	2	2	90	79	11	1	1	1	37	18	5	219	130	73
2	2	1	1	1	1	114	19	94	114	19	94	267	119	146
802	576	45	454	360	97	846	718	168	1,250	680	553	11,512	6,102	5,131
581	421	119	120	6	527	526	45	257	250	2,261	1,936	225		
2	2	229	193	42	20	15	6	248	72	175	5,109	1,323	3,780	
219	153	54	106	47	49	299	177	117	145	358	378	4,142	2,844	1,126
4,821	1,579	3,018	2,984	1,455	1,191	2,503	1,077	982	2,578	915	1,424	28,191	10,246	13,762
7	2	5	8	1	7	14	3	11	12	10	2	325	114	214
476	318	177	254	158	49	264	210	15	181	134	37	2,079	1,437	392
97	50	45	351	275	31	41	15	21	76	40	31	1,405	899	335
66	8	58	13	13	24	1	22	38	9	28	43	431	139	255
293	13	280	360	8	348	154	15	135	674	42	633	3,332	275	3,015
3,640	974	2,451	1,485	671	742	1,572	592	778	1,563	661	693	19,362	6,548	9,548
242	214	2	513	342	1	434	241	4	4	19	1,257	834	3	
483	61	410	231	36	194	189	46	139	333	59	273	2,586	660	1,938
227	51	177	211	32	178	140	41	95	280	40	239	2,010	537	1,402
256	10	233	20	4	16	49	5	44	53	19	34	576	123	446
36	1	33	7	7	4	4	4	17	6	11	258	75	171	
9,149	5,505	3,777	7,628	4,975	1,776	8,661	6,572	1,666	6,975	3,869	3,010	70,763	40,829	24,559
4,249	3,843	737	5,014	3,460	1,018	6,325	5,492	850	5,194	3,044	2,291	45,177	30,366	13,701
4,900	1,662	3,040	2,614	1,515	758	2,336	1,080	816	1,781	825	719	25,586	10,454	10,858

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month. A monthly summary of this information is also published, and this summary is reproduced below, showing the employment situation during March. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the April issue relates to the situation existing in February, 1928.

Great Britain

Employment showed a continued steady improvement during March. There were further seasonal increases in the numbers employed in the building trades and public works contracting, in the allied industries of brick, tile, and cement manufacture, in woodworking and furniture making, and in the tailoring and dressmaking trades. There was also an improvement in the pottery, glass bottle, motor vehicle, rubber, tinplate, and wool textile industries, and in the shipping service. In coal mining, a slight increase in the numbers wholly unemployed was more than balanced by a decrease in the numbers temporarily stopped. On the other hand, employment showed a slight decline at coke-oven and by-product works, in iron and steel manufacture, in the ship-building and ship-repairing industry, in the linen industry, and in the dock, canal, river, etc., service.

Among the workpeople (aged 16-64 inclusive, and numbering approximately 11,800,000) insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), in all industries taken together was 9.6 at 26th March, 1928, as compared with 10.4 at 20th February, 1928, and 9.8 at 21st March, 1927.

The percentage wholly unemployed was 7.7 at 26th March, 1928, as compared with 8.2 at 20th February, 1928; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 1.9 as compared with 2.2. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th March, 1928, was approximately 1,063,000 of

whom 858,000 were men and 146,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 27th February, 1928, it was 1,139,000, of whom 911,000 were men and 158,000 were women; and at 28th March, 1927, it was 1,115,000, of whom 905,000 were men and 153,000 were women.*

United States

According to the April issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, employment in manufacturing industries in the United States increased 1.5 per cent in February, 1928, as compared with January, 1928, and pay-roll totals increased 4.9 per cent. These increases more than overcame the decreases in both items reported in January, which were mainly due to inventory taking and repairs, so that employment in February stood at a higher level than it has since November while pay-roll totals were greater than at any time since October.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics weighted index of employment in manufacturing industries for February, 1928, is 85.5, as compared with 84.2 for January, 1928, 85.1 for December, 1927, and 91.0 for February, 1927; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for February, 1928, is 90, as compared with 85.8 for January, 1928, 89.3 for December, 1927, and 96.4 for February, 1927.

The data for February, 1928, are based on reports from 10,807 representative establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in February had 2,984,424 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$80,904,364.

Employment in January and February.—Thirty-nine of the 54 separate industries had more employees in February than in January, and 39 industries reported increased pay-roll totals, although the two lists of industries were not in every instance identical.

Notable increases in employment were as follows:—9.5 per cent in the automobile industry, 3.3 per cent in iron and steel, 16.5 per cent in fertilizers, 13.8 per cent in stoves, and 4.1 per cent in automobile tires. Other industries showing marked improvement in employment were: slaughtering and meat packing, sugar refining, silk goods, clothing, foundry and machine shop products, pottery, stamped

*THE LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1928, quoted a note (page 386) by Sir William H. Beveridge, director of the London School of Economics, describing the basis of the official estimate of unemployment in Great Britain.

ware, carriages, agricultural implements, and pianos. Decreases in employment were not of any great size in any industry. Cotton and woollen goods both fell off slightly as did saw-mills, paper and pulp, cement, and electrical machinery and supplies. Ship-building showed a decrease of over 5 per cent.

It is indicated that substantial gains in employment were shown in February in 9 of the 12 groups of industries, the vehicle group leading with a gain of 4.4 per cent; the lumber group showed no change; the paper groups a slight decrease, and the group of miscellaneous industries a loss of 1.6 per cent.

The vehicle and iron and steel groups of industries reported gains in pay-roll totals of 13.8 per cent and 9.6 per cent respectively.

Each of the nine geographic divisions reported both increased employment and increased pay-roll totals in February. These increases were especially marked in both the East North Central and the West North Central divisions, and also in the East South Central division.

Employment in 1927 and 1928.—A section of the chapter on the trend of employment deals with a comparison of employment and pay-roll totals in February, 1928, and February, 1927. The level of employment in manufacturing industries in February, 1928, was 6 per cent below the level of employment in February, 1927, and pay-roll totals were 6.6 per cent lower.

Comparing conditions in February, 1928, with February, 1927, decreased employment is shown in each of the 12 groups of industries. The outstanding decreases occurred in the

miscellaneous, iron and steel, stone-clay-glass, and lumber groups, and the smallest decreases in the food, paper, tobacco, textile, and vehicle groups.

The food group of industries, as a whole, reported an increase of 1.7 per cent in pay-roll totals, but the remaining 11 groups reported decreased pay-roll totals ranging from 0.3 per cent in the paper group to 15.8 per cent in the group of miscellaneous industries.

The notable increases in separate industries over this 12-month period again were made in the automobile industry—6.4 per cent in employment and 14.1 per cent in pay-roll totals—followed by agricultural implements, rubber tires, rubber boots and shoes, fertilizers, flour, slaughtering and meat packing, and silk goods, with substantial though smaller increases.

The pronounced decreases in employment from February, 1927, to February, 1928, appeared in the ship-building (29 per cent), petroleum refining (18 per cent), piano, steam railroad car building and repairing, cast iron pipe, foundry and machine shop products, steam fittings, and stove (10.6 per cent) industries. The iron and steel industry had dropped 6.9 per cent of its employees, and woolen and worsted goods and saw mills each had 8.3 per cent fewer employees.

The East North Central geographic division showed a slight increase in employment over this 12-month period, but the remaining eight divisions had fewer employees at the end of the period than at the beginning, the losses having been greatest in the West South Central, Middle Atlantic, and New England divisions and smallest in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and Pacific divisions.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN NOVA SCOTIA COAL MINERS, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT 26, AND THE PRINCIPAL MINE OPERATORS

AN agreement was signed on May 3, 1928, between the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, representing the coal miners employed by the subsidiary companies of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, operating coal mines in both Cape Breton Island and the mainland, namely, the Acadia Coal Company Limited, Stellarton, in Pictou County; the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Springhill, in Cumberland County; the Dominion Coal Company Limited, Glace Bay, in Cape Breton Island; and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, Sydney Mines, in Cape Breton Island. The agreement previously in effect expired on January 31, 1928, and negotiations for a re-

newal have been in progress since the latter part of 1927. The text of the expired agreements with the four companies is practically identical in each case with the exception of the wage scales, datal and piece rates, and was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1926, pp. 388-392.

The new agreements are substantially renewals of these with certain additions, and are to be in effect from Feb. 1, 1928, to Jan. 31, 1930.

The miners, following the District Convention, November 29, 1927, had proposed increases in wages of 20 per cent for all datal miners at \$4 per day and less, 15 per cent for datal men between \$4 and \$4.75, and 10 per cent increase for datal men above \$4.75 per

day and for all contract miners, and the operators maintained their inability to meet such higher mining costs. The expiring agreement, like the present, had been based upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed by the Provincial Government, October 31, 1925, of which Sir Andrew Rea Duncan, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the British Mines Department, was chairman, printed as a supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1926. In Section 2, the Commission recommended that in future wages should be "in accordance with the ability of the industry to pay, as determined by the proceeds of the coal operations."

In Sections 16 and 17 the Commission recommended provisions for adjusting the payment to the mine employees according to the proceeds from the coal mining operations separately and to have the books of the coal operators gone over by accountants on behalf of the employees. During the negotiations the union representatives maintained that as a result of market conditions the corporation could afford to increase the wages, the officers of the corporation not agreeing. On the last day of January, the agreement expiring, both parties agreed that work should continue under the terms of the expiring agreement while negotiations were carried on. Shortly after this there was a change in the controlling interests of the corporation and several new directors were chosen. Negotiations were resumed between the new officers and the union but did not at once result in any settlement, and were, indeed, about to be broken off when, through the efforts of the Minister of Labour, the Honourable Peter Heenan, there was further consultation, and following a conference at Montreal on March 24 the basis of an agreement was reached. Subsequently the representatives of both parties proceeded with the draft of the agreements for the four coal companies and these were agreed to on April 5. The agreements were submitted to a referendum of the miners on April 19 and approved by a vote of 7,182 in favour, with 1,494 against, a majority of 5,688.

The arrangement is that profits from coal operations above those for 1927 (approximately \$1,000,000) up to \$300,000 are to be divided among the datal miners below \$4.00 per day and of any additional profits 25 per cent is to be divided among all the miners. A preliminary distribution of \$12,500 per month from January to October is to be made and at the end of the year the remainder of the miners' share is to be paid out. Early in May the amounts for the period January to May were distributed, amounting to 10 cents per day for those on day wages from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per

day, 8 cents per day for those up to \$3.70 per day and 6 cents per day for those up to \$4.00.

The following is the text of the agreement with the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, the text of the others being practically identical, and the attached memorandum of the basis of the agreement and the day wage schedules for the four coal companies are included.

Agreement between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and District No. 26, of the United Mine Workers of America

Preamble—This agreement is made on the basis, and in accordance with the terms of the Royal Commission, composed of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, Chairman, Major Hume Cronyn and Reverend H. P. McPherson, D.D., dated January 8th, 1926.

The parties hereto agree that during the period of this agreement, the scale of wages for labour shall be as set forth in the schedules attached thereto.

This agreement is also made on the basis of and in accordance with the terms of the memorandum attached to the schedule of wages covering arrangements arrived at between the President and others representing the Corporation and members of the U. M. W. Executive, April 2nd and 3rd, 1928.

No. 1. Hours of Labour:—The collieries will commence to hoist coal at 7 a.m. at which time all the men must be in the mine. The day's work will cease at 3 o'clock, when all arrangements will be available for conveying men to the surface. The surface men around the bankhead and screens, associated with the handling of coal, are to be on duty between the hours of 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., and for a short time after, if necessary, for the purpose of attending to such duties as will facilitate their own work, such time not to exceed a half hour. The standard of other surface labour around the collieries to be from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. with half an hour for dinner. Where continuous attendance is required, the shifts will be eight (8) hours both surface and underground.

No. 2. Observance of Mining Laws: This contract shall conform to existing mining laws in the province of Nova Scotia, and both parties agree to co-operate in the observance of said laws.

No. 3. No Stoppage of Work:—It is distinctly understood and agreed that in case of all disputes and grievances of every nature arising under this contract, the mines shall continue to work pending settlement.

No. 4. Method of Settling Disputes:—(a) There shall be a Pit Committee consisting of three men at each mine, two of them must be practical coal miners.

(b) The duties of the mine committee shall be confined to the adjustment of disputes between the mine manager and the miners or mine labourers arising out of this agreement, or any district or local agreement made in connection therewith.

(c) When any grievance or grievances arise between the mine manager and the miners or

mine labourers and they fail to reach an agreement, the miners or mine labourers shall refer the grievance or grievances to the Pit Committee, and should they fail to reach an agreement with the mine manager, they shall refer grievance or grievances to the Local Superintendent and the District Executive should they fail to reach an agreement the grievance or grievances shall be referred to the General Manager and the District Executive.

(d) It is contrary to the spirit and intent of this Clause for any employee to attempt to, or to lay any mine or section of the mine idle for the purpose of forcing a settlement of any grievance.

No. 5. Duties of the Pit Committee:—The Pit Committee in the discharge of its duties shall under no circumstances go around the mine for any cause whatever unless called upon by the Mine Manager or his representatives and by a miner or Company man who may have a grievance he cannot settle with the Mine Manager or his representative; however, it is mandatory for the Mine Manager or his representative and the miner or Company man affected to make a request for the Pit Committee to come to the place or places where the grievance is at once, so that a thorough investigation can be made and adjustment of grievance made if possible.

Any Pit Committee-man who shall attempt to execute any local rule or procedure in conflict with any provision of this contract, or any made in pursuance hereof, shall be forthwith deposed as a Committee-man. The foregoing shall not be construed to prohibit the Pit Committee from looking after the matter of membership, dues and initiation in any proper manner.

Members of the Pit Committee employed as day men shall not leave their places of duty during working hours, except by permission of the Company, or in cases involving a stoppage of the mine.

No. 6. Hiring, Discharging and Time to be Paid for:—(a) The management of the mine, the direction of the working force, and the right to hire and discharge are vested exclusively in the operator, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge these rights. It is not the intention of this provision to encourage the discharge of employees or the refusal of employment to applicants because of personal prejudice or activity in matters affecting the United Mine Workers of America. If any employee shall be discharged or suspended by the management, and it is claimed that an injustice has been done him, an investigation, to be conducted by the parties and in the manner set forth in Section 4, shall be taken up promptly and if it is proved an injustice has been done the management shall reinstate said employee and pay him full compensation for the time he has been suspended and out of employment.

NOTE.—Our understanding of Paragraph "A," Section No. 6, relating to "Discharge" is that no man shall be discharged except for sufficient cause other than personal prejudice or activity in matters relating to the United Mine Workers of America.

(b) Provided that if at the end of five days after the discharge of an employee who claims an injustice has been done him, and an investigation has not been made and a final decision reached within that time, such discharged employee will be given employment pending the final disposition of the case.

If the discharged employee be a miner, the employment given under this clause will be his regular working place, and, if a day man, he will be given such employment at day work as the management elects and that he is competent to perform, if such employment takes a lower rate of wages than that at which he was employed at the time of his discharge and the final decision of the case be in his favour, he will be paid in the final compensation and adjustment of the case at the same rate of wages he was receiving at the time he was discharged.

(c) In order that the no dispute will arise, it is hereby agreed that the foregoing paragraph of this section shall be construed that day men shall receive the scale wage for the work at which they were employed when suspended and miners \$4.15 per day.

(d) When the foreman, as provided for in Paragraph "A" of this section, directs an employee to do labour, the scale of wages being lower than his regular scale, he shall be paid the wage scale as paid for labour from which he was transferred during time employed.

(e) No member of the United Mine Workers of America shall be denied employment except for sufficient cause other than personal prejudice or activity in matters affecting the United Mine Workers of America, and when an applicant for work is denied employment and it is claimed by him an injustice has been done said applicant, investigation shall be conducted by the tribunals and in the manner set forth in Section No. 4 for the adjustment of grievances, and shall be taken up promptly. If it is proven an injustice has been done, the mine management shall give employment to said applicant. The reasons assigned for not employing said applicant shall be set forth during the investigation. It is understood and agreed that the taking-up and investigation of discharge of applicant case will take precedence over all other cases except shutdowns and no list shall be kept for the purpose of regulating the employment of applicants in violation of this contract.

(f) It is provided, however, the above provisions of this section shall not apply to a man that is a menace to the safety of the lives of himself or other employees in such mine. Neither shall it apply to an applicant who is incompetent to perform such labour or to men who continue to neglect their work, or for any other justifiable cause, for such refusal of employment, and no one shall be considered as coming under the provisions of above paragraphs who, when making application for work, is at the time employed elsewhere, or has an application for work pending at another mine.

(g) It is understood and agreed that the Company shall select its day and monthly men based upon their qualifications and fitness for the work to be performed, provided, however, an applicant claiming he has been discriminated against shall have the right of appeal as provided for in Paragraph "E" of this section and a hearing and final disposition of said appeal shall be made in conformity with Paragraphs "E" and "F" of this section. It is further provided that no day or monthly men employed at such work shall be transferred to mining ahead of any applicant waiting for employment as a miner, at the time said day or monthly man was employed.

(h) It is agreed that when a boy reaches the age of eighteen years, the management has the right to move him along to a higher classification of work, provided he is capable of performing such work.

No. 7. Day Men to Perform Work Assigned Them.—All day men shall do any class of work in or around the mine that the management may require of them; provided, however, he is paid scale price for such work, no man transferred to other work shall be paid less than his regular wages, any man transferred to other work carrying a higher rate of wages shall be paid the higher rate.

No. 8. Miners Requested to Fill Place of Other Employees.—When a miner shall be requested to fill the place of another employee, he shall receive the rate of wages paid for miners which is \$4.15, and each and every miner when called upon, who is competent to perform such work, shall take his turn in performing the work assigned him by the management for the day in question.

No. 9. Any Employee Absenting Himself from Work.—Any employee absenting himself from work two days and not reporting for work on the morning of the third day, shall forfeit his right to his working place, unless excused by the Mine Manager, but shall be given another place in turn; provided, however, this shall not apply in case of sickness.

No. 10. In Case Men Refuse to Continue at Work Because of a Grievance.—If any man refuses to continue at work because of a grievance which has not been taken up for adjustment in the manner provided herein, and such action shall seem likely to impede the operation of the mine, the Mine Committee, when called upon by the Mine Manager, shall immediately furnish a man or men to take such vacant place or places, in order that the mine may continue at work, and it shall be the duty of any member or members of the United Mine Workers who may be called upon, provided he is competent, when called upon by the Mine Manager, and Mine Committee, to immediately take the place or places assigned to him or them in pursuance thereof.

No. 11. No Grievance To Be Taken Up When Mine is Idle in Violation of Contract.—Under no circumstances shall a grievance be taken up for adjustment during a suspension of work in violation of this contract.

No. 12. Falls in Working Places.—Where a fall occurs in any working place, and which prevents the miner or miners from working at the face, the official in charge of the section, on being notified by the workmen, will immediately make arrangements to have the same cleaned up, providing he deems it advisable to do so. This work, when done by the miner, to be paid at rate of miners taken out of place.

No. 13. Deficient Work.—If any place in a mine becomes deficient for any reason other than the intervention of stone, the management and the men affected shall agree on a rate to be paid, while the place is deficient. Should they fail to agree, the men concerned shall continue to work in the place at the rate paid miners taken from place, which is \$4.15 per day, until such time as they elect to go on the regular rate of the place.

No. 14. Check Weighman.—Miners may elect a checkweighman, who must be an employee in or around the mine at the time and for at least three (3) months previous to his election, and the Company shall furnish him with a check number and he shall credit to his number the portion of coal checked off or deductions made from each and every man due to pay the check weighman for his day's work, or part of day, to pay his wages.

The Company shall give any man so elected a place in or around the mine at the end of his labours as check weighman.

No. 15. Re-employment of Officers.—The Company agrees that all men leaving their employment to accept elected or appointed positions with the United Mine Workers of America, will, at the expiration of their official duties, be given employment at the mine.

No. 16. Maintenance Men During Suspension of Mining.—In case of either local or general suspension of mining, either at the expiration of this contract or otherwise, the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines shall not suspend work, except at the option of the operator, but shall fully protect all the Company's property under their care and operate fans and pumps and lower and hoist such men or supplies as may be required to protect the Company's property and any and all coal necessary to keep up steam at the Company's coal plants. But, it is understood and agreed that the operator will not ask them to hoist any coal produced by non-union labour for sale in the market. The operator, at his option, to retain only such engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines as are required, but with the understanding that all of the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines employed at the time of the suspension shall be those regularly engaged at maintenance work. The operator will not employ officials on continuous service positions.

Should the interest of the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines, be directly involved in any issue at the expiration of this contract, and any engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines cease work, the United Mine Workers of America will provide competent men to perform the emergency work above recited at the scale price in effect at the time of the suspension, subject to any subsequent settlement.

No. 17. Changes of Contract.—It is agreed that during the life of this contract nothing shall be done to decrease the earning power of the employees, or to increase the cost of production to the Company, also, it is hereby understood that no custom or condition in effect at any mine can be changed unless mutually agreed to by both parties to the contract.

No. 18. New Work.—When the development of a new mine is begun during the period of this agreement, or new machinery or methods of handling the products is installed, a scale of wages covering the labour at such new mines and under such changed conditions will be the same as in other mines in the neighbourhood where similar conditions exist. Where no simi-

lar conditions exist, a scale of wages and conditions will be made by the District Executive and the representatives of the Company.

No. 19. Placing Men Formerly on Local Contract.—Men who were formerly working on local contract will be given an opportunity to get to the coal face wherever and whenever possible.

No. 20. Recognizing the Pit Committee.—The Company will recognize the Pit Committee in the discharge of their duties, as provided for in this agreement.

No. 21. Check-off.—(a) The Company agrees to check off all dues, fines and initiations from all members of the United Mine Workers of America, employed in and around the collieries, also check-offs for assessments or levies for strictly United Mine Workers' purposes, authority to make such deductions to be given the Company by the President and Secretary of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, such authorities to state the purpose for which the assessment or levy is to be made.

(b) The maximum amount to be deducted for United Mine Workers' purposes in any one month shall not exceed Five Dollars.

No. 22. Deaths and Funerals.—(a) In the event of an instantaneous death by accident in the mine, employees shall have the privilege of discontinuing work for the remainder of that day only. Work, at the option of the operator shall be resumed the day following and continue thereafter.

(b) In case the operators elect to operate the mines on the day of the funeral of the deceased as above, or where death has resulted from an accident in the mine, individual employees may, at their option, absent themselves from work for the purpose of attending such funeral, but not otherwise, each member of the United Mine Workers of America employed at the mine at which the deceased member was employed, shall contribute Fifty Cents (50c) and the Operators Fifty Dollars (\$50) for the benefit of the family of the deceased or his legal representatives, to be collected through the office of the Company.

(c) Except in case of fatal accidents, as above, the mine shall in no case be thrown idle because of any death or funeral, but in the case of the death of any employee of the Company or member of his family, any individual miner may, at his option, absent himself from work for the purpose of attending such funeral, but not otherwise.

No. 23. Violation of Agreement.—No laws or rules shall be made by any local union or group of local unions in violation of this contract, joint agreements to have precedence over National, District and Local constitutions.

No. 24. Preparation of Coal.—The ability of the Company to sell coal and to pay wages being recognized as largely dependent upon the coal being clean and marketable, it is mutually agreed and understood that the miners will produce their coal in such manner as not to increase the percentage of fine coal, either by carelessness or the use of unnecessarily large quantities of powder, and will load coal free as possible from all impurities.

No. 25. Price of Workmen's Coal.—Workmen will be supplied with run-of-mine coal at \$3.65 per ton at the mine or coal yard.

Where it is necessary to transport the coal over a railway in order to make delivery, the

cost of transportation shall be added to the price.

No. 26. Sections of Mines Shut Down Indefinitely.—It is agreed wherein any section of a mine is shut down for an indefinite period, that the opportunity of a division of the work will be given to each and every man thrown out of employment. However, it is understood the question must be taken up with the management and an understanding reached as to the method that may be put into effect.

No. 27. Application of this Agreement.—The terms of this agreement apply only to men who are members of the United Mine Workers of America working in and around the mines and all who are eligible to membership in the United Mine Workers of America as set forth in the Constitution of the International Union.

No. 28. Expiration of Contract.—The contract is in effect from February 1, 1928, and will continue in full force and effect until January 31, 1930, and from year to year thereafter, unless notification to reopen contract is served by either of the parties hereto, such notification to be served not later than October 1st in any year later than the year 1928.

Upon receipt of such notification, the parties hereto agree to meet immediately thereafter with the object of adjusting any matters requiring attention in the present contract or of making a new contract.

No. 29. Obligations.—(a) All provisions and terms of this contract are hereby mutually agreed to by and between the Coal Company and all the miners of District No. 26 and signed by the representatives of the parties hereto, who have been duly authorized to execute the same on behalf of the Dominion Coal Company and on behalf of District No. 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, respectively.

(b) That the fulfilment of this agreement entered into is guaranteed by the International Union and the fulfilment of joint agreements entered into is guaranteed by the officers of the District, and it is their duty to see that all such agreements are carried out both in the letter and in the spirit.

Proposal Upon Which New Contract is Based

"On April 2 at a conference held between the U.M.W. Executive and President McNaught, J. H. Gundy, J. E. McLurg, and H. J. McCann, Mr. McNaught made the following written proposal:

"1. That all additional profit made during 1928 and 1929 above 1927 profits up to \$300,000 shall go exclusively to the men and be distributed to the lower paid datal men on a basis to be agreed upon forthwith.

"2. In addition to the above, 25 per cent of any further profits realized shall be paid pro rata to all of the men who work at least 85 per cent of the available time during the season of open navigation (excepting time lost due to sickness and accidents.)

"3. This arrangement to continue until January 31, 1930, and so long thereafter as may be mutually agreed upon.

"On the afternoon of the 3rd inst. the following details were agreed to:

"4. The U.M.W. Executive and the Company representatives will arrange a scale of wages

for the low paid datal men, increasing the total amount they will earn per annum by \$300,000 if the profits for 1928 exceed those for 1927 by \$300,000.

"5. Although the new contract will date from February 1, 1928, to January 31, 1930, it was agreed that the basis will be the profits earned during the fiscal years January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1928, and January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1929.

"6. (a) The Company agreed to pay during the year 1928, \$125,000 of its profits to the low paid men, on the following schedule:—

January..	\$12,500
February..	12,500
March..	12,500
April..	12,500
May..	12,500
June..	12,500
July..	12,500
August..	12,500
September..	12,500
October..	12,500

(b) It was agreed that as two or three weeks will elapse before the contract can be submitted to the men for approval by vote, the payment of \$50,000 for the months of January, February, March and April would be made to the men as early in May as possible, after the contract had been voted on favourably by the men. This payment will be made on the basis of the number of days worked during January, February, March and April.

(c) The subsequent monthly payments will also be distributed on the basis of the number of days worked during the previous month.

(d) By December 15 the Company will have a general idea of what its profits for the current year will be and if the indications are the profits will be in excess of \$125,000 over the profits for 1927, the Company will make a further distribution on or before December 22 on the basis of the number of days worked from January 1 to November 30.

(e) The profits of the Company for the year under review will be definitely known by January 15 following and between that and the end of the month the final distribution of profits up to and including \$300,000 in excess of the profits for 1927 will be distributed to the men affected on the same basis.

(f) Twenty-five per cent of all profits if earned in excess of \$300.00 for the year, over the profits of 1927 will be distributed on a percentage basis, based on the earnings of all men on regular schedule and contract rates, who have worked at least 85 per cent of the available time during the season of open navigation, excepting the time lost as under:

Sickness and accident according to compensation and relief fund records.

Saturday night shift work.

Men regularly employed who report for work and who for any cause are prevented from working.

Men off work on U.M.W. business. Records of these to be submitted by Sec'y.-Treas. of District at end of each month.

For the purpose of this agreement, the open season of navigation will be from May 1 to November 30 each year and this will apply to all employees of the Dominion Coal Company

and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company covered by this agreement. This distribution of 25 per cent will apply to all employees of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Acadia Coal Company Limited covered by this agreement, who have worked at least 85 per cent of the available time during the winter period, October 1 to April 30.

"7. During the course of negotiations, the Company has agreed to grant increases in datal rates to certain classifications of men and the Company agrees that these increases in rates will date from February 1, 1928, and after the contract has been signed, payment will be made of these increases to the men affected from February 1 to date. The distribution of profits will apply on the schedule of rates of the contract dated February 1, 1928.

"8. All payments to employees to be made as detailed in Paragraphs "A," "B," "C" and "D" Section 3, must be claimed in full by the employees to whom they are due, by December 31 of each year and any payments unclaimed by that date will be included in the amount available for distribution in the following January.

"9. Since the last contract was signed in March, 1926, there has been an improvement in the relations between the men and management. The officials of the Company and the members of the U.M.W. Executive are on record in expressing their individual opinions that co-operation between the men and management is the first essential for the success of the coal mining industry in this province. The real purpose and object of this profit-sharing plan is improved co-operation, increased efficiency and reduced costs, thus enabling larger and broader markets to be secured and a greater number of days worked per year.

"10. It is agreed that during the life of the present contract there will be no undue increase in the number of datal men participating in the division of profits as arranged in the present contract, based on present operations, and that monthly statements giving statistics as to the number of datal men employed will be furnished the Sec'y.-Treas. of the District."

Datal Wage Schedules DOMINION COAL COMPANY LIMITED ALL COLLIERIES

Schedule of Datal Rates—Effective February 1, 1928

Classification	Rate per Day
SURFACE	
Tally boys, boys under 17 years (except as otherwise stated)	\$2 50
Lamproom boys, machinists' apprentices, compressor oilers, boys between 17 and 18 years (except as otherwise classified)	2 80
Labourers, masons' helpers, washhouse tenders (where not tending boilers), bank and screenmen, pit tub oilers, pickmen, ash wheelers and coal to fires, blacksmiths' helpers, single teamsters	3 25
Checkers and car haul men No. 1-B bank-head, double teamsters, tippelmen, unhookers and grabmen at head of slopes, washhouse and boiler tenders, fan enginemen, small steam engines and motor fans	3 40

Classification	Rate per Day
Tipplemen—1B bankhead, conveyormen, headmen (attending man cages and coal hoisting cages where men are lowered and dumping cage men), box car enginemen, fan enginemen, large steam fans or fan men doing extra work except at No. 2, screen and bank mechanic, brook and reservoir pumpmen, tubemen and 2nd class carpenters, lamp-room men, head screenmen, compressor-men with oilers.	3 65
Stokers, ordinary; car shunters and trimmers	3 75
Blacksmiths, 2nd class; main endless haulage enginemen, fan enginemen (Nos. 2 and 9 combined), machinists, 2nd class; electricians, carpenters, 1st class; bank and screen mechanics, No. 12	3 80
Blacksmiths, 1st class	3 95
Head stokers	4 00
Compressormen, doing own oiling or looking after fans or dynamos; machinists, 1st class	4 15
Main enginemen, shafts and man rake haulage, Nos. 1-B, 2, 4, 12, 14, 16.	\$4 25
Hoisting enginemen, not otherwise specified.	4 25
Hoisting enginemen, Nos. 4 and 10.	4 50
Shaftmen.	4 65
Hoisting enginemen Nos. 12, 14 and 16.	4 75
Masons (surface) hoisting enginemen (No. 2 colliery and 1-B, day shift)	5 00
Stablemen (monthly)	105 75

Hours of Labour

Surface men around Bankhead and Screens associated with the handling of coal are to be on duty from 7 a.m. until 3 p.m. and for a short while after, if necessary, for the purpose of attending to such duties as will facilitate their own work such time not to exceed one half-hour.

The standard of other surface men around the colliery to be from 7 a.m. until 4 p.m., with one half-hour for dinner.

Where continuous service is required the shift will be eight hours.

Where not more than one shift is in effect the hours of labour will conform to the above.

Boys' Rates

Boys over seventeen years of age capable of performing to the satisfaction of the management the duties of any classified job at which they may be employed will be paid the schedule rate applicable to such job.

Payment for Overtime

Time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and Statutory Holidays will be paid to the undernoted classes:—

Machinists, carpenters, blacksmiths, electricians; Shaftsmen, No. 2 colliery; Masons, No. 4, colliery.

This does not apply to continuous service men or to men supplying for absentees.

UNDERGROUND

Trappers, boys.	\$2 40
Boys under 17 years, except as otherwise classified.	2 80
Pick boys, boys between 17 and 18 years, except as otherwise classified (see note)	3 00

Classification	Rate per Day
Haulage enginemen, single drum 6 to 8-in. cyl. incl; assistant examiners, trappers, men; general labourers, drivers, spraggers, couplers, pit tub oiler's material men.	3 30
Jig and balance onsets, haulage enginemen, single drum 9 to 12-in. cyl. incl; haulage enginemen, double drum 6 to 8-in.; trip riders, except main deep and main and tail drivers, from all faces; pit stablemen.	3 50
Head stablemen, landing tenders, onsets, helpers, pickmen except No. 2, main cage onsets (except No. 2), bratticemen, timbermen, chockers and couplers (No. 1-B pit bottom), choker drawers' helpers; haulage enginemen, double drum over 8-in. and up to 12-in. cyl.; haulage enginemen, single drum over 12-in.; trip riders, maindeep and main and tail or on headways where 300 or more tons are handled per shift; trip riders, waterford when handling coal from four pairs of men or over.	3 70
Drop hoist enginemen, No. 1-B and 24; boss drivers; motor generator men, Nos. 1-B and 24; haulage enginemen, long headways No. 2; man rake enginemen, electric loco, brakemen; onsets, headmen (hoisting cages); pumpmen doing ordinary repairs; machine repairers; man cage onsets No. 2; Pipemen; underground masons and plastering stoppings.	3 85

ACADIA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

SURFACE

Talley boys, excluding Albion; couplers, boys; boys under 18 years, not otherwise classified.	2 50
Talley boys (Albion)	2 95
Bank and screenmen; masons' helpers; warehouse tenders, when not tending boilers; labourers.	3 25
Hand screenmen; ash wheelers; teamsters, single and double teams; washhouse and boiler tenders; unhookers (Acadia No. 1 and 3); tippemen.	3 35
Haulage enginemen; fan enginemen; machinists' helpers; electricians' helpers; blacksmiths' helpers.	3 50
Box car enginemen; screen mechanics; Compressor men; headmen; fan and pumpmen (Albion); tubmen and 2nd class carpenters; lamproom men; painters, 2nd class.	3 65
Car shunters and trimmers; stokers, ordinary.	3 75
Hoisting engine oiler and spare enginemen; compressor and fanman, Albion and Acadia No. 3; machinists, 2nd class; blacksmiths, 2nd class; carpenters, 1st class; steel tub repair men.	3 85
Shaftsmen's helpers; electricians; painters, 1st class.	3 90
Head stokers; blacksmiths, 1st class; machinists, 1st class.	4 00
Hoisting enginemen.	4 15
Masons.	4 80
Stablemen (monthly)	105 75

Hours of Labour

Surface men around Bankhead and Screens associated with the handling of coal are to be on duty from 7 a.m. till 3 p.m., and for a short time after, if necessary, for the purpose of attending to such duties as will facilitate their own work, such time not to exceed one-half hour.

The standard of other surface men around the colliery to be from 7 a.m. till 4 p.m., with one-half hour for dinner.

Where continuous service is required the shift will be eight hours.

Where more than one shift is in effect the hours of labour will conform with the above.

UNDERGROUND

Classification	Rate per Day
Trappers (boys)	2 50
Brake holders under 18 years	2 95
Drivers—under 18 years; Balance onsets—under 18 years	3 05
Brake holders	3 25
Haulage enginemmen—up to 8-in. cylinder; Trappers—men, Pickmen, Labourers, Assistant examiners, Drivers, Balance onsets	3 30
Cage runners, haulage enginemmen—over 8-in. cylinder or hauling more than 130 tons per shift, Chain runners—dinkey engines, stablemen	3 50
Batticemen, Shiftmen	3 65
Landing tenders, Onsetters—excluding headmen, Roller men—on slopes, Trip riders	3 70
Boss drivers, Stablemen—when shoeing horses, Concrete mixers, Timbermen—ordinary, Pumpmen, Onsetters—hoisting cages, Headmen	3 90
Pipemen	3 95
Roadmakers, Mine Mechanics—2nd class	4 00
Miners taken from face to do other work, Mine mechanics—1st class, Rope spicers	4 15
Timbermen—special	4 25
Timbermen—Main slope	4 80
Erecting steel booms, brushing in stone with necessary timbering	5 00

NOTE.—The collieries will commence to hoist at 7 a.m. at which time all men must be in the mine. The day's work will cease at 3 p.m., when all arrangements will be available for conveying men to the surface.

When more than one shift is in effect the hours of labour will conform to the above.

Miners out of places will be paid the classification rate applicable to the work at which they are employed.

When men are taken from their ordinary occupation to do other work they shall be paid the higher of the two classification rates. This applies to both full shift and broken.

SCHEDULE OF RATES—POWER PLANT

Classification	Rate per Day
Feed pump operators	\$3 91
Ashmen	3 38
Electricians	3 90
Electricians' helpers	3 47

NOTE.—Feed pump operators when taking place of Electrical Engineer will be paid \$4.46 per day.

Hours of Labour.—Continuous service eight (8) hours. Others, eight and one-half (8½) hours' work.

SCHEDULE OF RATES—RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

Classification	Rate per Day
Loco. Engineers per hr.	.531
Loco. Firemen . . . . .	.477
Brakemen . . . . .	.477
Conductors . . . . .	.531
Crane Operators . . . . .	.539
Loco. Cleaners per day	3 25

Hours of Labour.—A shift shall consist of eight and one-half (8½) hours.

SCHEDULE OF RATES—PICTOU PIER

Classification	Rate per Day
Carpenters	\$4 05
Engineers	3 60
Labourers	3 25
Trimmers per ton	.043

Hours of Labour.—The shift on the first five (5) days of the week will commence at 7 a.m. and finish at 5.30 p.m. with one-half hour for dinner.

On Saturdays the shift will commence at 7 a.m. and finish at 5 p.m. with one-half hour for dinner.

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY & COAL CO. LTD.

ALL COLLIERIES

Schedule of Rates—Effective February 1, 1928

SURFACE

Classification	Rate per Day
Tally boys, boys under 17 years (not otherwise specified)	\$2 50
Lamproom boys, boys between 17 and 18 (not otherwise specified)	2 75
Masons' helpers, washhouse tenders, labourers, screenmen, scalemen, pickmen, fan enginemmen, material men	3 25
Ash and coal wheelers, teamsters, single and double teams; sheetmen	3 35
Head screenmen	3 50
Conveyormen (boiler coal), chain runner, No. 6 and 7 bank	3 55
Screen mechanic, dynamo enginemmen, linemen, tubmen and 2nd class carpenters, painters, 2nd class; lamproom men	3 65
Stokers, ordinary; car shunters and trimmers, including box car trimmers	3 75
Chain runner, No. 2 bank; box car enginemmen, machinists, 2nd class; electricians, pick sharpeners, carpenters, 1st class; masons, 2nd class	3 85
Man enginemmen, No. 2 and 3; horseshoer, painters, 1st class	2 95
Head stokers, water tenders	4 00
Hoisting enginemmen, No. 6 and 7; compressormen, machinists, 1st class	4 15

Classification	Rate per Day
Hoisting enginemen, No. 2 and 3; plasterers, when plastering	4 55
Masons, 1st class	4 80
Stablemen (monthly)	105 75

Hours of Labour

Surface men around bankhead and screens associated with the handling of coal are to be on duty from 7.00 a.m. until 3.00 p.m. and for a short time after, if necessary, for the purpose of attending to such duties as will facilitate their own work, such time not to exceed one-half hour.

The standard of other surface labour around the collieries to be from 7.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. with one-half hour for dinner.

Where continuous service is required the shift will be eight (8) hours.

Where more than one shift is in effect the hours of labour will conform with the above.

Boys' Rates

Boys over 17 years of age capable of performing to the satisfaction of the management the duties of any classified job at which they may be employed, will be paid the schedule rate applicable to such job.

Payment for Overtime

Mechanics, blacksmiths, boilermakers, carpenters and electricians will be paid time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays. On legal holidays straight time will be paid to the above mentioned classes for work performed during regular shift and time and one-half for overtime, the same as on a regular working day. The above does not apply to continuous service men or men supplying for absentees.

UNDERGROUND	
Classification	Rate per Day
Trappers and fanners, boys (<i>See note</i>) . .	2 35
Boys under 17 years, except as otherwise classified	2 80
Boys between 17 and 18, except as otherwise classified	3 00
Brake holders, haulage enginemen, single drum 6 in. to 8 in. cyl. inc.; air hoists, Trappers and fanners, men; mine mechanics, helpers; pushers-down, men; company loaders, labourers, examiners' helpers, timber carriers, putters . . .	3 30
Point tenders, men; sheet tenders, all classes (<i>See note</i>); haulage enginemen, double drum 6 to 8 in. cyl. inc.; haulage enginemen, single drum over 8 in. to 12 in. cyl.; trip riders, excluding main and tail haulage; riding slege chain runner, pushers-in, putters, wet places	3 50
Slope cleaners, bottomers, bratticemen, masons, shiftmen	3 65
Haulage enginemen, double drum over 8 to 12 in. cyl.; haulage enginemen, single drum, 12 in. cyl. and over; trip riders, main and tail haulage, haulage repairmen, slopemen (rollermen)	3 70
Haulage enginemen, double drum 12 in. cyl. and over; pumpmen, doing ordinary repairs	3 90

Classification	Rate per Day
Bottomers, more than one bottom; road-makers, timbermen's helpers, main slope; mine mechanics, machine repairers, miners out of places	4 00
Rope splicer.	
Miners taken from face to do other work (see note)	4 15
Haulage enginemen, 4 drums 12-in. cyl. and over	4 40
Timbermen, main slope	4 80

Hours of Labour

The collieries will commence to hoist at 7 a.m. at which time all men must be in the mine. The day's work will cease at 3 p.m., when all arrangements will be available for conveying men to the surface.

Where more than one shift is in effect the hours of labour will conform with the above.

When men are taken from their ordinary occupation to do other work, they shall be paid the higher of the two classification rates. This applies to both full shifts and broken time.

The rate of \$4 for miners out of places will not apply to men who refuse an ordinary going place.

Sheet tenders attending wet sheets will be paid 23 cents extra per day.

Trapper and trimmer boys will be paid 50 cents per day extra for doing extra work.

Boys' Rates

Boys over 17 years of age capable of performing to the satisfaction of the management, the duties of any classified job at which they may be employed will be paid the schedule rate applicable to such job.

Payment for Overtime

Underground employees working overtime will only be paid for the actual time worked, except on Sundays when they will be paid time and one half for the entire time worked. This does not apply to continuous service men or men supplying for absentees.

Men employed on legal holidays will only be paid for the actual time worked.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL CO., LTD.

ALL COLLIERIES

Schedule of Datal Rates—Effective February 1, 1928

SURFACE	
Classification	Rate per Day
Talley boys	2 35
Compressor oilers, lamp room boys . . .	2 85
Washhouse tenders; labourers; bank and screenmen (excluding men handling coal on top platform)	3 25
Teamsters; bank and screenmen (handling coal on top platform); blacksmiths' helpers	3 30
Fan enginemen, electric fan; head screenmen; headmen	3 50
Lampmen, excluding head lampmen; box car enginemen	3 55

Classification	Rate per Day
Fan enginemmen, steam fan or electric fanman doing extra work; salt water pumpman; ash wheelers; tubman and 2nd class carpenters; head lampmen..	3 65
Stokers—ordinary compressormen; machinists, 3rd class; blacksmiths, 2nd class; pick sharpeners; horse shoers; haulage enginemmen; car shunters and trimmers, including box car trimmers..	3 75
Carpenters, 1st class; machinists, 2nd class; electricians, 1st class; shaftftmen; blacksmiths, 1st class..	3 85
Head stokers..	4 00
Machinists, 1st class; masons; haulage enginemmen (see note); compressormen, without oilers..	4 10
Man enginemmen, Princess..	4 25
Hoisting enginemmen, Princess..	4 75

Hours of Labour

Surface men around Bankhead and Screens associated with the handling of coal are to be on duty from 7 a.m. till 3 p.m., and for a short time after, if necessary, for the purpose of attending to such duties as will facilitate their own work, such time not to exceed one-half hour.

The standard of other surface men around the colliery to be from 7 a.m. till 4 p.m. with one-half hour for dinner.

Where continuous service is required the shift shall be eight (8) hours.

Where more than one shift is in effect the hours of labour will conform to the above.

The rate of \$4.10 per Haulage Enginemmen applies to two men who work nine (9) hours and hoist and lower men on riding rakes in morning and evening.

The rate of \$3.50 for Head Screenmen applies to Headmen on picking belts, two men at each colliery, one on each shift.

Payment for Overtime

Mechanics, Blacksmiths and Carpenters, (except when employed as shaftftmen) will be paid time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and Legal Holidays. This does not apply to continuous service men or men supplying for absentees.

UNDERGROUND	
Classification	Rate per Day
Trappers..	\$2 15
Pit tub oilers—boys, landing tenders, boys, grab carrier boys, signal boys, pick boys..	2 70
Pit tub oilers, men, pushers; grab carriers, men, general labourers, couplers.	3 30
Drivers, haulage enginemmen (small engines), pit stablemen, trip riders—levels, pickmen ..	3 45
Haulage enginemmen (large engines), roller-men, onsetters—excluding head onsetter, man cage onsetters, machine repairers' helpers, fanmen, landing tenders, head stablemen ..	3 50
Shiftmen, electric signal men ..	3 55
Shiftmen, deputy ..	3 60
Pipemen—2nd class, trip riders—headways, pumpmen—small pumps, engine repairmen—2nd class, pump repairmen	3 70
Pipemen—1st class, boss drivers, onsetters—headmen ..	3 80
Rope splicers ..	4 10

Classification	Rate per Day
Deep road men, pumpmen—big pumps, masons, machine repairers, engine repairmen—1st class ..	3 90
Brushers—ordinary, miners—taken from face to do other work, moving pans—man in charge, mechanic in charge of longwall equipment ..	4 15
Brushing in stones' steel booming and in longwall, roadmakers—in charge of sections (see note), chock drawers ..	5 00

The collieries will commence to hoist at 7 a.m., at which time all men must be in the mine. The day's work will cease at 3 p.m., when all arrangements will be available for conveying men to the surface.

Where more than one shift is in effect the hours of labour will conform to the above.

Miners out of places will be paid classification rate applicable to the work at which they are employed.

When men are taken from their ordinary occupation to do other work, they shall be paid the higher of the two classification rates. This applies to both full shifts and broken time.

NOTE.—Roadmakers: The management reserves the right to place helpers with Roadmakers and pay helpers at labour or other classification rate.

Payment for Overtime

Rope Splicers at Princess, when putting on new rope will be paid time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and legal holidays, but not otherwise.

Boys' Rates

Boys between the ages of 16 and 18 years, other than Trappers, to be paid \$2.70 per shift, but boys over 17 years may be paid the classification rate applicable to any job at which they may be employed, provided they can perform such work to the satisfaction of the management.

SCHEDULE OF RATES—NORTH SYDNEY PIER

Classification	Rate per Day
Caretaker—12 hours..	\$3 25
Labourers..	3 25
Shippers..	per hour .424
Trimmers..	.487
Checkers..	.393
Carpenters..	.41
Mechanics..	.49
Riggers and electricians ..	.478
Foremen shippers ..	.524
Foremen trimmers ..	.524

NOTE.—A shift shall consist of 8½ hours.

BANKING STATION—SYDNEY MINES

Classification	Rate per Day
Labour ..	\$3 25
Banking Coal..	3 25
Shovel Operator..	4 55
Boom Operator..	4 10
Firemen..	3 29

NOTE.—A shift shall consist of 8½ hours' work.

Payment for Overtime

Shovel Operator and Boom Operator shall be paid double time when called out on Sundays or legal holidays to repair shovel, but not otherwise.

WAGE AGREEMENTS AND NEGOTIATIONS IN COAL MINES IN ALBERTA AND SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEGOTIATIONS have been in progress in recent months as to the renewal of agreements as to wages and working conditions in the principal coal mines in Southern Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia entered into toward the end of 1924 and at various dates during 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1926, p. 186 and preceding issues). The agreements between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie and Mitchell, B.C., and the British Columbia Miners' Federation, a local organization, have been renewed with an increase in wages of 15 cents per day, dating from April 1, 1928, to be in effect three years. The scale in these collieries was somewhat lower than in some of the others. The agreement concluded by certain operators in the Red Deer Valley at Drumheller has also been renewed for three years with substantially no changes. The Mine Workers Union of Can-

ada asked the operators to meet its representatives in Calgary on March 8 but none did so. The executive of this union was authorized to ask for an increase of 15 per cent in day wages and 20 per cent in contract rates. On the refusal of the operators to negotiate with representatives of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada with which a number of local organizations had become affiliated since the previous agreements were signed in 1925, the Union took a strike vote on April 13 and at the end of April announced that application was being made to the Minister of Labour for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in order to deal with these disputes. Copies of the above agreements are expected to be available for publication in an early issue.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

HALIFAX, N.S.—THE CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE, INCORPORATED AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 425.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1928, to May 1, 1929. Sixty days' notice must be given by both parties before agreement is renewed.

Hours: 8 per day, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.; 4 hours' work on Saturdays.

Wages: 66 cents per hour.

Overtime: time and one-half from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. and double time from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m., with one hour at midnight for lunch. Work on Sundays and certain holidays, double time; work on Saturday afternoons, time and one-half.

For work outside city limits, all expenses including travelling expenses and board to be paid.

No union member to do any work after 5 p.m. on his own accord without the consent of his employer.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 1016.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1928 to April 1, 1929.

Hours: 8 per day; 4 on Saturdays.

Wages: 90 cents per hour.

Overtime: between 6 p.m. and 12 p.m., time and one-half if 8 hours shift has already been worked. After 12 p.m. and on Sundays, double time.

No work on Saturdays between 12 noon and 5 p.m., nor on Labour Day.

For out of town work, travelling time and transportation one way to be paid and employers also to pay the difference in the cost of living that workmen incur by leaving home.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, LOCAL No. 138.

Agreement, in effect from April 30, 1928.

For provisions of this agreement, see article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during April 1928."

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS SHIPPING COMPANIES AND THE ASSOCIATION OF THE SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement and schedule of working conditions to be in effect from April 24 to December 31, 1928.

The agreement including wage rates in effect in 1927 was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, and the schedule of working conditions in the issue of October, 1927. The new agreement and the schedule of working conditions embody no material changes with the exception that the clause requiring each longshoreman to sign a personal contract has been deleted.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS SHIPPING COMPANIES AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF CARPENTERS AND SHIPLINERS OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from April 27 to December 31, 1928.

This agreement is the same as that for 1927 which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1927, with the addition of the following clause:

"That, provided the Shipliners can supply the full number of men required, a minimum gang of twelve men shall be employed when holds require shifting boards fore and aft and have no permanent longitudinal bulkheads, but that members of this gang can be utilized for minor work, such as making separations, the balance of the gang continuing their work whilst these members are so employed. In the event of the Shipliners being unable to furnish the full number of men required, the Companies and or Contracting Stevedores have the right of distribution of the men available."

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has received information regarding contracts recently executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contained the following fair wages clause:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purpose of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

One of the contracts above mentioned contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. The schedules are given below.

Two contracts were awarded for interior fittings (Group "B") containing the general fair wages clause and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council which reads as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject

to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour hereunder regarding overtime and classification, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the contractor, and the contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of

claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited, unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a breakwater extension at Escuminac, N.B. Name of contractor, Ashley A. Colter, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, April 3, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$61,729.

Construction of a breakwater extension at Point Sapin, Kent County, N.B. Name of contractor, Alexander Rowland Voye, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, April 5, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$11,401.

To furnish all material, construct and deliver afloat at Port Hawkesbury, N.S., ten 80 foot steel pontoons and six 40 foot steel pontoons for dredge P.W.D. No. 5. Name of con-

tractors, Robb Engineering Works, Limited, Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, April 18, 1928. Amount of contract \$29,460.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Furnish material and construct alterations to third floor of the new Examining Warehouse, Montreal, Que. Name of contractors, Munn and Shea, Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, April 14, 1928. Amount of contract, \$10,800.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages not less than	Hours per day
	\$ cts. per hour	
Plasterers.....	1.12½	8
Bricklayers.....	1.12½	8-9
Plain and ornamental metal workers.....	.65	9
Carpenters.....	.75	9
Joiners.....	.75	9
Marble and terrazzo layers.....	.80	9
Painters and glaziers.....	.70	9
Concrete workers.....	.35	10
Labourers (ordinary).....	.35	10
Drivers (one horse and cart).....	.60	10
Driver (two horses and wagon).....	1.00	10

Furnish, construct and instal interior fittings in the Public Building at Baie St. Paul, Que. Name of contractors, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, April 14, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,251.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a self-propelling Hopper Barge for service at the Hudson Bay Terminal of the Hudson Bay Railway. Name of contractors, Collingwood Shipyards, Limited. Date of contract, April 3, 1928. Amount of contract, \$200,000.

Construction of a 450 cubic yard steel dump scow for service at Fort Churchill Terminals of the Hudson Bay Railway. Name of contractors, Canadian Mead-Morrison Company, Limited, of the City of Welland, Ontario. Date of contract, April 5, 1928. Amount of contract, \$42,000.

Manufacture and delivery of thirty-one (31) steel deck plate girders required for the fixed spans of the Welland Ship Canal Bridge No. 21, at Port Colborne, Ont. Name of contractors, The Standard Steel Construction Company, Limited, of the City of Welland, Ont. Date of contract, April 11, 1928. Amount of contract, schedule rates (approximately \$17,044, estimated from estimated quantities).

Construction of a Gate Yard at Port Weller, Ontario in connection with the Welland ship canal. Name of contractors, T. A. Brown Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of

contract, April 11, 1928. Amount of contract, schedule rates (approximately \$464,130 estimated from estimated quantities).

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a macadam roadway from Montreal highway to Snow Farm property, Rockliffe Aerodrome, Gloucester township, Carleton county, Ont. Name of contractors, E. D. Brule & Sons, Limited, Billings Bridge, Ont. Date of contract, April 23, 1928. Amount of contract, \$7,630. Department of Labour General Fair Wage Clause embodied in contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in March, 1928, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders	
	\$	cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	894	04
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc. Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	192	89
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	828	45
Bag fittings.....	171	23
Scales.....	2,595	60
Rural mail boxes.....	133	75
Letter boxes.....	17,940	00
	521	90

Safety Competition for Pulp and Paper Mills

In 1926, the *Pulp and Paper Magazine* offered a trophy for the safest mill in Canada in the pulp and paper industry. The competition for the six months' period from July 1 to December 31, 1927, was won by the Laurentide Company, Grand'Mère, Quebec, in the class "A" group, including the larger companies. The runner-up in this class was Price Brothers' mill at Kenogami, Quebec. In the class "B" division, for smaller companies, three mills went through the period without an accident of any kind. The judges therefore awarded first place to the mill having the greatest hazard. Thus first place in this group was won by the Lincoln mill of the Lincoln Pulp and Paper Company at Merritton, Ontario, while the Garden City Paper Company's mill, also located at Merritton, was second. There will be a similar competition under the same terms during 1928.

The results of the competition of 1926 were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, 1927, page 289.

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON FARMS IN CANADA 1925-1927

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics secures each year from its agricultural correspondents throughout Canada information as to the wages of employees on farms in Canada during the year just ended. The figures so secured are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* for the February of the following year. Tables of these figures

have appeared in the reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada issued as supplements to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1925 to 1928 inclusive, the first of these giving figures back to 1914. The accompanying figures are taken from the issue of the *Bulletin* for February, 1928, and give figures for the years 1925 and 1926 as well as for 1927.

I.—Average Wages per Month of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1925-27

Provinces	Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season		
	Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages	Board	Wages and board
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....1925	40	23	63	22	19	41
1926	41	23	64	23	19	42
1927	41	23	64	23	19	42
P. E. Island.....1925	31	16	47	18	13	31
1926	31	16	47	17	13	30
1927	30	16	46	18	13	31
Nova Scotia.....1925	36	20	56	18	15	33
1926	35	19	54	18	14	32
1927	36	19	55	17	13	30
New Brunswick.....1925	37	17	54	18	13	31
1926	39	18	57	17	14	31
1927	37	20	57	18	14	32
Quebec.....1925	37	19	56	19	13	32
1926	38	19	57	19	13	32
1927	39	19	58	19	14	33
Ontario.....1925	34	20	54	22	17	39
1926	37	21	58	22	17	39
1927	37	22	59	22	16	38
Manitoba.....1925	38	22	60	21	19	40
1926	38	22	60	22	18	40
1927	38	22	60	21	19	40
Saskatchewan.....1925	42	24	66	22	21	43
1926	43	24	67	24	21	45
1927	43	24	67	24	21	45
Alberta.....1925	44	24	68	27	22	49
1926	45	24	69	25	22	47
1927	45	25	70	27	22	49
British Columbia.....1925	46	26	72	26	21	47
1926	49	27	76	27	23	50
1927	51	27	78	28	23	51

II.—Average Wages per Year of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1925-27

Provinces	Males			Females		
	Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages	Board	Wages and board
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....1925	383	258	641	244	218	462
1926	384	255	630	242	213	455
1927	396	262	658	247	220	467
Prince Edward Island.....1925	293	176	469	175	138	313
1926	294	190	484	180	145	325
1927	285	187	472	184	150	334
Nova Scotia.....1925	347	221	568	199	161	360
1926	350	238	588	194	175	369
1927	350	212	562	189	151	340
New Brunswick.....1925	370	191	561	210	151	361
1926	354	175	429	176	143	319
1927	372	216	588	193	154	347
Quebec.....1925	340	196	536	190	141	331
1926	345	202	547	185	141	326
1927	347	190	537	183	146	329
Ontario.....1925	326	222	548	227	182	409
1926	349	234	583	232	187	419
1927	366	239	605	250	195	445
Manitoba.....1925	357	260	617	221	215	436
1926	367	247	614	233	205	438
1927	358	254	612	222	217	439
Saskatchewan.....1925	396	268	664	257	234	491
1926	406	272	678	261	237	498
1927	415	277	692	260	236	496
Alberta.....1925	421	280	701	277	244	521
1926	422	279	701	271	249	520
1927	446	290	736	294	250	544
British Columbia.....1925	470	300	770	282	232	514
1926	452	315	767	278	254	532
1927	498	306	804	300	256	556

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1928

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was again slightly lower, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices continued toward somewhat higher levels.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.87 at the beginning of April, as compared with \$10.92 for March; \$10.80 for April, 1927; \$11.36 for April, 1926; \$10.56 for April, 1925; \$10.16 for April, 1924; \$10.64 for April, 1923; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$12.68 for April, 1921; \$15.99 for April, 1920; \$12.57 for April, 1918 and \$7.51 for April, 1914. Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline, while there were less important declines in the prices of veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard and flour. Prices of beef, butter, cheese, evaporated apples, sugar and potatoes were somewhat higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.11 at the beginning of April, as compared with \$21.15 for March; \$21.02 for April, 1927; \$21.64 for April, 1926; \$20.82 for April, 1925; \$20.58 for April, 1924; \$21.21 for April, 1923; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$23.31 for April, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$25.34 for April, 1920; \$20.01 for April, 1918; and \$14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities advanced to 153.2 for April, as compared with 152.8 for March; 148.9 for April, 1927; 160.2 for April, 1926; 156.5 for April, 1925; 151.1 for April, 1924; 156.9 for April, 1923; 153.7 for April, 1922; 179.5 for April, 1921; 251.0 for April, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 195.0 for April, 1918. Forty-three prices quotations were higher, thirty were lower and one hundred and sixty-three were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups advanced, three declined, while three were practically unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group was substantially higher, mainly because of higher prices for grains, flour, milled products, refined sugar, hay, straw and apples. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group was also somewhat higher, electrolytic copper, lead, tin and spelter advancing, while antimony and lead pipe de-

clined. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, due to lower prices for cattle, meats, butter, cheese, eggs, lard and some lines of fish, which more than offset higher prices for hogs, sheep and leather; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to declines in the prices of cotton fabrics and silk products, which more than offset advances in the prices of raw cotton, jute and wool; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due mainly to declines in the price of coal. The Iron and its Products group, the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined, while producers' goods advanced. In the former the lower level was due to declines in the prices of eggs, butter, cheese, beef, lard, potatoes and coal, which more than offset advances in the prices of flour, sugar and fruits. In the latter group building and construction materials advanced, as did also materials for the leather industry, for the metal working industries, for the meat packing industries, for milling and other industries, as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials. Producers' equipment was lower and materials for the textile and clothing industry, for the fur industry and for the chemical using industries were also lower.

In the grouping according to origin domestic farm products, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were higher, while articles of marine origin were lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by

(Continued on page 542)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Table with columns for Commodities, Quantity, and years from 1900 to 1928. Rows include various food items like Beef, Mutton, Eggs, Milk, and Fuel.

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Table with columns for Province and various food items with their average costs. Rows include Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. ‡Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

**An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent: see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average)	33.7	28.2	26.2	30.0	15.9	21.8	29.2	24.9	25.0	35.3	39.9	56.7
Nova Scotia (average)	32.1	27.4	24.1	19.1	15.5	16.6	24.4	24.2	24.1	32.6	37.5	55.7
1—Sydney	37	29.4	27	21.4	18.6	19	24.5	26	24.3	31.7	36.9	48.8
2—New Glasgow	32.5	29	23.9	18.8	14.8	14.5	25	26	24.4	34.1	37.4	58
3—Amherst	26	24.6	18.8	15.8	13.4	16.5	25	23	22.8	34.2	37.8	60
4—Halifax	34.3	26.4	26.6	20.6	16.2	15.5	27.5	25	23.5	29.7	34.4	55.7
5—Windsor	32.5	30	23.5	20	15	18	20	25	25	38.3	42.5	61.2
6—Turro	30	25	25	18	15	16		20	24.7	27.5	36.2	50.7
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	27	26.5	22.7	17.6	15.9	14.2	20	23.7	20.2	31.2	36.8	65
New Brunswick (average)	32.0	25.8	24.1	19.1	14.7	17.4	31.6	27.0	25.2	33.3	39.3	56.4
8—Moncton	30	23.7	20.5	17	12.8	19.5		30.2	24.9	30	37.1	54.1
9—St. John	35.8	26.9	25.4	18	13.7	15.8	22.5	25	25.3	31.5	36.1	58.3
10—Fredericton	35.4	27.5	28.6	23	17.1	16.1	20.7	26.2	25.5	33.2	37.6	55.7
11—Bathurst	26.7	25	21.8	18.2	15	13.3		26.7	25	38.3	46.2	57.5
Quebec (average)	28.2	25.0	25.5	17.3	13.5	15.6	25.2	23.5	23.0	30.5	32.9	55.4
12—Quebec	28.4	27	24.6	18.4	12.8	16.3	26.7	22.1	23.5	32.1	34.8	53.1
13—Three Rivers	27.8	26.1	27.6	18.5	13.9	15	25.4	22.7	24.4	35.6	36.2	57.1
14—Sherbrooke	32.7	23.7	31.2	21.4	11.6	16.7	25	28.7	24.2	30.2	33.1	59.6
15—Sorel	23.3	20.7	22	15	10.7	13.3	19	17.7	21.3			55
16—St. Hyacinthe	22.1	21.1	18.6	15.1	12.8	13.7	28.3	18.7	19.6	28.7	32	52
17—St. John's	29.7	25	29.3	17.2	13.2	19.2	22.3	22	22.5	26	28.3	52.5
18—Thetford Mines	20.5	20	17	15.3	12	20	22	21.7	23.9	32.5		56.7
19—Montreal	37.1	30.4	32.6	17.5	14.2	11.3	30.9	24.5	22.7	29.8	33.4	57.6
Ontario (average)	32.6	25.8	26.5	17.1	11.2	14.6	26.8	24.1	24.6	28.8	32.8	54.9
21—Ottawa	35.4	29.8	27.2	21.0	16.7	24.5	28.9	24.9	25.5	32.4	36.7	56.0
22—Brookville	33.2	26.6	26.2	19.6	13.4	18.6	27.5	24.4	23.2	32.2	36	57.8
23—Kingston	36.6	31	29.7	19.3	15.7	18.9	29	25.6	24.4	36.7	40.7	55.5
24—Belleville	33.4	26.7	26.1	20	15.1	17.4	27	23.4	22.4	30.1	35.7	51.4
25—Peterborough	32	26.2	28	20.6	14.4	24	31.7	24.4	21	36.8	41	60.3
26—Oshawa	36.8	31.6	26.7	22.4	17.8	26.3	28.2	23.4	26	28.4	32.9	56.7
27—Orillia	36.5	31.5	27.7	21.2	18	27.2	31	25.7	28	37.7	42.5	57.5
28—Toronto	33.2	29	25.5	20.7	18.1	25.3	30	23.7	26.2	32.4	35	55
29—Niagara Falls	36.4	29.5	29.5	19.7	17	24.5	33.1	23.7	23.2	32.7	40	56.6
30—St. Catharines	38.6	32	31.4	21.6	15.9	27.2	31.7	25.7	26.6	32.4	35.2	54.4
31—Hamilton	33.3	29	26.5	19.2	15.6	22.6	22.3	22.4		27.4	30	50.2
32—Brantford	36.8	30.1	29.3	21	17.4	24.5	23.3	23.4	30	32.3	36.3	55.4
33—Galt	38.3	33.3	27.4	22.4	18.3	25.4	30	26	30	30.4	34.8	58.2
34—Guelph	35.6	30	27	20.2	17.8	25.4	33.3	24.1	23.5	32	35.2	55.4
35—Kitchener	32.8	28.8	24.8	20.4	17.2	26.2	25	22		28.2	32.2	53.7
36—Woodstock	33.9	29.9	24.2	21.7	17.2	25.6	36.5	25.8		28	32.5	51.8
37—Stratford	35.9	29.4	26	20	16.7	21.2	26.7	23.2	23	31.5	33.3	54.2
38—London	35	30	24.8	20	17.3	27.2	28.3	23.6	22	31	34.8	56.2
39—St. Thomas	36.2	30.4	28.2	21.9	15.3	24.2	25	25.4	23.6	32.7	36.2	55.7
40—Chatham	34.1	29.1	24.3	18.9	17.2	24.8	26	22.6	25	30.5	35.9	55.2
41—Windsor	34.8	29.8	26.1	19.7	15.2	25.4	28.8	24.6	26.5	31.5	36.6	58.2
42—Sarnia	33.7	27.8	27.3	20.5	15.2	25.6	30	23.1	23.5	28.8	34.3	56.2
43—Owen Sound	35	30	27.5	20.7	18.7	26	30	24.2	24	32.8	37.2	55.8
44—North Bay	33.3	28.3	23.3	21.3	16.3	26.7	24	25	25	33	36	55
45—Sudbury	43	35.5	34.3	24.3	18.3	23.7	28.3	24.3	25.3	30	34.5	54.2
46—Cobalt	39.6	33.2	33.2	24	17.5	26.8	25	33	27.2	34.3	38.3	58.6
47—Timmins	32.7	28.3	27.3	19.3	14.7	25		26.7	29	35.5	38.8	59.2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	35	30	26.5	22.8	17	27.5	29	31.5	26	31.6	36	54
49—Port Arthur	38.4	32.4	30.4	24.1	17.6	26.6	34.5	26.3	27.6	33.3	38.3	58.7
50—Fort William	34.5	27.3	24	21	17	23.1		23.7	28.4	39.4	43.7	57.3
31—25.8	22.7	20.5	17.2	21.6		32.7	26	26.7	38.2	46.5	62	
Manitoba (average)	34.2	25.1	24.3	17.8	14.0	18.2	30.0	22.7	22.1	36.9	41.5	55.8
51—Winnipeg	32.1	24.8	25.7	17.5	14.8	17.6	29.7	22.4	24.2	36.8	41.6	53.9
52—Brandon	30.4	25.4	22.8	18.1	13.2	18.8	30.2	23	20	37	41.4	57.7
Saskatchewan (average)	32.3	25.8	23.5	18.6	14.8	18.2	33.5	24.6	24.0	43.7	49.4	61.3
53—Regina	29.9	23.2	21.2	16.5	13.4	19.6	33	23.6		40.9	47.2	63.1
54—Prince Albert	31.7	26.7	23.3	19.3	16.7	22.7	33.3	25	23.3	46	52.5	58.7
55—Saskatoon	30.7	24.7	22.3	17.4	13.8	20.5	34.2	24	23	43.2	48.8	59.5
56—Moose Jaw	36.7	28.7	27.3	21	15.4	22	33.5	25.8	25.6	41.5	48.9	63.8
Alberta (average)	32.2	25.9	24.0	19.1	14.9	22.2	32.3	22.2	24.4	40.7	45.2	52.6
57—Medicine Hat	31.7	25	24	19	15.2	23.3	33.3	25	25	43.5	47.5	52.1
58—Drumheller	36.5	30	26.5	25	16.5	25	35	20	25	42.7	45	57.5
59—Edmonton	31.8	25.8	26.4	17.3	14.6	21.3	31.7	24	24.5	38.1	43.8	48.3
60—Calgary	29.9	24.4	22.4	16.6	14.3	20.7	29.7	22.4	23.3	40.5	45.5	54.8
61—Lethbridge	31	24.5	20.5	17.5	13.9	20.5	32	19.5	24	33.7	44.4	50.5
British Columbia (average)	38.5	31.0	29.6	22.7	19.7	26.4	37.4	30.9	28.8	46.9	52.0	61.1
62—Fernie	35	30	27	20.7	15.5	23.3	35	31.7	29.6	46.3	50.7	55
63—Nelson	40	30	35	30	22.5	25		35	27.5	45	50	58.7
64—Trail	39.2	33.6	30.8	26.9	23.3	29.1	39.3	33.4	28.6	54	59	64.2
65—New Westminster	37.1	30.7	28.8	19.2	18.5	26.8	35	26.4	29.2	40.6	48.2	61.1
66—Vancouver	38.4	30.1	29.1	20.8	19.5	26.5	36.4	25.6	27.8	43.5	48.9	63.7
67—Victoria	39.8	32	30.5	23	20.5	27.4	34.7	27.7	25.7	47.3	51.3	61.7
68—Nanaimo	40	30.5	28.2	22.5	22.7	29.5	45	28.2		50.7	52.8	65.5
69—Prince Rupert	38.3	30.4	27.3	18.8	15.3	23.8	36.7	31.7	33	48.1	55	59

a Price per single quart higher.

b Adjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart.

c Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1928

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod Stock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart, in bottles	Dairy, solids prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19.4	30.8	20.9	13.4	59.8	20.8	20.1	36.8	21.6	40.2	35.0	12.3	42.4	47.4	
18.0	34.5			58.0	17.6	18.9	28.2	21.6	43.6	40.1	11.7	44.3	49.8	
12	30-35			50-70	17.8	15.6	28.7	21.4	50.2	45.1	b12-14	43	47.5	
20-25				60	17.5	20	31.4	20.2	43.5	38.2	12-14	44.6	49.4	
18	35			50	18.1	15.5	27	21.7	37.6	35	9	45	49.0	
12.5	35			60	16.5	17.2	25.7	22.8	47.8	43.4	al2.5-l3.3	43	48.6	
25	35			60	18.5	20	33.5	23.7	40		10	46.7	55	
						25	23	19.5	42.7		39	43.2	48.6	
15	35			50	18.4	20	35.5	22.2	34.1		0-10	37.4	44.3	
15.5	35.0	10.0		56.9	17.9	17.6	33.7	23.3	40.1	35.6	12-1	43.2	46.3	
12	35	10		60	18.2	18.5	33.9	20.7	42	37	10-12	44.2	47.4	
18	35	10		60	16.7	16	41.3	21.1	42.7	34.7	a13.5	44.1	47.7	
12				55-60	18.8	18	33.8	23.3	40.7	35	12	44.5	45	
20				50	18	18	25.7	24.2	35		12	44.5	45	
16.5	31.3	21.6	10.6	59.3	21.6	21.0	32.2	21.0	44.6	38.0	11.8	40.6	44.4	
10	25	20		50	21	20	32.6	22.3	46.3	40.4	14	39.1	43.9	
15-20	30	10		60	25	21.5	31	21.9	52.3	41.3	13	40	44	
15-20	35-40	15		55-20	21.7	19	30.5	19.4	44.2	37.6	a11.1	40	44.1	
20-25	30			60	25	22	31.7	20.3	38.8	30	12	44.2	45	
		20				25		19.9	36.1		10	44.7	16	
		18-20	10	60	20	18	39.3	20.3	43.6		10	41.7	43.5	
15-18	35-36	25-30	8	50	22.5	22.5	28.3	23.1	46.4	40	10	40	45.1	
15	30	10		75	20.2	21.3	33.3	19.9	48.3	40.5	14	42.1	45.6	
18.5	31.2	22.4	11.3	64.0	20.3	19.3	30.9	22.2	45.3	36.4	12	41	44.7	
20	32-38	22		17	20.4	41.3	39.6	20.7	40.5	36.2	12.4	42.4	46.9	
14	25	17	8.3		20.9	20	43.5	20.1	47.8	42.5	12	41.7	46.3	
15	35	22	10-20		19.1	17.4	36.1	19.1	37.5	33.6	10	40.1	44	
	28	20	10		23	22.3	34.5	21.3	33.6	29.5	a9	45	46.2	
20	32	25		60	17.8	20.2	38.1	21.4	39.9	33.8	10	41.2	44.6	
20	30	22-25		20	17	39.1	39.1	22.6	40.4	38.1	13	45	46.9	
20	30	17	10	17.5	19.5	34.3	34.3	21.4	37.1	34.2	10-12	43.6	47.4	
14-17	30-32	18		72	23	16.7	42	20.5	45.1	37.7	12.5	43.1	47.5	
22	35	25			21.1	20.3	41.5	19.8	40		a-c13	40	48.7	
14	35	18			17.5	20.5	37.8	18.3	37.4	36	13	42.6	46.9	
20	35	25	10		19.5	19	45.2	20.6	41.9	39.2	13	42.5	48	
20	30	25	15		19.3	17.2	33.3	19.5	42.4	33.8	a-c12.5	45.2	46.6	
15	33	22	12		21.4	20.6	42.3	19.2	35.4	34.5	1.8	44.7	46.3	
20	30	25		20	18.7	43.1	19.9	39.4	33.7	33.7	12	43.2	46.4	
		23	10	50	20	20.7	36.8	18.3	37.1	34.5	12	41.6	44.8	
20	35	25			20		36	18.4	33.3	31	10	40	44.8	
22	35	25			22.1	20.4	37.9	19.3	36.1	31.2	12	41.4	45.1	
15	25	20		50	18.9	18.3	41.7	20	38.8	34.8	11	42.6	47	
20	30	18-25		50	20.6	20	45.1	20.3	35.7	32.4	12	44.8	46.4	
20	35	25	12		23.3	22.3	38.1	19.6	35.2	32.2	12	43.8	47.8	
20	35	28	15		22	21.6	46.1	17.7	39.7	36.7	14	47.2	41	
20		25			19.4	17.3	43.1	20.4	39.1	33.5	12	40	44.2	
		22			17.5	16.5	35.6	20	31		12	41.7	44.3	
					17.5	36	23.7	44			12	40	44.7	
	25	25	10	75	20.7	18.7	35.3	23.9	47.9	45	15	39	45	
	30	15		75	22.5	20.7	34.1	24.1	48.9	45.6	17	42.5	49.3	
		25			23.3	19	39	22.1	53.7	41.2	a16.7	49.3	47	
					21.7	23.3	44.6	21.3	47.7	40.7	13	42.5	47.8	
18-20	30	25	10		21.2	17.1	45.3	24	46	37.5	a14.3	45	50.3	
15	25	17		80	19.3	16.8	40.7	23.1	45.8	43.3	a14.3	45	51.1	
	30.0				20.8	17.5	39.3	21.1	39.3	34.8	12.5	41.5	47.3	
18	30	25			20.8	16.9	44	20.3	40.2	35.5	13	42.2	48.9	
	30				20.8	18	34.6	21.9	38.4	34.1	12	40.8	45.7	
27.5	30.6	15.0	16.0	25.0	22.6	35.2	22.8	22.8	36.5	30.3	12.1	39.9	47.8	
25-30	30	15		25	22	34.4	34.4	22.6	37.6	31	a12.5	41.3	49.2	
30	30	12	12		25	23.3	34.7	21.7	33.6	30	10	40	48.2	
25-30	30-35	15	20		25	21.3	31.3	24.2	36.8	31.8	13	39.8	46.2	
25	30	18			25	23.8	40.3	22.6	38.1	28.4	13	38.3	47.7	
23.4	26.8	16.5	17.5		23.7	23.3	36.7	22.5	35.1	29.1	12.1	40.7	48.0	
30	30	17	20		25	25	46.3	24	32.5	24.4	12	42.8	50	
25	30	18			25	25	30	22.5	36	32.5	a12.5	40	47	
17.5-20	23-25	17.5	15		20.1	23.8	31.7	21.1	35.3	31.1	a12.5	41.3	48	
25	25	15	15		25	21.3	40.3	22.6	39.4	32.1	12	39	47.5	
18	25	15	20		23.4	21.2	35.4	22.4	32.5	25.2	12	40.4	47.7	
21.7	25.1	20.0	17.3		22.3	21.7	39.6	23.9	37.3	31.2	13.2	45.4	51.5	
	30	18			24	25	43.7	25.3	41.7	30	a12.5	45	50.7	
	35	20	20		24.2			25	35		a14.3	45	50.6	
	35	20			25	25		26.7	40.5	35	a14.3	50	54.7	
21	29	12.5			21.7	21.2	36.5	21.5	34.5		a11.1	46	48.8	
16	25	13.5			20.9	20	43.2	21.4	35.1	31.5	a11.1	34.8	48.4	
15	21	20			21.2	19.2	38.5	20.6	32.4	26.9	a14.3	47.5	52.1	
25	30				21.2	19.7	43.6	25.8	32	25	a13.3	50	54.2	
15	20	17			20	21.7	32.8	25	47.5	38.7	a14.3	45	52.5	

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2's, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	32.6	7.7	18.3	5.1	6.3	10.6	12.4	16.2	16.3	16.3
Nova Scotia (average)	31.6	8.0	17.6	5.6	6.5	9.8	13.7	17.5	16.9	16.7
1—Sydney.....	33.3	6.7	17.1	5.5	6.6	9.9	12.9	17.3	16.5	17.1
2—New Glasgow.....	32.3	8	16.7	5.4	6	10.5	12.7	16.7	16.4	16.3
3—Amherst.....	30.8	8.7	17	5.6	6.6	9.2	12.5	17.7	17.3	16.1
4—Halifax.....	31.1	8	18.1	5.3	6.6	9.8	15	17.3	16.5	16
5—Windsor.....	31.7	8.3	20	6.3	7	10	15.5	19.5	19.5	19
6—Truro.....	30.6	8	16.8	5.2	6.4	9.6	13.5	16.2	15	15.8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29.7	7.4	19	5.1	5.7	10.9	15	15.5	15.8	15.5
New Brunswick (average)	32.4	8.5	18.0	5.4	6.3	10.2	14.8	16.0	15.6	15.6
8—Moncton.....	33	8.7	18.1	5.5	6.5	11.4	13.5	17.1	15.7	15.7
9—St. John.....	32.4	8.7	18.6	5.1	6.4	10	15	15.3	15.1	14.9
10—Fredericton.....	34.1	8.7	17.2	5.4	6.4	9.9	15.8	15.2	15.1	15.2
11—Bathurst.....	30	8	18	5.5	6	9.5	15	16.4	16.5	16.4
Quebec (average)	30.6	6.4	17.5	5.1	6.3	9.4	12.4	14.6	16.3	15.3
12—Quebec.....	30.8	7.5	17.2	5.2	6	10.6	13	14.8	16	15.2
13—Three Rivers.....	31.5	6	18.4	5.5	7	9.7	14	15	19.3	15.5
14—Sherbrooke.....	30.9	6.6-7	17.2	4.8	6.1	9.3	12.6	14	16.4	14.4
15—Sorel.....	29	6	16.8	4.6	6	9.7	12.5	15.9	17.5	16.2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	29.4	5	17.1	4.9	6.7	9.7	11.8	14.7	14.6	16.3
17—St. John's.....	29.6	5.3-6.7	17.2	4.5	6.7	9.3	11.6	14.3	16	16
18—Theford Mines.....	30.9	6.7	17.5	5.6	6.5	8	12.3	14.9	17.8	15.7
19—Montreal.....	32.3	5.3-8	18.1	5.2	5.8	10.1	12.1	14.3	14.7	15
20—Hull.....	30.9	6.8	18.1	5.4	6.5	8.1	11.5	13.7	14.6	13.6
Ontario (average)	32.7	7.3	17.7	4.8	6.1	11.1	12.8	15.4	15.3	15.3
21—Ottawa.....	34.2	7.3-8	18.5	5.8	6.6	10.9	11.4	15.4	15.1	15.1
22—Brookville.....	31.1	6.7	15.3	5	6	9.7	10.5	14.7	15.4	15.3
23—Kingston.....	29.8	6.7	15.3	5.1	5.4	9.4	11.2	13.3	13	13.5
24—Belleville.....	32.4	6.3	16.7	4.4	5.3	11	12.9	14.7	14.7	14.7
25—Peterborough.....	31.5	7.3	17.4	4.4	5.9	11.8	12.9	14.6	14.2	14.5
26—Oshawa.....	35.8	7.3	16.7	4.2	6	11.7	12.2	15.3	15.2	14.9
27—Orillia.....	32.1	6.7	19	4.7	5.8	11.4	13.2	15.3	15	15
28—Toronto.....	34.2	7.3-8	17.8	4.7	5.9	10.1	11.6	15	15.1	14.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	35.5	7.3	18.8	5	5.7	11.1	14.1	15.5	15.7	16.5
30—St. Catharines.....	31	7.3	17.1	4.7	5.3	11.4	12.3	14.7	14.4	14.6
31—Hamilton.....	35.4	7.3	17.7	4.4	6	11.5	12.3	15.2	15.1	15
32—Bramford.....	33.8	7.3-8	17.3	4.2	5.7	12.1	13.4	15.2	15	15.1
33—Galt.....	34.1	7.3	18.4	4.4	6.2	12.3	14.3	15.3	15	15.1
34—Guelph.....	33.2	7.3	18.3	4.6	6	12	12.8	14.9	14.4	14.8
35—Kitchener.....	31.4	6.6-7	18.3	4.1	5.4	12	12.4	15	15.9	14.8
36—Woodstock.....	30	6.7-7.3	18	3.9	5.8	10.8	11.7	13.8	13.9	15.5
37—Stratford.....	31.3	7.3	19	4.3	6.6	12	13	16.3	15.6	16.1
38—London.....	35.3	7.3	18.4	4.5	6.2	10.9	12.5	15.8	15.4	15.4
39—St. Thomas.....	30.4	7.3-8.7	18.9	4.7	6	11.7	12.7	15.3	15.4	15.1
40—Chatham.....	32	6.7	18.3	4.3	5.9	10.5	14.6	15	14.7	14.2
41—Windsor.....	31.5	8.9-3	18.7	4.7	6	12.1	14.6	15.2	14.7	15.5
42—Sarnia.....	34.1	7.3-8	17.8	4.6	5.9	10.3	11.6	15.7	15.2	15.7
43—Owen Sound.....	32	6.7-7.3	18.8	4.2	5.8	11.7	14.2	16.2	16.2	15.8
44—North Bay.....	31.6	7.3	16	5.3	6.7	11	13.3	15.2	14.7	15.2
45—Sudbury.....	33.5	8	17	5.6	7	9.5	15.6	16.4	17	16.7
46—Cobalt.....	34.3	8.3	17.8	5.7	7.2	11.9	14.9	18	18.2	18.3
47—Timmins.....	34.2	8.3	16	5.6	7.2	10.2	13.9	16.7	15.4	15.4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.8	8	18.7	5.3	7.4	11.7	12.3	15.7	16.4	15.9
49—Port Arthur.....	32	6.7	19.2	5.5	6.2	10.2	10.9	15.4	16	16.6
50—Fort William.....	32.6	6.7	16.6	5.5	5.6	10.3	9.8	15.8	15.3	16.6
Manitoba (average)	33.5	6.9	18.2	5.4	6.5	11.5	12.6	18.4	17.7	17.3
51—Winnipeg.....	33.6	7	19.6	5.3	6.5	11.1	12.4	18.3	17.9	17.6
52—Brandon.....	33.4	6.3-7	16.7	5.4	6.4	11.9	12.8	18.4	17.5	16.9
Saskatchewan (average)	33.9	8.3	19.7	5.4	7.0	10.6	12.3	18.1	17.9	18.2
53—Regina.....	34.8	8-8.4	20	5.4	7	12	12.6	18.6	18.1	17.8
54—Prince Albert.....	32.6	8	19	5.1	6.9	8.5	11.8	17.9	17.9	17.9
55—Saskatoon.....	33.3	8	19	5.4	6.6	10.6	11.9	18	17.4	18.3
56—Moose Jaw.....	35	8.8	20	5.7	7.5	11.1	12.7	17.7	18.1	18.3
Alberta (average)	33.5	8.6	18.5	5.5	6.3	11.4	10.3	17.4	18.1	18.9
57—Medicine Hat.....	32.5	8.9	19.4	5.6	6.6	12.1	11.4	17.4	19.7	19.3
58—Drumheller.....	36.7	8.9	19	5.6	6.3	12.5	10.3	17.7	18.3	20
59—Edmonton.....	32.3	8	17.5	5.3	5.9	9.6	9.2	17.3	17	18
60—Calgary.....	33.7	8	19	5.6	6.5	11.8	10.8	17.5	18.5	20
61—Lethbridge.....	32.3	8-10	17.6	5.3	6.2	10.8	9.8	17	17.1	17.3
British Columbia (average)	34.4	9.5	21.2	5.7	6.6	10.0	9.6	18.2	18.2	19.7
62—Fernie.....	35	10	20.5	5.6	5.8	11.6	10.9	17.4	19.2	20.1
63—Nelson.....	34.7	10	18.9	5.9	6.7	10.7	10.3	17.6	19	20.1
64—Trail.....	32.5	9.3	17.2	5.7	5.8	10	9.5	19.5	19	19
65—New Westminster.....	34.6	8.3-9.5	23.5	5.5	6.3	8.6	7.9	18	17.5	17.6
66—Vancouver.....	32.7	8.3-9.5	22.4	5.6	6.2	9.2	9	16.7	16.5	16.7
67—Victoria.....	34	10	24.2	5.7	7	9.1	9.3	17.3	17.3	18.5
68—Nanaimo.....	35	8.9	23	5.7	7.3	10	9.7	18	18	18.9
69—Prince Rupert.....	36.8	10	20	5.9	8	10.6	10.2	21.2	18.7	19.4

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1928

	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2 s, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
			Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
	cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
8-3	6-7	1-781	35-6	32-4	20-8	13-4	17-6	18-8	76-3	27-5	64-9	43-2	
8-3	6-0	1-676	32-1	28-6	17-5	13-4	17-4	19-5	82-2	30-4	62-1	39-9	
7-8	5-6	2-234	41-6	.....	17-7	14	17-3	20-1	80-7	28-2	68-7	.....	1
7-9	5-3	1-44	26-7	.....	27-5	16-5	14-8	18-7	83-2	33-9	60	40	2
8-7	5-4	1-40	26-9	.....	19	14-2	16-7	18-5	90	30-5	.....	45	3
7-6	7-7	1-975	39-2	26-7	15-5	13	17	19-4	81	27	64-7	39	4
10-2	5	1-50	31-2	.....	14	.....	20	21	75	37-5	.....	45	5
7-3	6-7	1-505	27-2	31-5	19	10-6	16-2	19	83-3	25	55	35-5	6
7-8	8	1-225	25	17-5	.....	14-5	15-5	16-5	92-5	28-3	77-5	41-5	7
8-9	6-4	1-702	35-0	31-4	19-5	14-0	16-6	19-4	87-2	24-4	65-7	46-9	8
8-7	5-8	1-55	33-1	26-7	20-7	14-5	17-3	19	90	31-4	73-3	50	9
7-2	6-4	1-717	36-7	40	20	13-6	15	19	76-7	25-3	57	43-5	9
8-2	7-4	2-25	40-3	27-5	19-3	12-2	16-3	19-5	95	28-3	72-5	45	10
7-4	6-4	1-292	30	.....	18	15-5	17-6	20	.....	28-6	60	49	11
7-7	7-3	1-851	34-3	33-1	20-3	13-7	18-0	18-0	81-1	27-1	69-9	41-4	12
9	6-9	1-652	29-6	24-3	19-5	15-6	18-2	21-7	79-6	24-2	84	41-3	12
8	9	1-955	37-5	32-5	21-7	14-7	19-8	18	90	28-6	65	40-6	13
7-2	6-7	1-754	34-2	36-2	17-7	12-7	17-8	17-4	90	27-3	68-5	40-8	14
8	8	1-927	33-7	.....	20	12-2	18-7	15-7	96-7	27	70	41-7	15
7	6-7	1-88	35-5	.....	21-5	12-6	16-7	15	.....	25	65	40-9	16
6-7	8-2	1-99	36-7	.....	20-7	15-7	18-2	20	.....	27-5	.....	42-5	17
7	6-9	1-512	29	.....	20	14-2	18-6	17-8	.....	31-2	.....	45	18
7-9	5-9	1-974	36-1	39-3	20-6	12-4	17-6	18-2	83-2	25-6	68-2	37-8	19
8-6	7-1	2-017	36-2	33	20	12-8	16-2	18-6	88	27-5	68-7	42	20
8-5	6-8	2-036	39-6	33-4	19-8	13-5	17-3	18-8	74-6	27-0	63-8	39-9	21
8-5	7-4	2-17	39-6	37-8	21	12-8	17-3	20-3	70	27-7	60-8	41-2	21
9	7-6	2-04	40	28-3	.....	14	17-3	19-6	71-7	27-3	68	42-2	22
8-2	7-8	2-08	38-3	30-9	.....	18-7	12-6	16-7	76-2	24-1	62	40	23
10	7-2	2-27	41-7	.....	15-1	16-5	17	17	71	28	61	38-5	24
8-6	6-5	1-75	32-4	27-5	18-5	12-9	16-2	18-2	77-7	26-7	64-8	35-7	25
8-9	7-9	1-97	38-7	30	15	13-9	17-6	18-4	81-3	26-6	64-7	42-4	26
7-9	7-4	1-562	31-1	27-5	13-2	17-3	18-5	18-2	76-8	27	65-8	35	27
8	8	2-08	38-3	30-8	17	12-2	16-4	18-2	77-3	25-4	64-5	40	28
9-3	5-8	2-34	42-8	25-6	.....	12-2	17-9	18-4	93-3	27-5	75	39	29
8-2	5-9	2-281	41-4	24	.....	13-4	17-5	16-7	70-5	25	57-7	39-5	30
9	8-1	2-04	39-9	36-7	.....	14-3	17-4	18-1	74-8	25-3	71-7	39-6	31
7-4	4-7	1-98	38-3	35	.....	14-1	17-5	17-1	60	25-4	55	38-5	32
8-4	6-9	2-05	39-8	31	.....	13	17-1	18-1	73-7	25-1	64-5	38	33
8-5	8-2	1-861	38-7	40	.....	12-3	17	19-3	62	27-3	62-7	36-7	34
7	7	2-15	38-4	30	.....	12-8	15-8	18	59-7	25-9	62	35-6	35
7	5-7	2-17	40	25	.....	12-5	15-5	18	56	27-5	60	32-5	36
8-4	6-5	2-34	43-2	27-5	.....	13-8	17-8	19-2	72-6	25-8	60	40-5	37
8-1	6-3	2-02	38-1	37	.....	11-7	16	16-4	75	26-3	63	38-1	38
8-5	5-6	2-263	41-1	25	.....	13-5	16-7	18-5	78-4	27-5	64-6	38-5	39
8-6	5-8	2-11	39-1	39	.....	15-1	16-7	18	76-7	27-1	64	37-8	40
8-8	5-3	2-34	40-9	41	.....	13-3	17-7	17-7	69-8	25-1	70	41-5	41
8-5	4-2	2-30	41-6	37-4	.....	14	17-5	18-4	79-6	30-4	61-3	40-8	42
7-6	5-4	1-50	31-7	.....	13-2	17-5	19	19	81-7	29-2	63	39-7	43
8-2	6-4	1-58	.....	50	18-5	12-7	16-8	17-3	85	28	59-5	40-6	44
8-5	8-8	1-96	45	50	22-3	14-4	19-2	21-3	82-5	27-6	68-7	46-7	45
9-2	8-7	1-627	39-4	35	20-6	15-3	19-8	21-1	84-4	30-5	71-7	47-7	46
8-7	7-2	2-108	50	.....	20	13-8	20-7	22-5	82-5	28-2	61-7	47	47
9-1	8-4	2-085	43-3	36-8	18-7	14-5	16	20	76	27-6	61-7	40	48
8-4	7-1	1-965	37-5	29-4	24-2	14-3	18-3	21-8	71-9	27-5	61-2	42-5	49
9	6-7	2-09	38-3	32-5	23	14-5	18-1	21-2	70-6	28-4	63-6	42-3	50
8-9	6-1	1-462	28-0	.....	21-6	13-4	17-9	19-8	72-4	28-8	61-4	44-2	51
8-5	6-6	1-816	32-6	.....	21-8	14-1	18-1	20-2	71-7	27-6	60-7	44-3	51
9-2	5-5	1-107	23-3	.....	21-5	12-7	17-7	19-3	73-1	28-9	62-1	44	52
8-1	7-0	1-467	29-9	.....	22-5	13-2	19-1	20-9	73-3	27-7	65-5	49-4	53
8-6	7-5	1-511	28-8	.....	20	14-2	19-2	20-5	75	26-3	67-5	48-3	53
8	8-5	1-50	25	.....	21-7	13	20-3	23	72-5	28-3	62-5	50	54
7-8	5-6	1-23	28-3	.....	22-8	11-8	17-3	20-5	72-8	28-9	64-3	49-7	55
8-1	6-4	1-627	37-5	.....	25-3	13-8	19-4	19-4	72-8	27-2	67-8	49-5	56
8-5	6-5	1-189	28-3	.....	22-4	13-2	18-8	19-1	73-0	26-5	65-2	49-4	57
8-8	4-8	1-065	24	.....	23-5	13-2	19-7	20-3	75	28-6	71-3	52-5	57
8-5	7-4	1-497	35	.....	23-3	14-2	19-2	18-5	75	26-7	65	48-3	58
8-6	5-5	84	20	.....	20-6	12-2	18-2	19-4	70-2	24-9	60-2	47-8	59
8-6	7-2	1-646	39-2	.....	21-7	14-5	18-5	18-3	72-9	26-4	66-9	51	60
7-9	7-7	895	23-1	.....	22-8	11-7	18-2	18-8	71-8	26	62-8	47-2	61
8-0	6-6	1-542	36-2	.....	23-4	12-5	17-8	17-6	72-1	27-7	64-6	49-9	62
8-5	6-4	1-39	33	.....	21-7	12-5	19-2	18-7	75	29-2	69-2	52	62
8-7	7-3	1-84	41-2	.....	22-5	12-7	17-9	18-5	78	32	62	53	63
7-7	7-7	1-99	43-5	.....	26-7	13-2	18	18-2	75	32-5	67-5	49-5	64
6-5	5-7	1-205	27-2	.....	20	13-7	17-1	15-5	66-7	25	66	44-4	65
7-2	5	1-14	27	.....	21	11-8	15-5	15-2	67-1	25-4	58-7	44-7	66
8-3	5-5	1-29	30-4	.....	23-5	11-7	16-6	17-1	68	26-5	57-8	45-9	67
8-3	6-1	1-463	37-5	.....	25	13-3	18-8	18	70	25-8	65-8	53-3	68
9	9	2-02	50	.....	26-7	11	19-2	19-2	76-7	25	70	56-7	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, Standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton.
	Crystallized, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average).....	cents 8-1	cents 7-6	cents 61-1	cents 71-6	cents 28-3	cents 15-6	cents 3-6	cents 59-9	cents 12-3	cents 6-4	\$ 16-405	
Nova Scotia (average).....	8-1	7-5	66-8	70-6	29-9	12-3	3-9	61-3	48-4	13-5	7-4	16-438
1—Sydney.....	8-1	7-7	65	68-4	30	15-0	3-9	66	52-5	13	6-6	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	8-3	8	66-2	73-1	31-1	13-5	3-3	53	39-5	14-1	7-9	.....
3—Amherst.....	8-4	7-4	67	68-2	30	12-2	4-7	50	.....	13-2	7-2	17-50
4—Halifax.....	8-7-6	7-1	67-9	70-4	28-7	14-2	4-2	62-5	51-7	13-3	7-2	15-00-15-50
5—Windsor.....	8-5	7-5	67-5	75	30	12	4-6	70	50	14-5	8	17-00
6—Truro.....	8-1	7-3	67	68-4	29-3	11-7	3-2	66	.....	12-7	7-5	16-00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	8-7	7-1	63-3	69-4	29	15	3-3	66	.....	14	6-7	15-40
New Brunswick (average)	8-2	7-6	64-6	72-5	28-4	12-6	4-6	63-8	40-9	12-9	6-7	16-500
8—Moncton.....	8-5	7-9	65	74-3	28-3	12-7	4-2	65	46	14-4	6-5	.....
9—St. John.....	8-4	7-7	64	68-2	26-9	12-4	3-5	66-2	37-5	13	7	15-50
10—Fredericton.....	8-3	7-7	64-5	72-9	29-5	12-3	3-2	64	40	11-4	6-5	16-00
11—Bathurst.....	7-7	7-2	65	74-5	28-7	13-1	3-8	60	40	12-8	6-7	18-00
Quebec (average).....	7-5	7-1	60-9	67-4	28-0	14-3	3-7	58-5	65-1	11-2	6-2	15-778
12—Quebec.....	7-2	6-8	60-2	72-8	26-8	17-2	3-4	60	68	11-2	6-8	15-50-16-50
13—Three Rivers.....	8	7-5	61-9	72-8	28-6	14-5	3-0	60	73-3	11-5	6-6	15-50
14—Sherbrooke.....	6-9	6-8	62-1	71-3	26-1	14-3	3-4	62-8	54	11-4	5-6	16-25-16-75
15—Sorel.....	7-9	7-3	56	46-7	29-3	12-8	4-7	50	60	11	6-2	14-75
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7-4	7-1	61-2	68-7	28-7	13-1	3-9	54-3	80	10-5	6-2	15-50-16-00
17—St. John's.....	7-2	7	63-7	69	27-2	13-3	3-5	60	65	11-7	6	14-50
18—Thetford Mines.....	7-9	7-4	61-7	70-9	29-2	14-4	3-7	57-8	62-1	12	6-3	16-50-17-00
19—Montreal.....	7-1	6-9	60-7	68-4	26-8	15-1	3-2	62-2	63-5	10-9	6	16-50
20—Hull.....	7-8	7-3	61	66-2	29-5	13-7	3-2	59	60	10-7	5-9	15-75
Ontario (average).....	8-0	7-7	62-2	72-9	27-0	14-1	3-4	60-9	59-9	11-5	6-2	13-858
21—Ottawa.....	7-5	7-1	61-9	72-2	28-3	14-4	3-4	73-9	62-5	11-5	6-6	15-50-15-75
22—Brockville.....	8-5	7-7	60-8	73-3	28-8	13	4	60-8	57-5	11-1	6-8	15-50
23—Kingston.....	7-2	6-9	58	70	26-6	12-9	3-9	62	54-4	10-8	6-4	15-50
24—Belleville.....	7-8	7-8	65	70-8	25-6	14	3-4	65	75	11	6-5	15-50
25—Peterborough.....	7-7	7-4	61-7	70-7	25-5	14-6	3-3	59-2	54-2	11	5-9	14-75
26—Oshawa.....	8-4	8	66	76	26-6	12-6	3-4	59	60	11-8	6-7	15-50-16-00
27—Orillia.....	8-4	7-9	68-3	73-5	24-2	14-7	3-8	63	50	11-5	6-3	15-75-16-50
28—Toronto.....	7-5	7-3	61-7	71-6	25-1	12-3	3-1	61-2	58-2	10	5-8	14-50-15-00
29—Niagara Falls.....	8-1	7-7	65-2	76-9	27-8	14-5	3-6	67-5	62-5	10-6	6-2	g14-00-14-50
30—St. Catharines.....	7-8	7-7	60-6	73-8	25-1	13-3	3-4	58-3	60	10-8	6	g15-00-15-50
31—Hamilton.....	7-5	7-1	61-9	73-8	26-1	12-5	3-2	65-4	59	10-3	6-2	14-50-15-00
32—Brantford.....	7-9	7-7	61-1	71-3	26-3	13-3	3	62-7	69-2	10-9	6-4	15-00-15-50
33—Galt.....	7-6	7-3	61-1	71-4	25-6	13-8	3-1	55	55	9-9	5-7	15-50-16-00
34—Guelph.....	7-5	7-4	59-3	74-1	26-1	13-4	3-6	63-6	58-3	10-3	6-2	15-00-15-50
35—Kitchener.....	7-8	7-5	49-4	71-2	25-7	13	3-4	63-5	58	10	5-4	15-50-16-00
36—Woodstock.....	7-3	7-3	65	70	26-7	12-2	3-3	60	45	10-8	6-1	14-50
37—Stratford.....	7-9	7-6	60	72	25-7	13-4	3	68	53-3	11-1	6-1	15-50-16-00
38—London.....	8-1	7-8	67-1	74	28	14-2	3-2	64	51-7	10-8	6-3	15-75-16-25
39—St. Thomas.....	8-3	7-9	63-9	70-5	26	14-4	3-7	63-9	64	12-1	6	16-00-16-50
40—Chatham.....	7-8	7-4	52-8	67-1	25	12-7	3-4	57-1	68	11-8	5-6	15-50
41—Windsor.....	7-5	7-4	63	73-8	27-5	14-4	3	59-5	60	10-4	6-8	g15-50-16-00
42—Sarnia.....	7-9	7-7	65-4	74-6	26	13-5	2-9	55	67-5	11	7	16-00
43—Owen Sound.....	7-8	7-2	68-3	75	26-8	13	3-6	57-5	61-7	12-6	5-9	15-50-16-00
44—North Bay.....	8-1	7-8	73-3	74-2	28	17-4	3-5	55	56-7	15	5-5	16-50
45—Sudbury.....	8-8	8-6	67	74-7	28-7	16-5	4	52-5	60	13	6-2	17-00-17-50
46—Cobalt.....	9-1	8-3	65-5	74-7	31-5	15-4	3-5	66-7	56-7	13	6-9	18-00
47—Timmins.....	8-9	8-1	63-2	75	27-5	15	3-7	61-7	57-5	15	6-4	18-00-18-50
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8-8	8-8	58	75-5	30	16-5	3-7	52-5	75	13-7	6-3	16-00-
49—Port Arthur.....	8-3	7-9	51-9	71-7	30	16-2	3-3	57-8	63-3	10-6	6-2	17-00-17-50
50—Fort William.....	8-1	7-8	60-8	74-3	30	14-4	2-9	55-6	61-4	11-3	5-9	17-00-17-50
Manitoba (average).....	8-3	8-1	56-5	70-7	29-3	13-4	3-3	54-7	59-4	12-0	6-2	20-500
51—Winnipeg.....	8-4	8-2	55-2	71-4	29-2	12-5	3-3	50-7	55	11-9	6-4	19-00
52—Brandon.....	8-1	7-9	57-8	70	29-3	14-3	3-2	58-6	63-7	12	5-9	22-00
Saskatchewan (average).....	8-5	8-1	57-2	74-7	29-6	20-4	3-4	60-1	68-1	14-6	6-6	23-625
53—Regina.....	8-6	8-6	60-8	72	29-7	19	3-1	61-3	70	14-5	6-3	23-00
54—Prince Albert.....	8-5	8	51-7	78	30-8	23-4	3-9	58	60	15	6-9	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	8-7	7-6	54-9	72-8	32	20-6	3-3	58-6	67-3	14	5-6	23-00-25-50
56—Moose Jaw.....	9-1	8-2	61-5	75-9	25-8	18-6	3-4	62-5	75	15	7-7	.....
Alberta (average).....	8-5	7-9	53-3	71-8	29-5	15-8	3-6	60-1	60-4	14-4	6-8	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	9	8	57-5	75	30-7	20	3-5	70	64	14-7	6-1	g
58—Drumheller.....	9-2	8-4	46-7	70	31-7	22-5	4-1	63-6	60	15	5-7	.....
59—Edmonton.....	8-6	7-8	51-7	69-8	28-4	16-8	3-3	57-1	55	13-6	5-6	.....
60—Calgary.....	8-6	7-8	58-6	71-9	28-3	16-7	3-7	54-3	62	14	6-3	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	7-9	7-5	52-5	72-1	28-3	17-9	3-4	56	61	14-5	5-1	.....
British Columbia (Average)	8-4	7-8	58-3	70-9	30-1	22-6	4-0	62-3	63-2	13-0	6-5	.....
62—Fernie.....	9-1	8-6	63-3	72-8	30	18-7	3-9	70	60	13	6	.....
63—Nelson.....	8-4	7-9	58	77-2	29	28	4	59	65	14-4	6-2	.....
64—Trail.....	9	8	66-9	75-8	28-7	28-7	3-9	61-2	70	14	7-3	.....
65—New Westminster.....	7-8	7-3	55	67-2	29-8	17	4-2	58-7	61-2	12-5	5-9	.....
66—Vancouver.....	7-6	7-2	55-6	69	28-9	19-6	3-1	57-5	58-6	11-3	5	.....
67—Victoria.....	8-1	7-5	56-7	60-6	29-3	20-9	3-5	61-8	54-3	12-1	6-8	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	8	7-9	60-8	70-4	32	22-5	4-3	65	66-7	14-2	8-3	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	9	7-8	50	73-9	33-3	25	4-8	65	70	12-5	6-7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord for price quoted. d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk).

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1928

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent			
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month		
\$ 10-179	\$ 13-028	\$ 12-099	\$ 14-477	\$ 8-978	\$ 10-946	\$ 10-036	c. 31-1	c. 11-4	\$ 27-606	\$ 19-806		
9-085	11-745	9-200	10-150	6-600	7-250	6-667	33-8	12-6	22-417	14-917	1	
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	6-00	33-35	10	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	2	
7-35					8-00	8-00	35	13-3	20-00	14-00	3	
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	8-00	6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	4	
11-25-11-75	11-40-13-00	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	5	
	10-50-11-50	8-00	9-00	7-00	7-50	7-50	35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	6	
9-75-10-50	12-00-15-25	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	6-75	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	7	
10-50	13-25	9-00	10-00	6-75	7-50	7-50	30	12	19-00-26-00	10-00-14-00		
10-875	12-955	10-375	11-875	7-000	8-583	7-050	31-6	11-8	27-000	19-250		
g 10-00-12-00	13-00	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	g 32-35	12	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	8	
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-32	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	9	
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	c 4-8-0-6-4-0	30	13	25-00	18-00	10
10-50	13-786	13-810	15-934	9-381	11-148	11-141	29-8	10-7	23-167	15-188	11	
9-786	14-00	c 14-67	c 14-67	c 12-00	c 12-00	c 12-00	30	10	27-00-32-00		12	
10-00	14-00	c 14-67	c 14-67	c 12-00	c 12-00	c 12-00	30	10	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	13	
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	8-13	30	10	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00	14	
10-50	14-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	16-00	29-30	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15	
9-50		cl 4-67-17-33	cl 16-00-18-67	c 10-67	c 13-33	10-00	30	10	18-00-20-00	10-00-12-00	16	
					12-00	12-00	28	9-7	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	17	
10-00	12-00-13-00	12-00	14-00	8-00	9-00	12-00	27-28	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	18	
	15-50		15-00		10-50	6-00	30	15	16-00	11-00	19	
	12-50-14-00	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	16-00	35	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	20	
8-25	12-50-14-00	c 16-00	c 17-23	7-00	9-00	9-00	28	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00		
10-821	12-228	13-190	15-862	10-024	12-304	11-352	29-1	10-6	29-054	21-167	21	
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	32	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	22	
10-50		c 16-00			11-20		30-32	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	23	
10-00-11-00	13-00	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	14-00	28	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	24	
10-00	12-50	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00	10-00	25	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	25	
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	26	
	13-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00	13-00	27-30	10	25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	27	
9-50-11-50	14-00	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	28	
11-00	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	29	
g 10-00-11-00	g 10-50	g 10-00	g 16-00	g 12-00	g 12-00	g 12-00	g 30	8	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	30	
9-00	11-00	15-50	16-00	12-00	15-00	12-00	g 28	8	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	31	
9-50	12-50	15-00	17-00	13-00	15-00	15-00	28-30	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	32	
8-00-10-00	10-00-12-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c 12-00	26	10	25-00	16-00-20-00	33	
12-50	10-75-12-50	15-50	16-50	10-50	11-50	c 9-00	27-28	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	34	
10-00	10-00-12-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	35	
10-00-12-00	11-50	10-00	15-00	6-00	9-00		25-27	10	22-00-28-00	16-00-20-00	36	
10-00-14-00	11-00-12-50	16-00	17-00	15-00	16-00	c 12-00	25	10	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	37	
12-00	12-00-13-00		18-00		11-25	11-25	24-25	14	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	38	
10-00	11-00-12-50	14-00-15-00	20-00			21-33	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	39	
10-00-11-00	12-00	c 18-00			c 16-00	c 9-00-15-00	28	12	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	40	
g 10-00	g 12-00	g & g 26-00	g		c & g 22-00	c & g 18-00	g 30	12	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	41	
9-50	13-00-15-00	18-00	18-00		13-00	13-00	30-32	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	42	
10-00	11-50	12-00	14-00	6-00	10-00	10-00	30	8-3	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	43	
12-50	10-00	12-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	35	10-6	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	44	
12-00-13-50	13-50		cl 15-00-17-25		cl 10-50-15-00	c 12-75	30	15	n	25-00	45	
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	c 15-00	13-00	cl 12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00	46	
16-00	16-00		15-00	7-50	12-00		35	12-5	p	25-00-35-00	47	
11-00	10-00	8-50	12-00	6-50	10-50	c 6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	48	
9-00-13-50	13-50	12-00	c 14-00	11-00	c 13-00		35	8-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	49	
9-00-13-50	13-50	11-00	12-00	10-00			30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	50	
10-688	16-000	10-750	11-750	7-250	8-625		30-5	15-0	35-000	24-500		
11-50-12-50	15-50	10-00	11-50	6-50	8-50		25-27	15	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	51	
6-75-12-00	15-50-17-50	11-50	12-00	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	52	
10-250	17-875	8-250	12-000	8-500	10-500	12-333	34-4	10-8	35-000	23-750		
9-00-13-00	17-00-17-50		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	8-3	30-00-50-00	30-00	53	
9-00-10-00	19-00	i 7-00	i 8-50	5-50	7-00		35	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	54	
10-00-11-00	17-00-20-00	i 9-50	i 10-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	30-35	10	35-00	25-00	55	
10-00	16-75		c & i 15-00		c 14-00		35	15	35-00	20-00	56	
6-500	g 14-125		g	9-000	11-333	10-000	33-8	11-3	28-750	20-750		
h 6-50		g	g	g	12-00	g	g 11-7	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	57	
h 5-00-6-00	16-00			6-00	c 8-00	c 7-00	35	10	r	35-00	58	
h 6-00-11-50	10-00-14-50			12-00	c 14-00	c 13-00	35	15	20-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	59	
h 4-00-8-50							30	10	30-00	18-00	60	
10-244	12-220			9-500	10-250	5-504	j 34-9	13-1	26-250	20-625		
6-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	5-00	40	15	20-00	18-00	62	
9-50-11-50	12-70-15-50			9-00	11-75	7-50	40	12-5	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00	63	
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	10-75		37-5	11	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	64	
10-75-11-75	11-50				5-50		35	15	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	65	
11-00-12-00	11-50				7-50		30	11	20-00	25-00	66	
10-50-11-50	9-50			8-00	c 10-00	c 4-25	37	15	20-00-22-00	16-00-18-00	67	
s 7-70-8-20						c 6-00	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	68	
12-00-14-50							35	12	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	69	

a. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20 others \$40-\$80. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	Year												
		1914	1916	1918	1920	1921	Apr. 1922	Apr. 1923	Apr. 1924	Apr. 1925	Apr. 1926	Apr. 1927	Mar. 1928	Apr. 1928
Total Index 236 Commodities.....	236	102.3	131.6	199.0	243.5	171.8	153.7	156.9	151.1	156.5	160.2	148.9	152.8	153.2
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	287.6	178.2	160.6	151.2	138.7	163.3	187.7	160.7	164.2	169.7
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	204.8	154.6	136.8	135.8	120.3	134.8	137.2	138.1	144.9	140.4
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97.8	133.3	269.9	303.3	165.0	165.6	202.9	204.9	155.9	175.9	153.1	170.8	169.2
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	162.6	173.5	170.6	159.0	156.4	153.7	155.1	155.3
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	244.4	185.7	145.1	169.1	165.8	154.6	145.0	143.7	141.7	141.7
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	137.7	98.6	96.3	102.5	94.9	101.5	100.9	95.8	94.2	94.3
VII.—Non Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	197.5	205.4	190.3	186.4	185.9	175.9	177.1	172.2	170.1	169.9
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	223.3	184.7	166.2	164.5	170.3	157.9	157.2	155.4	150.3	149.9
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	258.2	164.2	149.1	132.4	119.7	146.8	172.5	148.3	158.0	160.6
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	141.3	128.6	131.5	148.2	153.0	148.9	162.5	158.1
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	162.6	173.5	170.6	159.0	156.4	153.7	155.1	155.3
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	196.2	175.6	157.0	160.8	159.5	151.4	149.4	145.8	143.0	143.2
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	244.0	168.4	152.1	148.2	140.2	151.9	163.0	149.7	155.0	155.9
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	242.0	180.0	157.0	164.6	154.9	158.2	154.5	148.6	148.1	149.4
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	226.1	174.4	156.0	154.2	147.1	151.9	164.7	152.4	154.1	152.0
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	244.4	170.7	149.7	149.6	137.4	149.5	168.9	150.7	151.4	152.5
Beverages.....	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	249.7	176.0	192.2	223.7	220.0	264.2	256.2	227.9	227.0	227.0
Breadstuffs.....	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	261.2	186.9	163.5	142.3	123.2	176.2	172.7	161.3	157.9	167.0
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	183.2	109.2	104.0	100.0	96.0	104.0	104.0	132.0	124.0	124.0
Fish.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	141.3	128.6	131.5	148.2	153.0	148.9	162.5	158.1
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	249.4	218.6	239.9	187.3	167.1	196.6	159.4	169.4	190.0	200.4
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	209.2	152.7	144.5	132.0	119.2	149.1	148.1	143.9	139.9	137.5
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	203.0	167.8	147.7	155.6	134.5	136.4	143.9	147.8	151.3	148.8
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	408.3	213.3	139.5	238.9	216.1	153.3	138.4	151.0	142.1	145.5
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	431.1	170.0	153.4	151.4	201.0	125.7	434.3	177.4	199.9	195.0
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	213.1	159.7	99.9	108.2	90.3	105.4	108.7	109.9	129.5	109.6
Tobacco.....	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	227.0	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	283.8	186.9	174.8	162.0	158.3	146.8	150.1	157.9	159.9	158.7
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.6	105.8	146.9	203.1	179.2	163.8	159.9	159.3	154.9	159.3	154.6	153.6	151.4
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	260.2	186.3	165.0	165.4	158.1	152.0	152.0	150.2	157.9	157.9
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	185.0	176.9	163.4	158.2	159.6	155.9	161.7	156.0	152.2	149.4
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	323.4	249.4	222.1	229.1	196.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	490.6	461.6	405.5	322.1	274.7	321.6	321.3	321.6	320.1	320.1
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	182.3	174.8	161.6	156.8	158.8	154.7	160.5	154.8	151.0	148.1
II.—PRODUCERS GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103.4	130.7	195.0	241.9	167.3	150.9	151.7	141.3	153.1	149.9	144.4	149.9	152.7
(C) Producers' Raw Material.....	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	197.1	206.5	190.6	188.8	188.3	179.6	182.2	177.2	175.2	173.6
Tools.....	4	95.1	117.8	203.9	264.5	248.0	189.6	209.6	223.4	204.2	204.2	204.2	205.2	205.2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	7	94.5	99.9	142.1	194.1	206.4	191.0	183.2	187.7	179.1	182.4	177.8	175.5	173.9
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	242.3	268.6	200.5	177.1	199.5	198.4	188.9	172.0	154.9	160.8	160.8
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	246.8	163.0	146.7	147.8	136.3	150.2	146.4	140.9	147.2	150.4
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	214.9	183.2	159.5	266.4	164.1	154.2	149.9	147.4	147.8	149.5
Lumber.....	14	91.1	92.3	130.4	206.4	180.0	157.0	163.9	161.0	149.3	148.6	147.3	149.2	150.1
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	313.7	173.3	173.2	215.9	204.6	213.0	173.4	166.8	156.1	157.7
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	227.7	192.6	164.9	168.1	168.5	161.4	151.2	145.9	143.3	147.4
Manufacturers' Materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	254.0	158.4	143.7	143.6	130.4	149.3	145.6	139.4	147.0	150.6
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	96.2	134.2	274.1	310.2	157.3	167.5	210.8	212.2	198.4	175.5	150.2	172.5	170.6
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	477.5	264.4	293.2	324.1	219.9	239.2	81.4	422.5	393.6	295.2
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	176.3	98.0	91.5	107.0	88.7	98.5	87.9	94.7	139.3	146.4
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	173.0	123.2	108.3	123.4	116.5	116.3	111.4	108.0	106.4	106.5
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	110.8	167.9	230.6	208.7	184.8	164.7	157.5	153.0	150.8	152.9	152.4	137.4	136.1
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	186.6	114.3	123.6	103.9	101.6	121.8	118.6	122.0	134.5	136.7
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	114.6	153.8	252.7	280.7	177.7	157.7	138.1	112.7	171.3	170.3	161.9	170.3	180.0
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	295.8	186.7	156.2	160.4	142.9	149.9	149.9	148.9	144.6	147.4

(Continued from page 534)

the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to the purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-

one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and

groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	†Sundries	†All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	153	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	153	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	153	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	153	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	153	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	153	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	153	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	153	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	153	160	163	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	153	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	153	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	153	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	149	156	155	166	156

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 13½%; Clothing 13½%; Sundries 20%.

†Figures for Sundries since 1920 have been revised and this has affected for certain dates "all items".

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of

Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised, Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 109.6; 1915, 112.8; 1916, 112.8; 1917, 113.6; 1918, 114.2; 1919, 116.2; 1920, 123.8; 1921, 143.0; 1922, 163.1; 1923, 162.9; 1924, 162.6; 1925, 178.7; 1926, 172.2. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The advance in beef prices continued, sirloin steak averaging 33.7 cents per pound in April, as compared with 33.3 cents in March; round steak 28.2 cents per pound in April and 28.1 cents in March; rib roast 26.2 cents per pound in April and 26 cents in March; and shoulder roast 20 cents per pound in April and 19.8 cents in March. Veal and mutton were slightly lower, the former averaging 21.8 cents per pound and the latter 29.2 cents per pound. Fresh pork was down from an average of 25.1 cents per pound in March to 24.9 cents in April; and salt pork from 25.3 cents per pound in March to 25 cents in April. Bacon and ham were also lower, the former averaging 39.9 cents per pound in April, as compared with 40.4 cents in March, and the latter 56.7 cents per pound in April, as compared with 57.3 cents in March. In fresh fish, cod steak declined, while whitefish advanced slightly. Finnan haddie was down from an average of 20.3

cents per pound in March to 20.1 cents in April. Lard was slightly lower at an average price of 21.6 cents per pound.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline, the price being lower in practically all localities. Fresh averaged 40.2 cents per dozen in April, 46.1 cents in March, and 51.8 cents in February, and cooking averaged 35 cents per dozen in April, 40.1 cents in March and 44.2 cents in February. Prices of butter were slightly higher, dairy averaged 42.4 cents per pound in April, as compared with 41.6 cents in March, and creamery 47.4 cents per pound in April, as compared with 45.6 cents in March. Cheese was slightly higher, averaging 32.6 cents per pound.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 7.7 cents per pound. Soda biscuits and flour were steady. Canned vegetables showed little change. Onions were up from an average price of 5.6 cents per pound in March to 6.7 cents in April. Potatoes advanced in the average from \$1.66 per ninety pounds in March to \$1.78 in April. Prices in most localities in Ontario and the eastern provinces were substantially higher but were lower in many localities in the western provinces. Evaporated apples rose from an average price of 20.2 cents per pound in March to 20.8 cents in April. Prunes, raisins and currants showed little change. Marmalade was slightly higher at 64.9 cents per four-pound tin. Granulated sugar was slightly higher, averaging 8.1 cents per pound, as compared with 8 cents in March. Anthracite coal showed little change at an average price of \$16.41 per ton. Lower prices were reported from Sorel, Brockville, Toronto and Hamilton. Wood was practically unchanged, hard averaging \$12.10 per cord and soft \$8.98. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to substantially higher levels during April. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged \$1.56½ per bushel, as compared with \$1.48¼ in March. The low price for the month was \$1.50½ per bushel on the 2nd, and the high \$1.65¾ reached on the 30th. Weather conditions in the United States, Canada and Australia were said to be the causes of the higher prices. Coarse grains also continued their upward movement, western barley at Winnipeg advancing from 91¼ cents per bushel to 93 cents; western oats from 68½ cents per bushel to 72 cents; Ontario barley at Toronto from 91½ cents per bushel to 94 cents; oats

from 65¼ cents per bushel to 70 cents; American corn from \$1.09¾ per bushel to \$1.15½; and flaxseed at Winnipeg from \$1.90¼ per bushel to \$1.94. The higher price for wheat was also reflected in the price of flour, which advanced from \$7.90 per barrel to \$8.42½. Shorts at Toronto rose from \$40.50 per ton to \$42.25 and rolled oats from \$3.85 per 90-pound sack to \$3.90. Granulated sugar at Montreal was up from \$5.93¾ per cwt. to \$6.08, and yellow from \$5.65¾ to \$5.79½. Raw sugar at New York, however, was lower. Evaporated apples rose from 16-17 cents per pound to 17-18 cents. Rubber prices declined substantially following the announcement that the restrictions would be removed. Ceylon rubber was down from 26¾ cents per pound to 18½ cents, the lowest price reached since 1922. Quebec grades of potatoes at Montreal were down from \$1.44½ per bag to \$1.28 and Manitoba grades at Winnipeg from 81 cents per bushel to 75 cents. The price at Toronto, however, was slightly higher at \$1.82½ per bag. Baled hay was up from \$14.25 per ton to \$14.50, and straw from \$9.19 per ton to \$9.50. Rosin was down 50 cents per barrel to \$12.50. Linseed oil was slightly higher at 88 cents per gallon. The live stock markets were generally higher, western cattle at Winnipeg being up from \$9.76 per hundred pounds in March to \$9.93 in April; hogs at Toronto from \$9.44 per hundred pounds to \$9.70; and choice sheep from \$6.75 per hundred pounds to \$8.50. Dressed beef at Toronto was down from \$19.75 per hundred pounds to \$18.38. Mink skins were down \$3 each to \$9 and muskrat from \$1.35-\$1.80 per skin to \$1.20-\$1.50. Finest creamery butter at Montreal was down from 43 cents per pound to 41 cents, and creamery prints at Toronto from 44 cents per pound to 43 cents. Cheese was slightly lower at Toronto at 21½ cents per pound. Fresh eggs at Montreal were down from 44-47 cents per dozen to 36-38 cents. Raw cotton at New York rose from 19.4 cents per pound to 20.6 cents. The increase was said to be due to unfavourable weather and crop conditions. Several lines of manufactured cottons declined, denim from 61.2 cents per pound to 55.2 cents; ticking from 62 cents per pound to 59 cents; and shirting from 66 cents per pound to 63 cents. Copper at Montreal rose from \$15.87½ per cwt. to \$16; copper wire from 14½ cents per pound to 14¼ cents tin ingots from 54 cents per pound to 54¾ cents lead from \$5.95 per cwt. to \$6 and zinc from \$7.20 per cwt. to \$7.27½. Antimony at Montreal declined from 10.3 cents per pound to 9.9 cents. Anthracite coal at Toronto was down from \$13.52 per ton to \$13.02. Cement at Montreal rose from \$1.35 per barrel to \$1.60.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 140.8 for March, an increase of 0.4 per cent for the month. Foods advanced 0.3 per cent with a decline in meat and fish and an advance in cereals and other foods. Industrial materials advanced 0.5 per cent, showing a sharp advance in cotton of 4.1 per cent and a slight advance in iron and steel, while other metals and minerals, textiles other than cotton, and miscellaneous commodities declined.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, advanced to 180.3 in March, a rise of 1.2 per cent over the previous month. There were advances in the groups, cereals and meat, textiles, minerals and declines in other foods, and miscellaneous commodities.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-77=100, was 123.6 at the end of March, showing a rise of 2.1 per cent over February. Food-stuffs rose 4.7 per cent with advances in all groups and industrial materials rose 0.3 per cent with advances in minerals and sundries and a slight decline in textiles, owing to lower prices for flax.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 143.7 at the end of March, showing an advance of 1.3 per cent over February. Food prices rose one per cent with a decline in meat and fish and an advance in cereals and other foods. Industrial materials rose 1.6 per cent with an advance of 5.9 per cent in cotton, slight advances in iron and steel, other metals and minerals, textiles other than cotton and a decline in other materials.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July 1914=100, was 164 at March 31, showing no change for the month. In the food group, reductions in the prices of eggs were counteracted by advances in the prices of potatoes, butter and meat, leaving the index number for the group unchanged at 155. Rent, clothing and the sundries group were also unchanged, while fuel and light declined from 170 to between 165 and 170.

Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base prices in gold, first half of 1914=100, was 131 for April as compared with 129 in March. The index number for foods rose from 120 to 123 and industrial materials were unchanged at 146.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base prices in gold, July 1914=100, was 107 for April, showing no change from the previous month.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 636 for March, showing a rise of 14 points or 2.2 per cent. Native products advanced 2.7 per cent and imported products 1.5 per cent. Foods advanced 5.0 per cent with advances in all groups, and industrial materials 0.1 per cent with advances in minerals and metals and textiles and a decline in miscellaneous commodities.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 507 for the first quarter of 1928, an advance of 1.8 per cent over the level of the last quarter of 1927. Food advanced, heat and light declined and the other groups showed no change.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 138.5 for March, an advance of 0.4 per cent over the February level. Agricultural products advanced 0.9 per cent, provisions 3.2 per cent, manufactured goods 0.3 per cent, while raw materials and semi-manufactured goods declined 0.1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-14=100, was 150.6 for March, showing no change from February. Food declined 0.1 per cent, clothing advanced 0.5 per cent, sundries 0.1 per cent and the other groups showed no change.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100, was 490.69 for March, an advance of 0.4 per cent over February. Foods rose 0.9 per cent with advances in both animal and vegetable products. Industrial materials rose 0.2 per cent with a rise of 4.5 per cent in textiles and declines in the other groups.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100 was 96.0 for March, a decrease of 0.5 per cent from February. Farm products declined nearly one per cent due to lower prices for cattle, eggs and tobacco. Foods, fuel and light, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities declined slightly and other groups showed little or no change.

The *Analyst* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 148.0 for April, an advance of 1.3 per cent over March, owing chiefly to advances in farm products. Other groups showed only slight variations.

Bradstreet's index number (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was \$13.4376, a

rise of 0.1 per cent over the previous month. There were advances in breadstuffs, live stock, hides and leather, textiles, oils and building materials and declines in provisions, fruits, metals, naval stores, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities. There was a marked advance in farm products, especially grains and raw cotton and in the goods manufactured from these products and a decline in rubber and in non-ferrous metals.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July 1914=100, was 161.1 for March, a decline of 0.2 per cent for the month, which is the lowest point reached in five years. Foods and sundries each dropped one point and clothing increased two points. There was no change in fuel and light and shelter.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1928

THE number of fatal industrial accidents and such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the first quarter of 1928 was 321, there being 101 in January, 142 in February, and 78 in March. In the first quarter of 1927, 255 fatal accidents were recorded. In this report it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners and certain other official sources; from certain large employers of labour; and from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Reports of accidents were also recorded from local newspapers.

By groups of industries the fatalities occurred as follows: agriculture, 20; logging, 34; fishing and trapping, 8; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 79; manufacturing, 44; construction, 36; transportation and public utilities, 67; trade, 9; service, 24. Of the mining accidents 63 were in "metalliferous mining," 14 in "coal mining," 1 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying," and 1 in "structural materials." Of the accidents in manufacturing, 3 were in the group "vegetable foods," 13 in "saw and planing mill products," 5 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 15 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-ferrous metal products," 1 in "non-metallic mineral products," 4 in "chemical and allied products," and 2 in "miscellaneous products."

In construction, there were 20 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 8 in "bridge and highway," and 8 in "miscellaneous construction." In transportation and public utilities there were 36 fatalities in "steam railways," 9 in "water transportation," 1 in "air transportation," 6 in "local transportation," 3 in "storage," and 12 in "electricity and gas." There were 24 fatalities in service, of which 10 were in "public administration," 1 in laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 4 in "custom and repairs," and 9 in "personal and domestic service." In trade, there was one fatality in "wholesale," and 8 in "retail."

The most serious disaster occurring during this period was caused by a fire which broke out in a stope at the 550-foot level of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines at Timmins, Ontario, on February 10, when 39 miners were trapped and suffocated by carbon monoxide gas and smoke. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion in an old stope where waste material had been dumped. The verdict of the coroner's jury published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1928, page 378, was that the fire was due to gross negligence on the part of the mine operators in permitting such conditions, and recommended that old stopes should be cleaned out and that more inspectors should be employed. There were between 700 and 800 men underground when the blaze was discovered about 10 a.m., but the great majority of men were brought to safety. Rescue parties searching for the remaining men were driven back by smoke and gas. A first-aid car with a fully equipped mining rescue crew belonging to the United

States Government was rushed from the mines of Pennsylvania, and, although they arrived too late to save any lives, their activities made the recovery of the bodies possible. A Royal Commission was appointed, on February 17, by the Government of the province of Ontario under the Inquiries Act, to investigate the causes of the disaster. The Commissioner, Mr. Justice Godson, began the inquiry on February 27 at Timmins, and sittings were continued in the district until April 14, when it was announced a further session would be held at Toronto to consider suggestions as to safety measures.

Another serious disaster resulting in nine fatalities was caused by a fire breaking out in a large bunkhouse belonging to the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Copper Mountain, B.C., on March 18, in which about eighty miners were sleeping. The jury at the coroner's inquest submitted in their verdict that the origin of the fire was undetermined.

Several other accidents involved a number of fatalities. In water transportation, four

members of the crew of the motor schooner *Noble*, Vancouver, were drowned when the boat crashed on a reef when lost in a fog, off the coast of Vancouver Island, on January 5. In manufacturing, iron, steel and products, 3 painters at the boiler shop of the Canadian Vickers, Limited, Montreal, were crushed by large plates which were knocked down by the beam of a crane. In transportation and public utilities, steam railways, three section labourers were buried beneath a landslide in a Canadian National Railway tunnel near Savona, B.C. At Mulgrave, N.S., a waitress and two kitchen maids lost their lives when the hotel at which they were employed was destroyed by fire.

Supplementary List of Accidents.—The supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1927 includes 29 fatalities, of which 8 were in logging, 2 in mining, 2 in manufacturing, 3 in construction, 6 in transportation and public utilities, 1 in trade and 7 in service. Two accidents occurred in July, 2 in August, 4 in September, 3 in October, 9 in November, and 9 in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1928

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—				
Straw cutting machine operator	Near Kleinburg, Ont.	Jan. 7	28	Hand caught in wheel and cut by revolving knives.
Farmer	Humboldt District, Sask.	Feb. 2	.....	Burned in fire which destroyed his house.
Farmer	Ste. Justine de Newton, Que.	3	30	Crushed by falling tree.
Farmer	Near Grimsby, Ont.	6	.....	Was attempting to draw truck out of mud when horses ran away throwing him in front of truck which ran over him.
Farmer	Paynton, Sask.	11	59	Suffocated when loose sand in a dugout buried him.
Farm hand	Merrickville, Ont.	12	17	Gored by bull; died Feb. 14.
Farmer	St. Narcisse, Que.	18	21	Crushed beneath tractor which he was repairing.
Farmer	Portage La Prairie, Man.	20	57	Caught in sawing machine.
Farmer	Welwyn, Sask.	20	52	Sleigh load of wheat upset and smothered him.
Farm hand	Near Tottenham, Ont.	23	.....	Slipped and fell while carrying a fence post which swung around and dislocated his neck.
Farmer	Near St. Thomas, Ont.	28	15	Killed by falling tree.
Farmer	Near Listowel, Ont.	—	67	Knocked down and trampled on by horse.
Farm hand	Near Winnipeg, Man.	Mar. 4	15	Burned in fire which destroyed farm house.
Farmer	Near Inwood, Ont.	9	.....	Fell on buzz saw; head and shoulder severed.
Farmer	Near Dauphin, Man.	10	.....	Burned by fire that destroyed barn.
Farmer	Marden, Ont.	15	.....	Trampled on and dragged by run away team. Died March 18.
Farmer	Glasgow Road, P.E.I.	27	32	Killed while operating circular saw.
Farmer	Union Bay, B.C.	29	16	Boat upset while salvaging drifted logs and he was drowned.
Farmer's helper	Russellville, Sask.	30	.....	Fell under wheels of wagon.
Farmer	Shediac, N.B.	—	72	Thrown from wagon when horse ran away. Died April 4.
Logging—				
Tie cutter	Ignace, Ont.	Jan. 2	.....	Tree fell and struck him on the head.
Logger	Kildale Arm, B.C.	about Jan. 3	.....	Gas boat exploded and he was drowned.
Chokerman	Halfway River, B.C.	9	22	Struck by sapling which was knocked by log.
Logger	Near Nanaimo, B.C.	10	23	Struck by falling snag, fracturing skull.
Labourer	Dean Lake, Ont.	11	.....	Struck by load of logs.
Labourer	Watcomb, Ont.	11	30	Struck by tree.
Labourer	Birch Point, Man.	11	30	While cutting roads, struck by falling tree, fracturing skull.
Labourer	Flanders, Ont.	16	35	Struck by tree.
Logger	Cowichan Lake Road, B.C.	20	25	Struck by falling snag.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER
OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—Con.				
Loader.....	Stupart, Ont.....	" 23	23	Skull crushed by faling log while making load of logs.
Logger.....	Seeley Beach, N.B.....	about Jan. 26	22	While chopping down tree, branch fell on him.
Wood Bucker.....	Fanny Bay, B.C.....	" 27	21	Falling snag struck him on head.
Logger.....	Duncan, B.C.....	Feb. 2	41	Struck by log which fractured his skull and broke legs.
Logger.....	Belle River, Man.....	" 3	19	While chopping down trees, one fell on him, crushing back.
Hookman.....	Waldo, B.C.....	" 4	40	Fell from log rollway, fracturing skull.
Logger.....	Cortez Island, B.C.....	" 4	22	Struck on head by falling tree. Died Feb. 5.
Labourer.....	Rainy Lake, Ont.....	" 6	31	Struck by tree.
Lumber cutter.....	Near Wellandport, Ont.....	" 6	.....	Shack in which he was sleeping burned; died Feb. 8.
Logger.....	Near Doheny Station, Que.	" 16	.....	Log he was pushing with peavey rolled over him.
Logger.....	Greencourt, Alta.....	" 17	22	Kicked by horse. Fractured skull.
Logger.....	Near Cranbrook, B.C.....	" 17	24	Killed when tree he was felling loosened a lodged tree and fell on him.
Logger.....	Elsas, Ont.....	" 17	17	Thrown into river when pile of logs collapsed; drowned.
Teamster.....	Near St. Martin's, N.B.....	" 18	45	Steel cable holding team snapped, causing man to lose control of horses going down an incline, and logs rolled over him.
Foreman.....	Smoky Falls, Ont.....	" 20	37	Crushed by ties.
Logger.....	St. Alexis des Monts, Que.	" 22	70	Crushed by falling tree.
Logger.....	Denbigh, Ont.....	" 22	20	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Neuville, Que.....	" 24	20	Struck by falling tree; died Feb. 25.
Labourer.....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	" 27	28	Struck by tree.
Logger.....	River's Bight, B.C.....	" 29	27	Leg became entangled in log boom, resulting in leg being amputated. Died of shock on March 1.
Loader.....	Englewood, B.C.....	Mar. 6	.....	Log rolled over him, crushing abdomen.
Labourer.....	Flanders, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Struck by tree.
Logger.....	Near Ste. Veronique, Que.	" 7	33	Caught against wall of shanty by tractor. Died March 8.
Logger.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 20	31	Struck by falling tree, fracturing skull.
Foreman.....	Fox Lake, Ont.....	" 24	60	Rollway gave way and logs rolled over him.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman.....	Ruskin, B.C.....	Jan. 11	.....	Drowned when boat was upset by swift current.
Fisherman.....	Lunenburg Harbour, N.S.....	about Jan. 29	21	Drowned when motor boat struck cake of ice and sank.
Fisherman.....	Off Lunenburg, N.S.....	" 29	24	Washed overboard and drowned.
Mate of fishing schooner.	Off coast of Bermuda.....	Feb. 10	31	Washed overboard and drowned.
Hunter.....	Near Prince Rupert, B.C.....	about Mar. 21	28	Killed when shotgun fell and discharged.
Fisherman.....	Shag Harbour, N.S.....	" 29	33	Drowned when skiff capsized.
MINING NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous Mining—				
Mine Foreman.....	Mammoth Mine, Near Silvertown, B.C.....	Jan. 3	45	Carried down mountain by snow slide and buried.
Miner.....	Frood Mine, near Sudbury, Ont.....	" 7	22	Struck by falling rock in mine, injuring arm and shoulder; died Jan. 22.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 9	41	Jammed between truck and mine timbers.
Mine blaster.....	Creighton, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Premature explosion in hole for blasting; died Feb. 29.
Metal Miner.....	Copper Mountain, B.C.....	Feb. 3	29	Was dislodging a heavy piece of ore stuck in chute, and as it loosened, he slipped and was crushed by rock.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 3	35	Was engaged in blasting operations and returned to charge of dynamite just before it exploded.
Teamster.....	Jackson Manion, Ont.....	" 5	55	Leg crushed by runner of sleigh; infection.
1 Chute blaster.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 10	36	
1 Helper.....	".....	" 10	42	
12 Loaders.....	".....	" 10	27, 29, 37, 34, 38, 42, 37, 25, 26, 38, 25, 39	
1 Machine helper.....	".....	" 10	28	Suffocated by gas and smoke caused by fire in mine.
3 Machine runners.....	".....	" 10	24, 35, 47	
2 Powdermen.....	".....	" 10	38, 52	
3 Runners.....	".....	" 10	27, 29, 29	
1 Sampler.....	".....	" 10	34	
2 Shift bosses.....	".....	" 10	32, 60	
12 Timbermen.....	".....	" 10	37, 36, 41, 45, 48, 32, 35, 28, 47, 27, 33, 31	
1 Transportation boss.....	".....	" 10	71	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER
OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—Con.				
<i>Metaliferous mining—Con.</i>				
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 16	24	Struck by rock following blasting.
Carpenter.....	Coniston, Ont.....	" 22	44	Struck by train.
Engineer.....	Merritt, B.C.....	Mar. 14	.....	Fell down shaft.
Miner.....	Howe Sound, B.C.....	" 15	.....	Killed by fall of rock.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 16	41	Crushed by piece of rock falling on him.
Scaler.....			52	
Compressorman.....			56	
Mucker.....			45	
Timberman.....			53	
Hoistman.....	Copper Mountain, B.C.....	" 18	39	Burned by fire in bunk house.
Pipefitter.....			27	
Nipper.....			30	
Carpenter.....			61	
Shift boss.....			57	
Miner.....	Notre Dame des Anoges, Que.....	" 26	.....	Buried under cave-in in zinc mine.
Shift boss.....	Frood Extension, Ont.....	" 31	40	Caught between ascending cage and timbers of shaft.
<i>Coal Mining:—</i>				
Miner.....	Nordegg, Alta.....	Jan. 3	.....	Struck by mine car. Fractured pelvis.
Miner.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 10	48	While operating a saw, plank flew and struck him.
Miner.....	Minto, N.B.....	" 21	41	While timbering level in mine, roof collapsed, crushing him.
Miner.....	Brule Mines, Alta.....	" 30	30	Rock fell on him breaking leg, requiring amputation.
Coal miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	Feb. 7	17	Was riding a trip which jumped track; died Feb. 10.
Miner.....	Merritt, B.C.....	" 11	40	Collapsed and died while at work in mine.
Miner.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 14	.....	Crushed by coal falling on him.
Miner.....	Coleman, Alta.....	" 16	34	Piece of coal fell on him; died Feb. 25.
Miner.....	Wabamun, Alta.....	" 20	37	Buried in cave-in of clay at mine.
Miner.....	Mountain Park, Alta.....	" 21	26	Fell under truck, fracturing skull.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 22	50	Fall of coal and stone.
Car handler.....	Nordegg, Alta.....	" 22	54	Caught arm between rope and capstan, pulling him around car and breaking his neck.
Miner.....	Dominion, N.S.....	about Mar. 7	.....	Fell from ladder. Developed pleural pneumonia. Died March 11.
Machine operator.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 16	45	Killed by fall of stone.
<i>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.—</i>				
Labourer.....	St. Alban, Que.....	Mar. 22	40	Caught in jaws of crane, fracturing skull; died March 24.
<i>Structural Materials:—</i>				
Labourer.....	Near Oshawa, Ont.....	Mar. 24	19	Buried by cave-in at gravel pit.
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:—</i>				
Baker.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 8	57	Caught in machinery; broken legs; fractured skull.
Engineer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Crushed by radiator necessitating operation.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	52	Arm crushed when clothing caught in conveyer belt; died Jan. 21.
<i>Saw and planing mill products:</i>				
Lath bolter.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Jan. 6	41	While feeding lath machine, a lath flew back, striking him in abdomen; died Jan. 9.
Sawmill operator.....	Shoal Lake, Alta.....	" 9	.....	Caught in revolving belting and crushed to death.
Labourer.....	Rainy Lake, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Explosion.
Logger.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 13	19	While driving logs fell into river and was drowned.
Sawmill worker.....	Lachute, Que.....	" 24	33	Apparently was struck by a board when saw shifted.
Labourer.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Feb. 1	.....	Hit in stomach by piece of wood.
Saw operator.....	—, N.S.....	" 6	.....	Finger cut off by rotary saw; died while under anaesthetic.
Night foreman in shingle mill.....	Pitt River, B.C.....	" 9	62	Was inspecting shafting and was caught in revolving shaft.
Saw mill employee.....	Lampedo, N.B.....	" 24	.....	Killed when freight train crashed into siding where victim was loading lumber.
Labourer.....	Ground Hog River, Ont.....	Mar. 6	.....	Slipped and fell; strained stomach.
Crane operator.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 9	.....	When cable slipped, load of timber slipped, fracturing his skull.
Labourer.....	Erickson, Man.....	" 24	24	Struck on head by board thrown from saw.
Sawing machine operator.....	Fergus, Ont.....	" 29	.....	His clothing got caught in machinery and he was thrown on to saw.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER
OF 1928—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>MANUFACTURING—Con.</i>				
<i>Pulp, paper and paper products:</i>				
Superintendent.....	Milton, N.S.....	Jan. 23	61	Ice on which he was standing gave way and he fell into stream and was drowned.
Electrician.....	Near Kenogami, Que.....	Feb. 8	27	Electrocuted when engaged in repairing high voltage wire.
Paper mill worker...	Grand'Mere, Que.....	" 29	50	Burned by gas escaping suddenly from digester.
Boiler room man....	Madawaska, Ont.....	Mar. 10	33	Burned by explosion of mass of powdered coal.
Mill hand.....	La Tuque, Que.....	" 19	35	Struck on head by belt which slipped off pulley
<i>Iron, Steel and products:</i>				
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Jan. 2	51	While moving coke which had caught fire, was crushed in grip of huge crane.
Operator.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Explosion.
Steel mill worker....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Explosion of blast furnace.
Master mechanic....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 19	56	While cleaning plugged main pipe hole with steel pole, the pole touched a high tension wire and he was electrocuted.
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	39	Crushed by circular plates which were knocked down by beam.
Painter.....			35	
Painter.....			32	
Machinist.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Feb. 4	53	Caught fingers in brick; infection.
Foundry employee...	Amherst, N.S.....	" 27	.....	Pulled wrong cord, causing elevator to move up quickly and victim was caught between floor of elevator and a girder.
Iron worker.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 6	60	Struck on head by piece of iron; died on Mar. 7 from cerebral hemorrhage.
Moulder.....	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 9	28	Crushed beneath box of sand when chain of crane broke.
Boiler room man....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 15	26	Clothes caught in revolving shaft and he was whirled to death.
Boiler room man....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 15	.....	Attempting to rescue fellow workman who was caught in shaft his arm become mutilated, necessitating amputation; died March 19.
Iron worker.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 22	50	When elevator cable broke the balance weight fell on him, fracturing skull; died March 23.
Grinder.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	51	Emery wheel burst and large piece struck and crushed his head.
<i>Non-ferrous metal products:</i>				
Executive officer....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Feb. 7	.....	Car struck by train.
<i>Non-metallic mineral products:</i>				
Riveter with oil refinery.....	Ioco, B.C.....	Mar. 9	24	While working on top tank, he fell to ground and was killed.
<i>Chemical and allied products:</i>				
Teamster.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Jan. 19	70	Skull fractured when team drawing his lorry was struck by street car; died of pneumonia Jan. 25.
Installer.....	Waterloo, Ont.....	" 20	35	While installing fire extinguishing sprinklers, slipped into open trap door; fractured skull.
Chemical worker....	Beloeil, Que.....	" 21	30	Killed by explosion of nitro-glycerine in work hut.
Oiler.....	Hillsboro, N.B.....	" 23	27	While oiling pulley clothes became caught in shafting and he was whirled around and mutilated.
<i>Miscellaneous products:</i>				
Night watchman at electrical works....	Brockville, Ont.....	Feb. 9	.....	Apparently dropped dead while engaged in duties.
Student engineer with electric Mfg. Co.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 28	23	Electrocuted while testing armature coils.
<i>CONSTRUCTION—Buildings and structures:</i>				
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 3	27	Remained too near source of blasting and struck by flying stone.
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	51	Found dead in cellar; probably caused by gas poisoning.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	33	Fell from scaffold.
Plumber.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 14	47	Electrocuted when he touched circuit breaker with his wrist.
Labourer.....	Bonnington, B.C.....	" 18	.....	Fell from scaffold; died Jan. 24 of blood poisoning.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	26	Lost balance and fell down elevator shaft of building under construction.
Carpenter.....	Levis, Que.....	" 25	62	Struck by beam which was dislodged by avalanche of snow.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER
OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—Con- Building and Struc- tures—Con.				
Bricklayer.....	Corbyville, Ont.....	" 26	42	Lost footing and fell 60 feet.
Construction super- intendent.....	Port Haney, B.C.....	Feb. 1	26	Was superintending installation of water sprinkler system in sawmill, and he fell from a beam onto saw.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 3	25	Cave-in in excavation for new building.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	28	Slipped from roof.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	67	Slipped from wagon, fracturing spine.
Labourer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 17	55	Struck on head by piece of ice falling from build- ing.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	21	Struck on head by beam; died Feb. 26.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Run over by truck which was backing out of ex- cavation.
Structural steel worker.....	Port Robinson, Ont.....	" 27	36	Crushed beneath steel girder which was being raised into position when chain of hoist col- lapsed.
Structural steel worker.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Mar. 6	27	Fell from steel structure; died March 7.
Plumber's apprentice	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 14	17	Fell from steel structure, fracturing skull; died March 15.
Painter.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 22	53	Fell while painting ceiling, when steel beam gave way.
Plumber.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 23	37	Asphyxiated while making gas pipe connection.
Bridge and highway:				
Concrete labourer...	Toronto, Ont.....	Jan. 10	35	Crushed by falling beam.
Labourer.....	Edwardsburg, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Blown up by charge of dynamite.
Bridgeman.....	Mountainside, Man.....	" 21	27	Peavy slipped and he fell over side of bridge.
Labourer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 23	24	Lost foothold on trestle work of bridge and was drowned.
Labourer.....	Near Transcona, Man.....	" 30	62	While loading cars in gravel pit piece of frozen earth fell on him and fractured skull.
Structural steel worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Feb. 3	51	Fell from bridge while helping to lower girder; died Feb. 4.
Labourer.....	Near North Bay, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Buried in cave-in while engaged in highway con- struction; died few days later.
Bridgeman.....	Theodosia Arm, B.C.....	Feb. 29	38	Struck by line from donkey engine and was thrown off bridge.
Miscellaneous:				
Labourer.....	Chute-à-Caron, Que.....	Jan. 4	33	Large block of earth rolled over him and crushed him.
Track repairman...	Welland, Ont.....	" 17	40	Fell 60 feet from trestle, fracturing skull.
Foreman.....	Welland Canal, Ont.....	Feb. 4	55	Fell 60 feet to concrete floor of lock while instal- ling steel gates.
Labourer.....	Allanburg, Ont.....	Feb. 4	32	Struck by flying rock following premature ex- plosion while they were rock blasting.
Labourer.....	Welland Canal, Ont.....	" 4	38	.....
Bolt man.....	Welland Ship Canal Ont....	" 17	35	While walking through tunnel was drowned in water hole.
Labourer.....	Welland, Ont.....	Mar. 10	30	Crushed by clam while working in gravel pit.
Labourer.....	Merritton, Ont.....	" 29	45	Fell from top of lock to bottom.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam railways:				
Engineer.....	Rigaud Station, Que.....	Jan. 2	34	Fell from tender of engine.
Brakeman.....	Kakabeka Falls, Ont.....	" 5	58	Rear collision and derailment of grain cars.
Carman.....	Near Hutton, B.C.....	" 6	46	When the car on which he was working was struck by other cars he was knocked beneath the car and the wheels passed over him.
Fireman.....	Near Point Fortune.....	" 6	35	Slipped and fell from train and fractured his skull.
Hump rider.....	Neebing, Ont.....	" 9	27	Fell under cars.
Fireman.....	Near Hope, B.C.....	" 11	24	When train was derailed by washout he was crushed by engine.
Electrician.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	38	While operating electric crane, received electric shock and fell from bridge; died from con- cussion of brain.
Trainman.....	Yale, B.C.....	" 19	39	Back broken in train accident; later developed pneumonia; died Jan. 29.
Bridge worker.....	Near Lillooet, B.C.....	" 21	49	Struck by crane used in dismantling bridge.
Bridge worker.....	.....	" 21	35	.....
Labourer.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 26	26	Fell between moving cars.
Pilot engineer.....	Near Limoges, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Killed by derailing of train caused by switch being knocked open by a runaway team at- tached to sleigh.
Track patrolman...	Squeah, B.C.....	Feb. 4	45	Train struck speeder.
Brakeman.....	Elk Point, Alta.....	" 6	63	Slipped and fell between coupling.
Conductor.....	North Bend, B.C.....	" 6	48	Stepped in front of shunting engine.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER
OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Concluded.</i>				
<i>Steam railways—Con.</i>				
Conductor.....	Birkendale, Alta.....	" 8	48	Run over.
Boiler washer.....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 9	65	Apparently fell from engine which he was cleaning in roundhouse; died Feb. 12.
Section man.....	Near Painsec, N.B.....	" 14	52	Derailment of gasoline speeder.
Railway bridge worker.....	Near Hartley Bay, Ont.....	" 16	27	Placed his peevy against a heavy springer which was being lowered into place and was thrown from bridge by its momentum.
Trainman.....	Blairmore, Alta.....	" 16	31	Fell under work train.
Railway shop worker	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	53	Finger crushed while at work in shops; died from tetanus on Feb. 20, following its amputation.
Engineer.....	Casey Station, Que.....	" 20	40	Derailment of freight train.
Brakeman.....	Englehart, Ont.....	" 21	34	While attempting to throw switch was apparently caught in trucks of car.
Foreman.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 26	35	Fell from flat car and run over.
Labourer.....	Near North Bay, Ont.....	Mar. 3	.....	Struck by train.
Brakeman.....	Sydney, C.B.....	" 9	45	Car jumped track and he was crushed beneath it.
Brakeman.....	Garneau, Que.....	" 10	35	Slipped under cars when getting off engine.
Section labourer.....	Near Savona, B.C.....	" 13	.....	Buried beneath a land slide in tunnel.
Section labourer.....		" 13	.....
Section labourer.....		" 13	.....
Section man.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 13	45	Struck by train injuring head and fracturing leg.
Extra gang foreman	Maple Creek Sd., Sask.....	" 15	43	Slipped under car when getting off same.
Switchman.....	Blackrock, Ont.....	" 15	.....	Struck by freight train.
Carman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 17	44	Killed by locomotive.
Brakeman.....	Ingersoll, Ont.....	" 17	49	While riding on front of engine the pilot broke, throwing him under wheels.
Conductor.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 31	45	Struck and run over by shunter. Fractured skull.
<i>Water transportation:</i>				
Captain.....	Off coast of Vancouver Island, B.C.....	Jan. 5	.....	Schooner crashed on reef when lost in fog.
Chief engineer.....		" 5	.....
Chief officer.....		" 5	.....
Cook.....		" 5	.....
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B.....	Feb. 14	32	Leg caught in wire hawser; died of shock from amputation.
Longshoreman.....	Genoa Bay, B.C.....	Feb. 21	38	Died from injuries received while loading ship when he fell from ship to water on March 20, 1923.
Seaman.....	Off coast of N.S.....	" 27	19	Slipped on icy deck and fell overboard.
Seaman.....	St. John, N.B.....	Mar. 17	.....	Fell into hold of ship.
Boilermaker.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	.....	Lost footing and fell from upper deck, fracturing his skull.
<i>Air transportation:</i>				
Air pilot.....	Le Pas, Man.....	Jan. 5	.....	Killed when engine stalled and plane fell.
<i>Local transportation:</i>				
Liveryman.....	Arborg, Man.....	Jan. 2	50	Found dead lying over burnt out fire which he had probably built when caught in storm.
Plumber with express Company.....	Montreal, Que.....	Feb. 8	48	Truck skidded on rails and collided with street car.
Tractor driver.....	Bluffey Lake, Ont.....	Feb. 9	22	Fell off tractor, fracturing skull.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 3	24	Chopping pile of frozen sand, when lump fell on him.
Teamster.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 26	73	Stricken with heart failure and fell from wagon.
Teamster.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 29	60	Found dead in stable.
<i>Storage—</i>				
Labourer.....	Lockport, N.S.....	Jan. 5	60	Fell in harbour as he was reaching for barrel on wharf; died of shock.
Ice house employee..	Montreal, Que.....	Feb. 21	32	Struck on head by support bar of ice hoist.
Sweeper.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Mar. 2	37	Caught by belt running tripper machine.
<i>Electricity and gas:</i>				
Electrician.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	Jan. 7	40	Electrocuted.
Labourer.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 16	73	Fell downstairs; died of heart failure.
Employee of power company.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	35	Truck on which he was riding collided with street car.
Power plant employee.....	Bonnington, B.C.....	" 24	55	Struck by train; died of heart failure.
Operator.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 25	61	Thrown from cutter.
Electrician.....	Richmond, Que.....	" 27	19	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Near Cooksville, Ont.....	" 30	35	Fell from hydro pole; died April 1.
Lineman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Feb. 15	25	Was helping to transfer lines from one pole to another and was electrocuted.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER
OF 1928—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—<i>Concluded.</i>				
<i>Electricity and Gas—</i>				
Lineman.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 18	48	Fell from pole; died Feb. 20.
Electrician.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 18	36	Electrocuted at power plant.
Watchman.....	St. Jerome, Que.....	" 23	33	Accidentally touched live wire as he stepped from roof.
Night watchman...	Montreal, Que.....	" 29	32	Descended gas-filled man-hole and was asphyxiated.
TRADE—				
<i>Wholesale:</i>				
Engineer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	about Jan. 16		While repairing coal chute plate slipped and crushed his leg, causing sepsis; died Feb. 8.
<i>Retail:</i>				
Coal driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 3	40	Fell beneath coal cart and run over.
Driver.....	Hannon, Ont.....	" 21	33	While driving his truck was struck by train and suffered fractured skull; died Jan. 23.
Electrical worker...	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 27	29	While erecting radio aerial he was dragging it across some high tension wires and was electrocuted.
Milk driver.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 29		Thrown from milk wagon when it was struck by street car; died Jan. 30.
Truck driver.....	Hantsport, N.S.....	Feb. 3		Died from exposure to severe cold weather.
Driver.....	Coalhurst, Alta.....	" 6	29	Fell under loaded car of coal, fracturing skull.
Labourer.....	Forest, Ont.....	" 13	70	Crushed under car of coal which broke loose.
Teamster.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Mar. 24	28	Accidentally shot by boy, target shooting.
SERVICE—				
<i>Public administration:</i>				
Traffic officer.....	Near Manotick, Ont.....	Jan. 12	43	While attempting to steer motorcycle out of rut was thrown to ground and run over by truck.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 18	40	Fell into man-hole and carried through sewers; died Feb. 4.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 27	42	Died of injuries received during blasting operation.
Snow carter.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 30	23	Fell into river while dumping snowcart and drowned.
Wood cutter.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Feb. 1	41	While loading wood on sleigh log slipped and fell on him; died April 21.
Labourer.....	Brighton, Ont.....	" 11	33	Crushed under frozen earth.
Fireman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 15	36	Suffocation by smoke while at fire in Nov., 1924; developed anaemia; died Feb. 15, 1928.
Police chief.....	Granby, Que.....	Mar. 4	44	Going to fire when fire wagon collided with automobile.
Fireman.....	New Toronto, Ont.....	" 12		Fell from roof while fighting fire.
Labourer.....	Township of Sunnidale, Ont.	" 13		Hit by frozen piece of earth.
<i>Laundrying, dyeing and cleaning:</i>				
Plant engineer.....	Truro, N.S.....	Mar. 7	69	Hand caught in pulley belt and was thrown against shafting; broken neck.
<i>Custom and repair:</i>				
Electrician.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Jan. 26	33	Touched live wires when testing motor and was electrocuted.
Blacksmith.....	Edson, Alta.....	Feb. 2	49	Ruptured while lifting.
Blacksmith.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 8	32	While working on bull dozer, leg caught in machine, fracturing thigh.
Mechanic.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Mar. 19	34	While working under auto, clothing got caught in shaft, breaking his neck.
<i>Personal and domestic:</i>				
Caretaker.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 19	64	Slipped and fell downstairs, fracturing skull.
Sawing machine operator.....	Pleasant Lake, N.S.....	" 23	32	Caught in driving belt of motor and thrown against shaft, fracturing his skull.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 23	20	While working at foot of freight elevator shaft, counter-poise of passenger elevator struck and fractured skull.
Gardener.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 27		Struck on forehead by falling limb.
Waitress.....			22	
Kitchen maid.....	Mulgrave, N.S.....	Feb. 26	19	Hotel at which they were employed destroyed by fire.
Kitchen maid.....			18	
Cemetery caretaker.....	Glenwood, Ont.....	Mar. 9		When cutting down tree it fell on him.
Boarding house keeper.....	Paugan Falls, Que.....	" 26		Burned by explosion of coal-oil while lighting fire with it; died March 27.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1927

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—				
Chaser.....	Reid Bay, B.C.....	Oct. 24	28	While pulling slack on haulback, machine started, throwing him into air; died Jan. 5, 1928.
Water boy.....	Victoria Co., N.B.....	Nov. 11	16	Stepped off moving truck and was struck, fracturing skull.
Logger.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	" 29	18	Struck arm against tree; infection.
Labourer.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	" 29	19	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	McMurrich Twp., Ont.....	Dec. 3	34	Tripped on log and fell, fracturing leg; pneumonia.
Sawyer.....	Madawaska Co., N.B.....	" 8	20	Struck by falling tree, fracturing spine.
Loader.....	Bloedel, B.C.....	" 10	39	While loading logs log slipped and struck him.
Rigger.....	Englewood, B.C.....	" 28	24	Struck by sapling.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
<i>Metaliferous mining:</i>				
Trackman.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	Dec. 26	37	Piece of ore fell on him, injuring his back on March 3, 1926.
<i>Structural materials:</i>				
Attendant.....	Colquitz, B.C.....	Nov. 5	19	While excavating sand, bank fell in, burying him.
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Pulp, paper and paper products:</i>				
Engineer.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Sept. 15	57	Fell off tug into crib at dock, injuring hips and spine
<i>Chemical and allied products:</i>				
Chemist.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 3	54	Acid burns on arm which developed into erysipelas; died Nov. 17.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Buildings and structures:</i>				
Stonecutter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Sept. —	55	Silicosis.
Floor layer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 28	42	Ran two splinters of lumber in finger; died Dec. 9.
<i>Bridge and highway:</i>				
Bridge worker.....	Vaudreuil, Que.....	Nov. 25	33	While repairing bridge, slipped and fell into water and drowned.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam railways:</i>				
Material handler.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Nov. 12	59	Injured while unloading iron from box car; died April 26, 1928.
Labourer.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Dec. 16	38	Crushed between cars.
<i>Local transportation:</i>				
Truck driver.....	Saanich, B.C.....	Sept. 17	49	Truck collided with street car.
Truck driver.....	Near St. Donat, Que.....	" 29	.....	Fell asleep in closed van of truck with engine running and was asphyxiated.
<i>Electricity and gas:</i>				
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 6	66	Fell out of car on head.
Electrician.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Dec. 18	40	Schlerosis, aggravated by falling downstairs, fracturing his arm on Feb. 18, 1925.
TRADE—				
<i>Wholesale:</i>				
Sales manager with oil company.....	Lorne Park, Ont.....	July 13	26	Collided with truck.
SERVICE—				
<i>Public administration:</i>				
Fire ranger.....	Missinabia River, Ont.....	Aug. 5	23	Drowned.
Lightkeeper with Government Dept.	Near Atherley, Ont.....	about Sept. 30	.....	Struck elbow while repairing lighthouse.
Railway employee..	Newtonville, Ont.....	Oct. 3	.....	Wagon hit by car, thrown to ground; broken thigh.
Labourer.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 22	57	Crushed by cave-in.
Policeman.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Dec. 17	30	Struck by speeding car; died Dec. 19.
<i>Laundrying, dyeing and cleaning:</i>				
Foreman, steam laundry.....	London, Ont.....	Dec. 8	60	Elevator dropped.
<i>Personal and domestic:</i>				
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. —	49	While removing yacht from river, it slipped and fell on him; died March 6, 1928.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1928

THE accompanying tables from the Department of Immigration and Colonization show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1928, with some comparative figures for the previous fiscal year. Out of a total of 151,597 immigrants, 50,872 or 34 per cent were British, 25,007 or 16 per cent were from the United States, and 75,718 or 50 per cent from other countries. This compares with 143,991 in the previous fiscal year, of whom 49,784 or 34 per cent were British, 21,025 or 15 per cent from the United States, and 73,182 or 51 per cent from other countries. During the year 39,887 Canadians returned from the United States, as compared with 56,957, the number previously given for 1926-1927. If these are included with those of general immigration the totals are 191,484 for 1927-1928 and 200,948 for 1926-1927.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1928,
COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE PRECEDING
FISCAL YEAR

	Fiscal Year 1926-27			Totals
	British	From U.S.A.	Other Countries	
April.....	7,897	2,007	7,589	17,493
May.....	7,986	2,063	8,571	18,620
June.....	5,940	2,177	4,074	12,191
July.....	5,293	2,197	8,737	16,227
August.....	4,125	2,552	7,269	13,946
September.....	4,152	1,990	6,267	12,409
October.....	3,654	1,799	4,560	10,013
November.....	2,471	1,311	3,939	7,721
December.....	1,275	1,058	2,082	5,415
January.....	899	905	2,360	4,164
February.....	1,180	938	2,403	5,521
March.....	4,912	2,028	13,331	20,271
Totals.....	49,784	21,025	73,182	143,991

	Fiscal Year 1927-28			Totals
	British	From U.S.A.	Other Countries	
April.....	11,803	2,518	21,120	35,441
May.....	8,408	2,509	19,030	23,941
June.....	7,272	2,642	8,198	18,052
July.....	5,032	2,101	5,155	12,288
August.....	3,791	2,623	3,328	10,242
September.....	3,315	2,254	2,492	9,061
October.....	3,575	2,283	3,575	9,433
November.....	1,816	1,739	2,349	5,904
December.....	937	1,284	2,345	4,566
January.....	771	1,223	1,698	3,692
February.....	1,002	1,454	1,856	4,312
March.....	3,150	2,388	9,132	14,665
Totals.....	50,872	25,007	75,718	151,597

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM
THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1928

	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
April.....	3,711	346	152	4,209
May.....	4,831	573	157	5,561
June.....	4,167	373	198	4,738
July.....	3,000	248	182	3,530
August.....	3,252	347	215	3,814
September.....	3,059	315	167	3,531
October.....	3,203	197	81	3,481
November.....	2,232	162	84	2,478
December.....	2,136	170	74	2,380
January.....	1,505	136	42	1,683
February.....	1,634	136	42	1,812
March.....	2,407	177	86	2,670
Totals.....	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1928,
SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males.....	69,508	12,696	82,204
Adult females.....	32,356	6,102	38,458
Children under eighteen.....	24,726	6,209	30,935
	126,590	25,007	151,597
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males.....	56,409	5,318	61,727
Females.....	5,686	1,276	6,962
Children.....	12,860	1,767	14,627
Labouring class—			
Males.....	4,364	1,784	6,148
Females.....	815	260	1,075
Children.....	1,402	279	1,681
Mechanics—			
Males.....	4,366	2,305	6,671
Females.....	1,397	546	1,943
Children.....	920	409	1,329
Trading class—			
Males.....	2,225	1,551	3,776
Females.....	988	588	1,576
Children.....	573	291	864
Mining class—			
Males.....	541	157	698
Females.....	102	17	119
Children.....	139	11	150
Female domestic servants	14,798	516	15,314
Other classes—			
Males.....	1,603	1,581	3,184
Females.....	8,570	2,899	11,469
Children.....	8,832	3,452	12,284
Destination—			
Nova Scotia.....	1,897	123	2,020
New Brunswick.....	1,282	224	1,506
Prince Edward Island.....	173	42	215
Quebec.....	14,635	3,834	18,469
Ontario.....	35,990	9,062	45,052
Manitoba.....	42,432	1,164	43,596
Saskatchewan.....	11,836	3,495	15,331
Alberta.....	10,895	4,578	15,473
British Columbia.....	7,426	2,465	9,891
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	23	15	38
Not given.....	1	5	6

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA BY ORIGINS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1928

Albanian	30	Lithuanian	1,037
Arabian	6	Magyar	5,318
Armenian	44	Maltese	39
Austrian	606	Moravian	33
Belgian	2,171	Negro	88
Bohemian	7	Persian	4
British—		Polish	6,733
English	25,991	Portuguese	7
Irish	8,756	Roumanian	237
Scotch	14,341	Russian	948
Welsh	1,734	Ruthenian	10,128
Bulgarian	249	Scandinavian—	
Croatian	902	Danish	7,835
Czech	714	Icelandic	28
Dutch	1,928	Norwegian	4,327
East Indian	56	Swedish	3,134
Estonian	110	Serbian	911
Finnish	4,765	Slovak	3,714
French	868	Spanish	28
German	12,032	Swiss	614
Greek	583	Syrian	82
Herzegovinian	4	Turkish	4
Italian	3,593		
Japanese	478	Via ocean ports	126,590
Jewish	4,296	From the United States	25,007
Jugo-Slav	1,450		
Lettish	77	Total	151,597

Effects of Paint Spraying on Health

The Department of Labour and Industry of the State of Pennsylvania recently published a special bulletin (No. 16, 1926) giving the report of a committee appointed to study paint spraying. The results of the investigation are summarized as follows:—

The purpose of the study was to determine whether there is a health hazard involved in the coating of surfaces with paint, varnish, lacquer, shellac, enamel, and similar materials by the spray method; and if such hazard is present, in what manner it is manifested and to what extent.

In the field survey 233 establishments were visited; 383 physical examinations were made; 168 air velocity measurements were taken; and air was sampled and determinations made for the presence of benzol (91 samples), total solvents (10 samples), lead (22 samples), and dust particles (26 samples).

No cases of marked ill health which could be attributed to the work of the individual examined were found, although some histories to this effect were obtained.

The health hazards encountered in spray coating processes may be overcome by the use of materials of nontoxic and nonirritating character, by the use of materials in which these elements are reduced to a minimum, and by requiring that when the spraying process is used certain definite precautions must be observed. With this in mind the Department of Labour and Industry has formulated tentative regulations covering this subject which will be discussed at public hearings and which will then form the basis of the regulations adopted and enforced by the Department.

As the composition of lacquers has not been standardized and as almost all lacquer makers are continually changing their formulae and attempting to use entirely new solvents, the effect of which upon the health is or may be unknown, we feel that the indicated precautions will be advisable even though benzol itself may be entirely eliminated.

Industrial Litigation in Italy

Under new regulations for the hearing of labour disputes issued in Italy by a Decree of February 26, 1928, which is to come into force on October 1, 1928, the arbitration boards and private employment commissions are abolished. In future, justices of the peace or the ordinary courts (according to the amount involved) will deal with individual litigation connected with relations regulated by an individual or collective labour agreement or by some other method equivalent to a collective agreement. They will also deal with actions brought against employers or workers by legally recognized associations.

It is announced that John Moore, woollen manufacturer of Bradford, England, will transfer his woollen industry to Victoria, British Columbia, where twenty-seven acres have been secured for the purposes of the company. The entire operating plant is to be transferred from England.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Closed Shop Agreement with Union must be Observed

The Building Trades Council of the Catholic Unions, an incorporated organization, obtained a judgment in the Superior Court at Quebec on May 8, in an action against the Ignace Bilodeau Company, Limited, in regard to the employment by this company of workmen other than members of the union. In February, 1927, the company, which had a building contract in connection with a church building at Québec, agreed with the owners to employ on this work, as far as possible, only workmen who were members of the Catholic unions, but as the work proceeded other workmen were employed. The union brought an action for damages against the company for \$500. The company contended that the condition in the agreement in reference to the employment of union labour only constituted a violation of the principle of freedom of work; that this condition was impossible to carry out, the work calling for special workmen; and that the union had not been a party to the agreement and therefore had no standing in the case. The court denied these pleas, finding that the work in question could have been carried out by workmen of ordinary intelligence. In regard to the claim of the union to take action on behalf of its members, the judgment pointed out that the action of the union was taken on the ground of "collective interest." The union, it was further stated, was incorporated under the law governing professional syndicates (Statutes of 1924, Chapter 112), having for its exclusive object the study, defence and promotion of the economic, social and moral interests of the several professions or trades. The union therefore had the right to take action in connection with any contracts in which these interests were in question. The court fixed the amount of damages at \$87 with costs.

Payment of Army Pension not Enforceable

The mother of a deceased ex-service man presented a petition in the Exchequer Court of Canada for the payment of a pension under the Pensions Act, 1919, at the rate of \$60 per month from June, 1922, to December, 1925. She alleged that this son had been her sole support up to the time of his death. He enlisted for service in May, 1916, and served overseas until his discharge in June, 1919. While serving overseas he was gassed, and

after his return to Canada was sick and ailing, although able to work occasionally, giving her support at such times. After the death of her son the mother applied to the Board of Pension Commissioners for a pension as a dependent mother, but the Board refused to grant her application upon the ground that the condition resulting in her son's death was not attributable to military service. The petitioner thereupon appealed to the Federal Appeal Board, which on October 26, 1925, determined that the death of the young man was attributable to military service. In December, 1925, the Board of Pension Commissioners ruled that a pension would be paid the applicant at the rate of \$60 per month, beginning December, 1925. The petitioner subsequently applied to the Pension Commissioners at various intervals for retroactive pension from the date of her son's death up to the date of the decision of the Federal Appeal Board, this claim amounting to \$2,440. The Commissioners refused to make the pension retroactive "in view of the contributions made by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and contributions from other persons interested in your suppliant's welfare, as well as income from other sources."

The Exchequer Court found that the suppliant's right to recover the amount claimed depended wholly upon a relation of contract subsisting between her and the Crown, as represented by the Board of Pension Commissioners. Mr. Justice Maclean, in the course of his judgment, denied the existence of such a contract. "I cannot see," he said, "in any section of the entire Act any specific contractual relations, established between the soldier and his dependants, and the Crown or the board. The provisions of section 34 of the Pensions Act are relied upon by the suppliant, and while that section enacts that a parent 'shall be entitled' that expression does not carry the case any further than the statutes and royal warrants upon which the English cases have been decided. The whole case has to be looked at as involving an act of bounty by the Crown, and the administration of such act of bounty is left in the discretion of an arm of Government, known as the Pensions Board. So far as the court is concerned no review can be made of the decisions of the Pensions Board, even if the board goes wrong, and I think it is quite clear that such was the intention of the statutes. The only appeal in, or review of, such matters from the Pensions Board is to the Federal Appeal Board, as provided for by 1923 (Can.), chapter 62, section

11. For the reasons given I am of the opinion that the suppliant is not entitled to the relief claimed."

---(*Exchequer Court of Canada, Thomas versus the King.*)*

Question of Privileged Statement made before Workmen's Compensation Board

The Supreme Court of Canada on February 7, 1928,† reversed the judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal in the case *Halls versus Mitchell*, which had in turn reversed the decision of the County Court which first tried the case. The judgment of the trial judge, however, was varied by the Supreme Court, which reduced the damages awarded the plaintiff from \$700 to \$500, with costs in both appeals. The earlier stages of this case were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January 1, 1927, page 122, and November, 1926, page 1,172. It will be recalled that the plaintiff was a returned soldier who had been employed by the Canadian National Railways. He claimed that as the result of an accident in the course of his employment he contracted a condition of the eye known as iritis. On applying for workmen's compensation the Board refused the claim, on the evidence of the defendant, a doctor, who divulged certain information said to have been communicated to him confidentially in his capacity as a medical practitioner. This information was contradicted by the plaintiff, and was not substantiated by the plaintiff's record in the army. The plaintiff therefore brought an action against the doctor for libel and slander. One of the questions involved in this case was whether statements made to the workmen's compensation were in the nature of privileged communications that otherwise would be actionable as defamatory.

Mr. Justice Duff, in giving judgment in the Supreme Court of Canada, stated the underlying principle on which such privilege is founded as being "the general interest of society." He held that "there was no duty resting upon the respondent (the doctor), and no interest committed to his charge, of sufficient weight and importance to require that the libels in question, involving the disclosure of professional confidences, should be protected in the "general interests of society." Moreover, assuming such a duty or interest existed as might warrant such disclosures if necessary in the last resort, the protection ought not, (considering the gravity of the matter of the libels), to be extended beyond the strict neces-

sities of the occasion, or to disclosures made secretly without communicating with the appellant (the plaintiff) giving him an opportunity of explanation, and endeavouring to attain the object sought by other means, entailing no injury to the appellant's reputation. In all the circumstances, such disclosures made in the absence of such precautions, can not be said to be fairly warranted by any reasonable occasion or exigency."

(*Supreme Court of Canada—Halls versus Mitchell*)

Meaning of "Contributory Negligence"

A woman left the sidewalk of a street in Vancouver and proceeded to cross the street without having looked to see if cars were approaching. At the same time two automobiles approached, and the second car struck the woman, the driver having his view obstructed by the car in front. The woman was seriously injured, and she brought an action for damages for personal injuries. The British Columbia Supreme Court found that the plaintiff and defendant had shown negligence in equal degree, and awarded damages at \$2,884, with judgment to the plaintiff for one-half that amount, or \$1,442.

Mr. Justice McDonald, in giving judgment cited a similar Ontario case, *Walker versus Forbes* (1925), 2 Dominion Law Reports, p. 725. He noted that the Ontario Statute, with which Mr. Justice Riddell dealt in that case, "is not by any means in the same terms as our own statute, and that of New Brunswick, which two latter appear to be identical. Except in the title," the judge continued, "our statute makes no reference whatever to 'contributory negligence, while the Ontario Statute does, and I can well understand that cases may arise where, on the same facts, a different decision might be reached in the different provinces. With the greatest respect to those judges who have dealt with various phases of these statutes I suggest that in our Act the legislature intended to do away with all the old difficulties which have been so long the nightmare of judges and juries, and which arose from the use of the words 'contributory negligence' and 'ultimate' negligence. As a matter of fact, the word 'negligence' is not used except in the title. The simple word 'fault' is used, and I suggest that the intention was that a judge or a jury in trying one of these cases should eliminate, as far as possible, the very difficult questions which formerly arose and apply the simple questions: By whose fault was the accident caused, by

*Dominion Law Reports (1928) 2, Part 6.

†Dominion Law Reports (1928) 2, pages 97-120.

one of the parties alone, or by both parties, and, if so, in what proportions?"

*(British Columbia—Harper versus McLean)**

Commenting on the foregoing decision the editor of the Dominion Law Reports (1928) 2, Part 3, said: "At common law if both parties were guilty of negligence contributing to the accident, neither could recover. The primary purpose of the statute was to change that rule and adopt an apportionment of the damages in the ratio of the degree of contribution to the accident. That is the Admiralty rule and certainly was the main purpose of the statute. The statute is therefore derogatory of the common law and must be strictly construed in any event. To hold that the use of the word 'fault' throughout the statute in place of negligence, in addition to the accomplishment of the statute's main purpose, imposes a liability for negligence not a proximate cause of the accident, is, it seems to us, with all deference, to give the statute a wider construction than its nature allows. We imagine that the only thing in the contemplation of legislature when passing it was the alleviation of the obvious hardship in cases where a plaintiff was guilty of some slight act of contributory and lost his whole remedy at common law. The point is worth bearing in mind and will no doubt produce an interesting argument when squarely raised."

The provisions of the Contributory Negligence Act of New Brunswick were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925, page 668, and the Acts of Ontario and Nova Scotia were noted in the issue for August, 1925, page 774, where a note was given explaining the nature of the reform which was effected by means of this legislation.

Question of Constitutionality of U. S. Longshoremen's Act

The Supreme Court of the United States will be asked to decide the question of the constitutionality of the Longshoremen's and

Harbour Workers' Compensation Act, which took effect in the United States on July 1, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 397).

Chernik, a longshoreman, was injured while on a lighter which was being used for unloading a steamship at New York. Rather than accept the compensation provided under the Act, the employee sued in the county court to recover damages. The Clyde Steamship Company, the employer, moved to dismiss this suit on the ground that by reason of the Longshoremen's Act the court had no jurisdiction. The latter motion was granted by the court, this decision being upheld later by the Court of Appeals. Counsel for the longshoremen then announced that the United States Supreme Court would be asked to give an opinion on the constitutionality of the Act, on the grounds that it deprives the courts of jurisdiction which is vested in them by the constitution; that it violates the fifth amendment to the Constitution which states that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law; that it is class legislation and that it violates the seventh constitutional amendment, which provides that all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction shall save to suitors the right of a common law remedy where the common law is competent to give it.

Harry S. Austin, attorney for the International Longshoremen's Association, has filed a brief in which he denies the charges of unconstitutionality and terms the law "humanitarian legislation." He says: "Maritime workers injured upon the land or extensions thereof were covered by the compensation acts of the various states of the union, and an amazing situation was thereby created which was, through congressional enactment, sought to be remedied. Prior to this law becoming effective, maritime employees injured in the course of their employment upon navigable waters had no other recourse than by way of an action at common law or in admiralty, as they might be advised. This necessarily entailed costly litigation, delayed and sometimes inadequate payment, to say nothing of improper, insufficient and oft-times delayed medical or surgical attention."

*Dominion Law Reports (1928) 2, Part 3, page 220.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed a considerable improvement at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,504 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers and representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 883,047 persons, as compared with 846,977 in the preceding month. The employment index number (with January 1920, as the base equal to 100) stood at 105.5, as compared with 101.1 on April 1, and with 100.6, 94.3, 90.8, 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada continued during April to show a steady increase in the volume of business transacted, gains being recorded in comparison both with the previous month and with April last year, the latter gains being chiefly due to increased placements in farming and in building. A decline however was noted in connection with logging operations. At the beginning of May, 1928, the percentage of unemployed members registered by local trade unions stood at 5.2, contrasted with 6.5 per cent unemployed at the beginning of April and with 6.0 per cent at the beginning of May, 1927. The May percentage was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,642 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 185,318 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.80 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$10.87 for April; \$10.76 for May, 1927; \$11.29 for May, 1926; \$10.48 for May, 1925; \$9.89 for May, 1924; \$10.36 for May, 1923; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.65 for May, 1920; \$12.66 for May, 1918; and \$7.43 for May, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was slightly lower at 152.9 for May, as compared with 153.2 for April; 151.9 for May, 1927; 156.8 for May, 1926; 158.8 for May,

1925; 150.6 for May, 1924; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 170.5 for May, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 201.4 for May, 1919; and 194.6 for May, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in May, 1928, was greater than during April, 1928, and also greater than during May, 1927. Twenty disputes were in existence at some time or other during the month, involving 3,078 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 35,024 working days. Corresponding figures for April, 1928, were: seventeen disputes, 1,818 workpeople and 21,757 working days; and for May, 1927, twenty-one disputes, 5,669 workpeople and 27,765 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

The Department received during May the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with a dispute between the Dominion Rubber Company and its employees. Six new applications for the establishment of Boards were received during the month, boards being established in three of these cases. The text of the report, and particulars of the recent proceedings under the Act, are given on page 573.

Old age and invalidity pensions in South Africa

The Minister of Finance of the Union of South Africa announced in his recent budget speech in the House of Assembly that the government had decided to introduce a measure providing for old age and invalidity pensions, to take effect from January 1, 1929. The report of the commission appointed in 1926 to inquire into this subject, is outlined on another page of this issue. The intention is to grant old age pensions to persons of small means who have reached the age of 65 years. The pension for Europeans will be £30 per annum and for coloured persons (not including natives) \$18 per annum, the means limit being £54 and £36 respectively. If the income is below £24 and £18 respectively, full pension will be paid, and as the means increase to £51 and £33 respectively, the pension will be reduced *pari passu*. On the basis of

the proposals it is estimated that the cost of the scheme for the first full year will not exceed £780,000. The cost will increase annually by about one-half per cent.

Workmen's Compensation inquiry in Saskatchewan

The commission recently appointed by the Saskatchewan government to inquire into the subject of workmen's compensation in the province (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1928, page 344) heard evidence during the past month at various industrial centres. The witnesses generally agreed that Saskatchewan should have an act providing for the establishment of an accident fund after the plan of the acts in force in Manitoba and other provinces. Many railway employees, on the other hand, are stated to have expressed their preference for the system now in force in the province under which workmen's compensation cases are dealt with by actions at law. In a hearing at The Pas an opportunity was given to employers and workers in the lumbering industry to present their views to the commission. The employees stated that the medical aid now available in the smaller lumber camps is inadequate, though the employees contribute from their wages about 25 cents monthly for this purpose. The Commission visited Manitoba during the month for the purpose of studying the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act of that province.

Workmen's compensation in District of Columbia

A Workmen's Compensation Act for the District of Columbia was passed by the United States Congress during May. It protects about 85,000 workers other than federal employees, civil servants being provided for by an Act of 1916. The new Act provides for the payment of compensation for industrial accidents up to a maximum of 66⅓ of the amount of the weekly wage. It contains a schedule of awards for particular injuries. In fatal cases the limit of compensation for the widow and the dependent children is fixed at \$7,500. Medical aid and hospital treatment are also provided. In regard to the method of insurance the new measure is based on a compromise between the state fund and private insurance plans. Private companies write the business, but the system is to be administered by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, the same body which administers the Act of 1916, providing for employees of the Federal Government, and also the Longshoremen's Compensation Act passed by Congress early in 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1, 1927, page 397).

Manitoba Legislative Year Book for 1928

The Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council has published the "Legislative Year Book" for 1928, containing the latest information in regard to the social and industrial legislation, both federal and provincial, which affects the members of labour organizations in the province. The articles in the Year Book are contributed by leading labour men and other experts in the various subjects dealt with. The history of the council since its organization in 1894 is outlined, the progress made during this time being summarized as follows:—"Conditions have changed during the last 25 years. Unions at that time did not count for much, and organization was in its infancy. Most men worked 55 to 60 hours per week. There was no 8-hour day, no Saturday afternoon off, no fair-wage clause to protect the worker against the unscrupulous contractor. There was no Compensation Act for the injured, and sometimes a fight took place before a man could be taken to the hospital because he was minus the price of the ambulance to take him. In those days there were no grievance committees to take care of the petty injustices such as 'ragging on the job'. Extra pay for overtime was seldom thought of in those days, and sometimes even Sunday work was performed at the same rate of pay."

Every year since the organization of the Council in 1894, it has prepared and presented to the Government labour's budget of desired legislation, which contained amendments to existing laws and such new legislation as the Trades Council thought necessary in the interests of the workers. Each year following the presentation of the budget a conference takes place between the provincial cabinet and a committee from the Trades Council, the Manitoba Executive of Trades Congress, and a committee from the railway running trades. At these conferences a very full discussion takes place as to the legislative needs of labour. The result of this constant effort on the part of the Council is that each year some legislative gain on behalf of labour is secured. Sometimes the gain is very slight and sometimes it is substantial. The last most notable gain was at the session of 1924, when conferences on workmen's compensation were held between a committee representing labour, a committee of the employers, a committee of members of the House, and the Workmen's Compensation Board. Compensation is now paid on a basis of 66⅓ per cent of the average yearly earnings; widow's compensation \$30 per month; the allowance for children was increased from \$7.50 to \$12, \$10, \$9 and \$8 for all subsequent

children; medical aid was increased from a limit of \$100 to no limit, and funeral benefits from \$100 to \$150.

The Year Book is divided into the following sections, each subject being treated both historically and analytically; workmen's compensation (by Charles K. Newcombe, chairman of the Manitoba Board); Old Age Pensions; "Education and Jobs," describing the work of the Manitoba Department of Education under the federal Technical Education Act of 1919; the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba. (Under this head it is stated that "it is not too much to say that Winnipeg has come into its own as a manufacturing centre since the commencement of the Board's activities");* "Canadian and States problems," showing the social effects of the new policies of "stabilization" and "standardization;" Labour Legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament; the Manitoba Bureau of Labour, which administers the Factory, the Minimum Wage, Building Trades Protection, Steam Boiler, and numerous other Acts; Co-operation to Prevent Accident and Injury; the Evolution of the Machinists' Organization with the Machine; a message to the workers of Manitoba, by President William Greene of the A.F. of L.; the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, by president Tom Moore; the Role of Organized Labour in the World; Co-operative Credit Unions; the Progress of Winnipeg; Trades Unionism as Workers' Defence, by Frank Morrison; the Union Label, etc.

One week off with pay for Canadian National rail- way shopmen

Arrangements were recently completed for the granting of one week's holiday annually, with pay, for all shopmen coming under the union-management co-operative program on the system lines of the Canadian National Railways. This announcement was made during the last sessions of the Canadian National System Federation No. 11, at Winnipeg, and was confirmed later by Mr. S. J. Hungerford, vice-president of the system. Accounts of the "co-operative plan" now in effect in the railway shops have been given in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (December, 1926, page 1177; September, 1925, page 858, etc.); and notes on the prevailing practice in Canada and other countries in regard to annual vacations with pay appeared in the issues of April, 1925, page 334 (United Kingdom), page 335; October, 1924, page 817; (United States) August, 1924 (page 638).

Inspector of Apprenticeship for Ontario

Mr. A. W. Crawford has resigned his position as Federal Director of Technical Education to become Inspector of Apprenticeship for the province of Ontario. Mr. Crawford had been associated with the Department of Labour since November, 1920, when he was appointed Assistant to the Director of Technical Education. In 1921, on the resignation of the Director, Prof. L. W. Gill, he succeeded to that position.

Mr Crawford is a native of Sarnia and an honour graduate in applied science of Toronto University. On the outbreak of the war he enlisted and was on active service until 1917. In 1918 he was appointed District Vocational Officer, under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, for the Hamilton district, where he had charge of the training and re-establishment of disabled soldiers in different trades and occupations. He retained that position until he came to the Department of Labour. Mr. Crawford's new duties will be to administer the Apprenticeship Act (reviewed in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE) and to promote and develop apprentice training throughout the province of Ontario. The act now applies to the building trades but it is hoped that when the training programs in the building industry have been thoroughly established the work will spread to other industries

On the occasion of his change of position, Mr. Crawford was honoured with a presentation of a silver tea service by his colleagues in the Labour Department. Mr. H. H. Ward, the Deputy Minister, expressed the regret of the department at his leaving.

New Bulletins on Technical Education

Two bulletins have just been published by the Technical Education Branch of the Department, one dealing with the carpentry trade and the other with the bricklaying trade. The bulletins are two of a proposed series of studies in occupations. These studies are intended to inform young Canadians regarding the nature and requirements of occupations open to boys and girls leaving school during the "teen age." The immediate purpose is to create an interest in the study of occupations and to assist young people to make a decision in selecting vocations and how to fit themselves into the work they choose. It is also hoped that the studies may be of value to teachers and counsellors in giving information about the occupational world. They may be used as text material for occupational study groups or as supplementary reading for interested individuals.

*LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1926, page 84; May, 1925, page 443.

Estimate of the extent of seasonal unemployment

The last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* contained a notice of the report recently presented by the commission which was appointed last year by the Government of Manitoba to investigate seasonal unemployment in the province. The commissioners were impressed by the magnitude of the problem. While accurate statistics are not available to warrant a definite statement of the amount of such unemployment, the commission was able as a result of its special enquiries, to make an estimate for Manitoba. "A conservative deduction from the statistics now available and from inquiries made by the commission would be that 25 per cent to 30 per cent of those gainfully employed in Manitoba do not find employment at their regular occupations during the winter months. In addition to this number many others are under-employed in shops and factories where short time is the rule and others find only casual employment. This might be construed as an alarmist statement, but it must be remembered that a large percentage of those who are thus unemployed have, during the period of employment, enjoyed comparatively high rates of wages based on the supposition that they would be unemployed during part of the year; others have drawn considerable sums to overtime wages at overtime rates. Thus, many of those who are seasonally unemployed are able to provide for themselves and their families throughout this period from their savings. The economic waste is none the less and might be estimated at a quarter of a year's wages of a quarter to one-third of the wage earners. This periodic unemployment becomes also a direct charge on the community through the necessity of providing unemployment relief for the destitute unemployed. The total cost of this relief in Manitoba from the winter of 1920-21 to the winter of 1926-27 averages approximately a quarter of a million dollars per annum, while the direct cost to the provincial government has averaged in the same period \$62,000 per annum. These direct and indirect costs represent an economic waste which cannot be regarded with indifference."

Apprenticeship still common in British industry

The British Ministry of Labour has recently published the sixth volume of the report of an inquiry made in 1925 and 1926 into Apprenticeship and Training for the skilled occupations. It is stated that apprenticeship is still the method most usually adopted for the recruitment of boys for the skilled occupations in the

larger industries. Thus, of the 92,871 boys in training included in the returns, nearly four-fifths were apprentices, and little more than one-fifth learners. In engineering, three-quarters, and in shipbuilding, practically all, of the boys in training were apprentices. In some of the smaller metal industries, however, "learnership" is more usual than apprenticeship, as for example, in railway carriage and wagon building, in cutlery and edge tool making, and in the several industries to which the provisions of the Trade Boards Acts have been applied; the same is true of some districts even as regards the larger industries, learnership being almost as common as apprenticeship in the engineering industry at Leeds and in the North and West Midlands; while in London there are more than twice as many learners as apprentices in engineering firms. A large majority of the firms making returns in the shipbuilding and in the engineering industries reported that they took apprentices. In the smaller metal industries only a minority of the firms take apprentices.

Collective System of Piece Work

The *New Statesman* calls attention to a tendency in Great Britain to replace individual by collective systems of piece-work. The attitude of trade unions towards systems of payment by results varies in accordance with the work to be done. Building tradesmen, for example, object to the system, owing to the nature of the materials of the trade, uncertain weather conditions, etc. Spinners and weavers, on the other hand, favour piece-work as ensuring them remuneration corresponding in some degree to the effort expended. Both time-work and piece-work systems exist in the engineering industry, the latter showing an increase in favour in proportion to the growth of standardized processes. The collective system of piece-work is applied to jobs carried on by a group, where it is impossible to distinguish the exact value of the work of an individual member of the group. A collective price is paid for the whole job, each member of the group sharing in this price according to his appropriate standard rate for wages.

The *New Statesman* points out that collective piece-work on these lines has long been the rule in the most important sections of the Yorkshire dyeing trade, and the trade unions are now seeking to have it made general.

"This is a highly significant movement. Collective piece-work, in those dyeing trades in which it has been given a long trial, has been an unqualified success. This, of course, is not to say that it would be equally successful in all other industries; for clearly there is

a peculiar suitability of the technique of dyeing, with the predominance of squad work, to the collective method of payment. But it is the case that collective systems of remuneration are now being tried on a considerable scale in industries where squad work in the ordinary sense does not predominate, and that in these cases as well they appear to be giving satisfaction to workmen and employers alike.

Clearly, no one form of payment is ever likely to suit all industries. But the moral of these recent developments and of the present situation in the dyeing trades is that far more attention, in industry generally, ought to be paid to the working out of collective methods of wage-payment. They are no panacea for industrial evils; but they may well afford, over a wider field than is at present realized, one important means of meeting the needs of both employer and employed, by raising wages and at the same time lowering the labour cost of production."

**Insurance
Journal
favours
Unemployment
Insurance**

Canadian Insurance (Toronto), a weekly publication in the interest of insurance men, contained in its issue of May 30, the following editorial, entitled "The Canadian Worker," suggested by the French social insurance law, which is outlined on another page of this issue:—

"France has passed a new law which becomes effective on February 12, 1930, by means of which wage-earners of both sexes, whose annual earnings are below a certain figure, come under an insurance system compulsorily. The premium is fixed at 10 per cent of the wage of the individual, half to be paid by the worker and the remainder by the employer. Insurance against sickness, old age, death, unemployment, maternity charges, premature incapacitation and other contingencies is provided for. Great Britain has already effected these changes for her people, giving old age pensions, unemployment insurance, sickness insurance, maternity benefits, and various sorts of co-operative organizations. These things give a large measure of security to British workers.

"In Canada, where workmen do not have these benefits, labour is not so secured. And yet the same arguments hold good for unemployment insurance and other safeguards for the worker here. It would be a good thing for the insurance companies if the worker was assured of a steady income. More insurance would be purchased, and if an assured would always be able to pay his premium regularly lapses would tend to become infrequent. Un-

employment insurance is the natural result of industrialism and is becoming inevitable. It would seem to be a good thing for the country and for business as a whole."

**Co-operative
policy of
coal company
in Colorado**

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Company was one of the companies which were involved in the strike which began in the lignite coal district of Colorado last

October and continued for about three months (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1927, page 1164, March, 1928, page 259, etc.). This strike was accompanied by serious disorders, and by the shooting of a number of striking coal miners by state troopers. Shortly after peace was restored the policy of the company was changed, the controlling interest having passed into the hands of Miss Josephine Roche, and a new president, Merle D. V. Vincent, being elected. Mr. Vincent on taking office announced that the company's policy would be based henceforth on the fact "that the men employed are as much an essential factor in the industry as the capital invested in it . . . and will accordingly look toward dealing between management and employees through their own independent organizations on a basis of equality."

Miss Roche further describes the new policy in the course of a letter addressed to the *Survey* (New York) and published in its issue of May 15. "Our original statement of policy," she writes, "all our succeeding statements, and every practical step we have taken, are based on our recognition of labour's right to organize independently in an organization of its own choice and to deal collectively and on equal terms with capital. Long before the strike of last fall was contemplated, Mr. Vincent and I were determined to put such a policy into effect as soon as we had sufficient control to do so. Such a policy has, in other industries, repeatedly proved to be not only the just and decent policy to pursue, but equally a common sense and good business one. Organized labour fully understands our position and determination, as is evidenced by recent articles in *Labour*, and by resolutions just passed by the Denver Trades and Labour Assembly endorsing our stand and pledging us the support of the assembly so long as our efforts continue in harmony with the ideals and principles of the American Federation of Labour."

**"Agreed to"
legislation in
Ohio**

Mr. John P. Frey, president of the Ohio Federation, and secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour, in the course of an address

before the last "All Ohio Safety Congress," called attention to the fact that "it is in Ohio and in this state alone that year after year a Joint Committee, representing the State Employers' Association and the State Federation of Labour, meet months before the General Assembly to consider such amendments as seem advisable to the law. This is the only state in the Union where agreed-to bills are introduced. The agreed-to bills serve notice upon the General Assembly that this bill has organized employers behind it, and organized labour behind it, and that any other kind of a bill that is introduced does not meet with their approval. The degree of co-operation between organized employers and organized workmen in Ohio on the question of compensation is so immeasurably in advance of that in all of the other industrial states that it is impossible to make any comparison.

"If you are to establish confidence in industry," Mr. Frey continued, "so that there can be co-operation, management and labour jointly must make the rules which govern them, just as the Ohio Manufacturers' Association and the Ohio State Federation of Labour jointly work out the problems of compensation legislation, and appear before the General Assembly, a united body on that question. So in industry what we need now to bring about this co-operation is a closer touch between management and labour, a recognition by management that labour must have a voice in working out safety programs, that labour must have a voice in determining the rules under which safety will be carried on."

Mr. Frey attributes the success of the safety movement in recent years to the co-operation of both parties in the movement, the new spirit being contrasted with the antagonism of earlier years.

Conference on new methods of utilizing coal

for the purpose of reviewing the results of the most recent studies of methods of utilization and combustion of coal. The first conference to be held on this continent for the study of the recent advances of science in this direction was held at the Carnegie Institute last November, and attracted wide attention on account of the important developments in the coal industry that were suggested. A large number of scientists and fuel technologists are to contribute to the discussions next November. The program will include the discussion

A second International Conference on bituminous coal is to be held at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, next November,

of low temperature distillation, high temperature distillation, coal tar products, power, smokeless fuel, complete gasification of coal, hydrogenation, pulverized fuel and its new applications, fixation of nitrogen, coal beneficiation, etc.

Among the distinguished scientists in Europe who have either definitely or tentatively accepted invitations to speak at the second congress are the Right Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Harald Nielsen, Dr. Cecil H. Lander, and Dr. R. Lessing, of England; Donat Agache, president of the executive board of the Kuhlmann plants, André Kling, director of the Municipal laboratories of Paris, and Henri Lafond, International Company for the manufacture of gasoline and oils of France; Dr. Friedrich Bergius, inventor of the Bergius Process for the production of oil from coal, Dr. Franz Fischer, director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Coal Research, Professor Fritz Hoffman, inventor of a process for manufacturing synthetic rubber from coal, Dr. Carl Krauch, director of the I. G. Dye Trust, and Rudolph Rawlikowski, of the Cosmos Machine Construction Institute, of Germany.

Progress in industrial accident prevention

The annual report of the National Safety Council (United States) on the industrial accident experience of its members in 1927 and previous years shows that the organized safety movement has had a marked effect. The annual report is issued with a three-fold purpose: (1) to enable each establishment to compare its own record with the record of others in the same line of business; (2) to provide a typical cross-section of the experience of American industries so that the national trends of lost time accidents may be studied; (3) to convince sceptics that accidents can be reduced through organized and well directed efforts.

The report shows that 133 business organizations in the United States completed the year 1927 without a "lost-time" accident. Represented in this group are 8 automotive establishments, 12 chemical plants, 29 food, 13 metals, 3 packers and tanners, 14 paper and pulp, 8 power press, 15 public utilities, 2 quarries, 4 textile, 10 woodworking and lumber manufacturing and 15 miscellaneous factories. A single group of 429 industrial establishments whose consecutive records are available for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, show an average accident frequency rate of 23.59 for 1927, which is 12 per cent below 26.63, the rate for 1926; and the 1926 rate is 14 per cent below 31.05, the rate for 1925. The accident severity rate for these same plants is 1.61 for 1927,

which is 8 per cent below that of 1.74, the rate for 1926; and likewise is 14 per cent below 1.97, the rate for 1925.

**British
State Aided
Emigration**

The Oversea Settlement Committee (United Kingdom) in their report for 1927, discuss the causes which have prevented a large transfer of population from the United Kingdom to the Dominions under the provisions of the Empire Settlement Act. These hindrances they find to a certain extent in unsatisfactory trade conditions, and in the improvement of social conditions in England through schemes of social insurance. But the chief adverse factor is stated as being that the Dominions, for the most part, restrict the benefits made available by the Act to farm workers and household helps, classes especially welcomed in the Dominions, but which can ill be spared at home. The committee are of the opinion that the opposition on the part of the Oversea Governments to state-aided immigration on a large scale is based on the fear that a too rapid increase of population might tend to congest the labour market, and thus bring about a fall in wages and an increase in unemployment.

The following table shows the total of departures under the Act to the several Dominions in each year 1925-1927:—

	1925	1926	1927
Canada.....	8,779	20,862	29,244
Australia.....	22,527	32,678	29,132
New Zealand.....	8,097	11,795	4,446
South Africa.....	126	195	205
Total.....	39,529	65,530	63,027

Of the total of 63,027 who emigrated in 1927, 20,169 were men, 18,010 were women, and 24,848 were children.

The plumbing examining board at St. Catharines, Ontario, have drafted a form of examination which all plumbers will be required to pass before they receive a license.

The national committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain decided at a meeting held at Southport in May to give official recognition to the system of piece-work and payment by results. A large proportion of the members are paid under this plan, which was formerly opposed by the union.

A delegation representing labour bodies in British Columbia met the provincial Workmen's Compensation Board during May to discuss a proposal to amend the Act by providing compensation for the employees of casual contractors, and for workmen engaged in work outside their usual line, and by new provisions in regard to industrial diseases contracted in mine work from inhaling dust, etc.

A workman in Quebec who had contracted blood poisoning through the breaking of blisters on his hands, obtained judgment under the Workmen's Compensation Act for \$1,170.40. (*Fortin versus Davie Shipbuilding Company.*)

During May, 5,640 industrial accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 29 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries, 541 accidents were reported, including 12 fatalities, and 357 Crown cases, with 5 fatalities, were reported, making in all 6,538 industrial accidents during the month, of which 46 were fatal.

Canadian Child Welfare News, published by the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, notes that in the United States first work permits were granted in 1926 in 10 states and 24 cities (outside these states) reporting, to 107,257 children 14 or 15 years of age. The permits in 1926 exceeded those issued in 1925 by 5 per cent, while 1925 represented an 8 per cent increase over 1924. The report calls attention to the fact that improved child labour laws, or enforcement, as well as economic fluctuation, may affect an increase in permits issued. An interesting section of this part of the report deals with the effect of educational as well as age requirements in the movement of young children into industry.

The act providing for one day of rest in seven, passed at the recent session of the Manitoba legislature, took effect on May 15. The provisions of this act were fully described in the last issue (page 463).

The Famous Players Corporation of Canada recently agreed to give moving picture operators employed in its houses in Toronto one week's holidays with pay during the present summer. Forty-two operators in Toronto will benefit by the new order.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of May, 1928, was commented upon by the superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, covering their respective territories, as follows:—

Although farm work in the Province of Nova Scotia had progressed rather favourably toward the end of the month, it had been held up by heavy rains. Fairly good catches of fish were being reported from the different centres. The chief activity in the logging industry was the preparation for pulp wood cutting and peeling. While construction at points outside of Halifax did not show any considerable amount of activity, a substantial amount of building was going ahead in that city, with the result that tradesmen seemed fairly well employed. In the coal mining districts the output of the collieries appeared to be rather favourable for the season. Manufacturing industries showed normal activity. Transportation was reported to be fair, while trade seemed to be on the increase. A satisfactory demand for women domestic workers continued to be registered at the different employment offices.

As in Nova Scotia the farming industry in the Province of New Brunswick was fairly well ahead with the spring work, although heavy rains had interfered to some extent toward the end of the month. Fishing reported fair catches in this latter province, although a rather severe storm entailed some loss to the industry in the vicinity of Chatham. In the logging industry preparations were being made for pulp wood cutting, and some orders were being listed for men to do this class of work. Manufacturing industries did not report any fluctuation of consequence. With the opening of highway work and with the usual spring undertaking of building, construction showed a favourable amount of activity. The demand for female domestic workers continued in about the usual volume.

From the Province of Quebec it was reported that numerous orders for farm hands were being placed with and filled by the local employment offices. The lumbering industry in this province was fairly quiet, with vacancies being notified being chiefly for river drivers; toward the close of the month, however, there were indications of a revival of activity in this line. Manufacturing in the City of Montreal appeared to be satisfactory, with some industries stated to be busier than usual; from Quebec City conditions were reported as not being as favourable as might be

hoped for; reports from the City of Hull were encouraging and from Three Rivers factories were reported as operating normally. Although the weather had not been favourable for the opening up of building and construction, this industry seemed to be showing a very satisfactory amount of activity, with several works of consequence being carried on throughout the province. Transportation and trade both reported improvements. The demands for female domestic workers exceeded the supply at Montreal and in some other localities. Generally speaking, the employment situation throughout the Province of Quebec was showing the anticipated improvement incidental to the coming of summer weather.

While some vacancies for farm workers were being listed with the employment offices in the Province of Ontario the demand for workers of this class were not exceptionally heavy throughout the province. Manufacturing industries were in a very satisfactory condition, with some centres reporting marked improvement. As customary at the time of year, the building and construction group was showing steady progress with increasing numbers being employed. Although the mining industry in the northern section of the province was not taking on workers in any considerable numbers, nevertheless work continued at a normal rate. In the same section of Ontario there was a fairly good demand for river drivers for the logging industry, although workers of this class were not very plentiful. In the Women's Division of the offices the outstanding feature was the continued shortage of competent cooks-general.

Although too early in the season to form a reliable opinion it was stated by Manitoba officials that the outlook regarding the crops at this early date was favourable. Orders for farm workers continued to come in, but not in any unusual numbers. Building construction issued to date this year showed a substantial increase over the number issued during the corresponding period of 1927. Railroad construction and other classes of building in outlying districts showed a fair amount of activity. The demands for labour in miscellaneous industries and for casual work were not particular heavy, although from Winnipeg it was reported that some men had been placed in the logging and mining groups. The demands for women domestic workers were fairly numerous.

As seeding had been finished in some parts of Saskatchewan, there was a consequent de-

crease in the number of vacancies for farm workers being listed at the employment offices, and while there was no difficulty in filling them with competent workers, there did not appear to be any substantial surplus of men

seeking farm employment registered at the various offices. In the larger centres fairly large building and construction programs appeared to be under way, while with the opening up of railroad construction and road

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1928			1927		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		138,945,893	229,564,777	205,710,426	152,702,035	217,798,985
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		78,490,470	120,418,027	94,412,439	74,297,620	110,581,152
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		58,975,315	106,974,564	109,782,591	77,337,964	105,605,107
Customs duty collected..... \$		13,139,403	19,627,309	15,058,983	11,872,926	17,514,446
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		3,298,074,573	3,215,407,776	2,986,235,659	2,639,971,080	2,600,367,571
Bank clearings..... \$		1,800,000,000	1,881,000,000	1,716,975,000	1,538,700,000	1,506,000,000
Bank notes in circulation..... \$			176,805,067	164,506,202	172,105,609	163,807,355
Bank deposits, savings..... \$			1,487,737,722	1,389,750,483	1,405,213,554	1,396,800,107
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$			1,148,782,772	1,022,732,000	1,022,450,926	994,988,280
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	164.5	156.6	149.5	118.3	116.4	113.8
Preferred stocks.....	125.9	123.9	120.0	105.5	104.6	103.8
Bonds.....	113.0	112.9	113.0	110.8	110.3	110.4
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	152.9	153.2	152.8	151.9	148.5	148.7
§Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.04	21.11	21.15	20.95	21.02	21.29
†Business failures, number.....	127	125	148	152	151	185
†Business failures, liabilities..... \$	3,706,873	1,555,633	6,819,647	1,794,489	1,554,792	2,003,460
§Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures.....	105.5	101.1	101.4	100.6	96.2	96.3
§§Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*5.2	*6.5	*7.0	*6.0	*5.7	*6.5
Immigration.....		26,983	14,665	23,941	35,441	20,271
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	264,783	241,418	253,339	238,728	235,014	252,188
(1)Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	17,943,267	16,095,788	17,393,076	16,818,885	15,449,349	16,618,684
(2)Operating expenses..... \$			16,361,270	16,734,117	15,804,620	15,594,969
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		15,296,101	16,807,501	15,214,360	15,121,289	15,433,137
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		12,891,568	13,174,294	13,182,730	12,867,701	12,448,942
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,923,456,738	2,456,200,380	2,506,372,420	2,774,767,011
Building permits..... \$		18,527,846	14,916,247	20,532,147	17,312,470	11,713,640
†Contracts awarded..... \$	70,684,100	56,345,800	22,946,100	46,758,500	38,582,300	17,465,900
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	87,811	74,736	78,390	78,987	77,240	75,637
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	117,655	112,780	118,258	96,711	109,107	107,381
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,049	4,504	4,629	4,773	2,747	3,331
Coal..... tons		1,123,087	1,405,423	1,304,520	1,314,342	1,401,278
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	794,825	828,339	929,874	1,114,724	695,096	1,072,536
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		22,623,000	74,495,000	35,589,000	32,480,000	56,195,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		4,340,000	6,696,000	5,644,000	3,380,000	8,423,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		7,065,000	12,239,000	10,129,000	10,375,000	13,040,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		216,598,768	189,899,862	252,028,018	197,110,806	
Flour production..... bbls.			1,617,000	1,455,000	1,154,000	1,454,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		67,624,000	59,485,000	87,585,000	54,187,000	75,664,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		42,088,000	43,012,000	35,987,000	36,990,000	37,097,000
(1)Sales of insurance..... \$		46,295,000	44,505,000	44,240,000	41,386,000	42,573,000
Newsprint..... tons		192,645	197,976	171,819	166,460	174,094
Automobiles, passenger.....		20,546	15,232	21,991	20,890	19,089
***Index of physical volume of business.....		††145.4	164.1	151.2	147.8	149.3
Industrial production.....		††157.8	168.2	163.7	157.5	172.8
Manufacturing.....		††157.8	168.2	164.1	162.9	167.4

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. †Maclean Building Review. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending May 26, 1928, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese. ††Preliminary. (1)Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2)Including lines east of Quebec. (3)Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

work throughout this province, the numbers engaged in the building and construction group appeared to be increasing to a quite favourable figure. There did not seem to be any surplus of women domestic workers, and in fact some sections of the province reported shortages. Conditions generally in this province appeared to be quite favourable with no outstanding adverse situation in any industry.

Seeding in the Province of Alberta was likewise nearing completion, with the result that the number of farm vacancies being listed was showing a substantial decrease, and in many cases workers wanted were for stone picking, irrigation work and miscellaneous chores on the farms; while there did not appear to be any difficulty in securing substantially enough workers to fill such farm jobs as were being notified, on the other hands there did not appear to be any noteworthy surpluses of applicants for this class of employment. In Calgary and Edmonton building programs of substantial proportions were in prospect, and fair progress was being made. An industrial dispute affecting carpenters at the former point, which had been interfering with work, had been tentatively settled around the end of the month. With the opening up of railroad construction at several points large extra gangs were being dispatched from urban centres, and their departure was thus relieving the employment situation in those places. The coal mining situation was still commented upon as being quiet. From Edmonton the logging and lumbering industries were reported as being in a fair condition. Some local shortages of women domestic workers were reported.

Although the logging industry in the Province of British Columbia was stated to be somewhat quiet, a few placements were being made at different points, and this fact would indicate that some very slight improvement was taking place. While the mining industry appeared to have practically sufficient workers already engaged, the industry continued to operate on a rather satisfactory basis. Building and construction of all kinds were gaining in momentum, and additional workers were being engaged in practically all branches of this industry. Lumber mills appeared to be increasing in activity, while other branches of the manufacturing group remained normal. In Vancouver and Victoria demands for women domestic workers still tended to outnumber applications, particularly in respect of cooks-general. The employment situation as a whole in the Province of British Columbia was improving and was not unfavourable for the season.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns on employment from 6,504 firms who reported a decidedly upward movement in employment on May 1, when they increased their pay-rolls by 36,070 persons to 883,047. Reflecting this gain of over four per cent, the index (with January, 1920, as 100), rose to 105.5, as compared with 101.1 on April 1, and with 100.6, 94.3, 90.8, 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Heightened activity was recorded in all provinces, but Quebec and Ontario registered the largest increases. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing, mining and construction showed the greatest advances, while transportation and logging were seasonally slacker. In Quebec, large increases were shown in manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance, and there were smaller gains in services, trade, mining, communications and logging, those in the last-named being due to river drives. In Ontario, manufacturing, construction and transportation reported the most pronounced increases, but the movement was also upward in mining, communications and some other industries, while logging was seasonally slacker. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing, transportation, trade, communications, services and construction showed heightened activity, the advances in construction being most marked. In British Columbia, manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction were decidedly busier, the greatest improvement taking place in the last-named group.

The eight cities for which separate returns are tabulated showed considerably increased activity, Montreal and Toronto firms adding the largest numbers to their staff. In Montreal, transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded the greatest gains. In Quebec, most of the improvement took place in transportation. In Toronto, manufacturing, transportation and construction reported important increases in personnel. In Ottawa, lumber mills and construction registered most of the increase. In Hamilton, manufactures were busier, as was construction. In Windsor and the other Border Cities, considerable advances were noted, chiefly in automobile factories, but also in construction. In Winnipeg, construction, manufacturing and trade reported the most noteworthy expansion. In Vancouver, construction, transportation and manufacturing registered the greatest increases.

An analysis of the return by industries shows that there were important advances

in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel works and in lumber mills, in which they were of a seasonal character. Marked improvement also took place in fish-packing, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral product and some other divisions, while boot and shoe, musical instrument and vegetable food factories were slacker. Mining, transportation, communications, services, trade and construction and maintenance also registered large increases in employment, those in the last-named being especially pronounced. On the other hand, logging camps released employees.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situations as at the beginning of May, 1928.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

The upward movement of employment, manifested by local trade union reports, during the month of March continued into April, as shown by the reports tabulated from 1,642 labour organizations with 185,318 members, 5.2 per cent of whom were idle on April 30, as compared with 6.5 per cent in March, 1928, and with 6.0 per cent in April last year. Increases over March in the volume of work afforded were reported by unions in all provinces with the exception of Alberta where reductions in coal mining activity were responsible for the adverse situation indicated. In comparing with the returns for April, 1927, Quebec members were more fully employed during the month under review, owing largely to a greater volume of work in the garment trades of the province, and improvement on a smaller scale was recorded by unions in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Nova Scotia unions, on the other hand, suffered curtailment of operations and the reduction in employment registered by Ontario unions was nominal.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in greater detail a summary of unemployment as reported by local trade unions at the close of April, 1928.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of April, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 34,834 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 33,444 placements. Placements in regular work during the period were 19,009 of men and 4,047 of women, a total of 23,056, while those in casual work numbered 10,388. Applications for work reported by the offices totalled 44,152, of which 32,819 were from men and 11,333 from women workers. Em-

ployers notified the Service of 25,818 vacancies for men and 11,011 for women, a total of 36,829. Substantial increases are recorded in the transactions when the above figures are compared, both with those of the preceding month and with those of the corresponding period last year, the records for March, 1928, showing 26,807 vacancies offered, 36,762 applications made, and 24,730 placements effected, while in April, 1927, there were recorded 33,199 vacancies, 41,077 applications for work, and 29,949 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of April may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA.

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page . . . The physical volume of business in Canada showed moderate recession in April, according to the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Much of the material for this section is derived from this monthly publication to which readers are referred for fuller information on current business statistics. The decline was due in part to the shortness of the month, there being five Sundays in the 30 days. Manufacturing production on the whole was in lesser volume, although the output of automobiles was greater than in March even after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. The production of newsprint and of iron and steel showed recession from the preceding month, though operations were still at a high level. According to the latest available reports, flour mills and sugar refineries were more active, while the packing companies turned out a reduced product. Imports of raw cotton and wool showed considerable recession, indicating possible curtailment of operations. Mining output was less in April, coal production showing a marked decline. Employment in retail and wholesale trade expanded moderately, according to the reports received from employers, and car loadings showed improvement in the distribution of merchandise.

Production of coal from Canadian mines in March was slightly less than in February. The output for the month was 1,405,423 short tons, including 1,095,774 tons of bituminous coal, 269,607 tons of lignite coal and 40,042 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Nova Scotia produced 478,352 tons, New Brunswick mined 20,907 tons; Saskatchewan's output amounted to 38,269 tons; Alberta produced 616,063 tons including 344,683 tons of bituminous coal, 231,-

338 tons of lignite coal and 40,042 tons of sub-bituminous coal; and British Columbia's output was 251,832 tons.

Nova Scotia's output showed a gain of 6.1 per cent and New Brunswick 11.5 per cent over the February figures; but the other provinces showed decreases; Saskatchewan, 11.5 per cent; Alberta, 3.5 per cent; and British Columbia, 1.5 per cent.

Production of coal from Canadian mines in April was 20 per cent lower than in March. The output for the month was 1,123,087 short tons, including 908,551 tons of bituminous coal, 174,989 tons of lignite coal and 39,547 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Nova Scotia produced 439,993 tons; New Brunswick mined 15,083 tons; Saskatchewan's output amounted to 26,384 tons; Alberta produced 441,094 tons, including 252,942 tons of bituminous coal, 148,605 tons of lignite coal and 39,547 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and British Columbia's output was 200,533 tons.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in April, 1928, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$78,490,470, as compared with \$120,418,027 in March, and with \$74,297,628 in April, 1927. The chief imports in April, 1928, were: Iron and its products, \$24,823,414; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$12,408,119 and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$7,948,969.

The domestic merchandise exported amounted to \$58,975,315, as compared with \$106,974,564 in March, 1928, and \$77,337,964 in April, 1927. The chief exports in April, 1928, were: Wood, wood products and paper, \$17,564,768, and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$16,908,467.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in May, 1928, was greater than during April, 1928, and also greater than during May, 1927. There were in existence during the month twenty disputes, involving 3,078 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 35,024 working days, as compared with seventeen disputes involving 1,818 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 21,757 working days during April. In May, 1927, there were on record twenty-one disputes, involving 5,669 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 27,765 working days. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to May terminated during the month as did five of the disputes which commenced during May. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record twelve strikes and lockouts affect-

ing 1,267 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.80 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$10.87 for April; \$10.76 for May, 1927; \$11.29 for May, 1926; \$10.48 for May, 1925; \$9.89 for May, 1924; \$10.36 for May, 1923; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.65 for May, 1920; \$12.66 for May, 1918; and \$7.43 for May, 1914. The most important declines occurred in the prices of eggs, milk, butter and potatoes. Slight advances occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, lard, cheese, flour, beans and evaporated apples. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.04 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$21.11 for April; \$20.95 for May, 1927; \$21.54 for May, 1926; \$20.72 for May, 1925; \$20.24 for May, 1924; \$20.90 for May, 1923; \$20.57 for May, 1922; \$22.84 for May, 1921; \$26.44 for May, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.09 for May, 1918; and \$14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly lower at 152.9 for May, as compared with 153.2 for April; 151.9 for May, 1927; 156.8 for May, 1926; 158.8 for May, 1925; 150.6 for May, 1924; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 170.5 for May, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 201.4 for May, 1919; and 194.6 for May, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups were lower, five were higher, and one was unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group declined, higher prices for grains, flour, oat products, foreign fruits, apples, coffee, hay and straw being more than offset by lower prices for potatoes, sugar, millfeed, tea, rosin and turpentine. The substantial decline in potato prices was the most important factor in the downward movement of the index. The Animals and their Products group was also lower, declines in the prices of milk, butter, furs, and sheep more than offsetting advances in the prices of cattle, hogs, meats, eggs and leather. The groups which advanced were: the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to higher levels for cotton and wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to higher prices for some lines of lumber; the

Non-Ferrous Metals group, because of higher prices for silver, copper, tin and spelter; the Iron and its Products group and the Chemi-

cals and Allied Products group. The Non-Metallic Minerals group was practically unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1928

DURING the month of May the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Rubber Company and its employees. The text of this report is given below.

Applications Received

Six applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received during the month as follows:—

(1) From certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Galt Mines, as represented by Local Unit No. 6, Mine workers Union of Canada. Five hundred men were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which arose in connection with the proposed renewal of the agreement. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour, the personnel being as follows: Mr. H. M. E. Evans, of Edmonton, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the board, namely, Messrs. A. L. Smith, K.C., of Calgary, and Donald McNab, of Lethbridge, nominated by the company and employees respectively.

(2) From certain employees of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, being clerks, freight handlers, yard masters and telephone operators, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The number of employees affected was 24, and the dispute arose out of the request of the employees for an agreement governing wages and working conditions, also the dismissal of three employees. A Conciliation Board was established by the Minister of Labour and the following members appointed thereto: Mr. O. S. Tyndale, K.C., of Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint

recommendation of the other two members of the Board, namely, Mr. Paul Taschereau, of Quebec, and Mr. Norman S. Dowd, of Ottawa, nominated by the company and employees respectively.

(3) From certain employees, as represented by Wayne Local Unit, No. 16, Mine Workers Union of Canada, of the Rosedeer Coal Company; Jewel Collieries; Sovereign Coal Company; Excelsior Coal Company; Ideal Coal Company, all of Wayne, Alberta.

(4) From the Montreal District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to deal with a dispute between said organization and the General Contractor Section of the Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc.

(5) From certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, members of the Gas Workers' Unit of the One-Big Union in connection with the dismissal of an employee.

(6) From the Calgary General Contractors Association and the Calgary Local Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The dispute arose as a result of the demand of the employees for an increase in wages. As mentioned in the article on Strikes and Lockouts in this issue, the men had been on strike since May 1. Through the efforts of the Conciliation Officers of the Department, Messrs. M. S. Campbell and F. E. Harrison, on May 28 the parties to the dispute agreed to refer the matter to a Conciliation Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the men to resume work forthwith. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was accordingly established and composed the following members: The Honourable Mr. Justice A. H. Clarke, Calgary, chairman, on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the board, namely, Messrs. James H. Garden, and Robert Hewitt, both of Calgary, nominated by the company and employees respectively.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Dominion Rubber Company and its Employees

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Rubber Company and its employees were received. The Board was composed of Mr. Leon Mercier Gouin, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint re-

commendation of the other two members of the Board, namely, Messrs. A. Whitehouse and Clovis Bernier, both of Montreal, nominated by the company and employees respectively. The dispute concerned the conditions of work of the employees under the new

manufacturing method used by the company. The text of the unanimous findings of the Board is given below.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Dominion Rubber Company Limited, employer, and its employees.

To the Hon. PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, set up under the provisions of the said Act, after having duly taken the oath of office required by the Act, have duly investigated the matter referred to us, and we have the honour to report as follows:—

The employees were represented, at the first sittings, before us, by Mr. Arthur Boucher, Miss Ida Rochon and Miss Genevieve Girard, and by various other representatives at the various following sittings of the Board.

The Company was represented by its vice-president, Mr. Geo. W. Charles, Mr. W. M. Carment and Mr. C. C. Thackray.

The members of the Board duly visited the plant of the Company so as to ascertain the conditions of work of the employees under the new methods used by the Company in the three following departments: 1. lightshoe; 2. clothmakers and 3. quarter makers.

The Board held several sittings, namely: 16, including 12 at the Court House. Sheriff Omer Lapierre having been kind enough to put at the disposal of the Board a room at the Montreal Court House.

After investigating very carefully the above matter and after hearing several witnesses on behalf of the employees and on behalf of the company, the undersigned, members of the Board, unanimously agree to make the following recommendations:—

LIGHT SHOE DEPARTMENT AND CLOTH DEPARTMENT

(1) We come to the conclusion and we recommend that a bonus shall be established weekly and paid weekly for the months of April, May, June and July, to make the average hourly earnings of the operators on Light and Cloth Shoes equal to the average hourly earnings for 1927.

As it is now June 2, the first payment of bonus to include the bonus already due for the months of April and May.

(2) In addition, that if by July 31, 1928, the employees have not demonstrated their abil-

ity to earn the same average hourly earnings as in 1927, the company shall set new prices which will enable the operators to earn the equivalent of their 1927 average earnings.

QUARTER-MAKERS DEPARTMENT

(3) With regard to the Quarter-Makers, it is agreed that the piece-work prices shall be the equivalent of the present base rate.

In order that there shall be no question as to the amounts to be paid the employees by way of bonus, the company undertakes, if requested, to employ a duly qualified auditor, to audit the figures and certify their accuracy. The Board recommends Price Waterhouse and Company.

We sincerely believe that the above report is fair and just for both parties and we are satisfied that we have conscientiously weighed the evidence and discharged our duties.

Yours most sincerely,

(Sgd.) LEON-MERCIER GOUIN,

Chairman.

(Sgd.) CLOVIS BERNIER,

Representing the employees.

(Sgd.) A. WHITEHOUSE,

Representing the company.

MONTREAL, June 2, 1928.

Pilotage Bylaws for Quebec District

Pilotage bylaws issued under the Canada Shipping Act for the Pilotage District of Quebec were published in the *Canada Gazette*, May 19, 1928, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The pilots are required to appoint annually from among themselves a committee of six to represent them in negotiations with the Pilotage Authority. The Regulations include rules regarding pilotage dues, apprenticeship, licensing, annual examinations, general duties, protection of the channel, complaints against pilots. Apprentices must be between the ages of 18 and 25 years. Before the expiration of three years from the granting of his license an apprentice must have served at least 34 months before the mast on a sea-going vessel and obtained a certificate of a grade not lower than that of a mate coasting, failing which his license as an apprentice will be cancelled. The term of apprenticeship is to be six years, unless the applicant enters the service with his sea-going service completed and a certificate not lower than that of a mate coasting, in which case the term of apprenticeship is five years. All pilots are required every year to undergo an examination of eyesight, hearing, colour and form vision, those failing to pass this test being retired, subject however to the right of appeal to the Pilotage Board.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1928

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during May was twenty, as compared with seventeen the preceding month. The time loss for the month was greater than during May, 1927, being 35,024 working days as compared with 27,765 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*May, 1928.....	20	3,078	35,024
*April, 1928.....	17	1,818	21,757
May, 1927.....	21	5,669	27,765

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten day's or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Ten disputes, involving 436 workpeople, were carried over from April, including two disputes as to which information was not received until May, and ten disputes began during May. Three of these disputes commencing prior to May terminated during the month, as did five of the disputes which commenced during May. At the end of May, therefore, there were on record twelve strikes and lockouts, as follows: coal miners, Canmore, Alberta; fur workers, Toronto, Ont.; two disputes involving embroidery workers, Toronto, Ont.; asbestos and insulation workers, Toronto, Ont.; plumbers, Kingston, Ont.; carpenters, masons and sheet metal workers, Kingston, Ont.; teamsters, Winnipeg, Man.; ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; painters, Toronto, Ont.; structural iron workers at Montreal, P.Q., and Toronto, Ont., and teamsters, Edmonton, Alberta.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to ten such disputes, namely:

ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., June 30, 1926; electrotypers at Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927; bakers, Montreal, P.Q., May 1, 1927; blacksmiths, etc., Saskatoon, Sask., May 17, 1927; sheet metal workers at Montreal, P.Q., September 1, 1927; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., Nov. 8, 1927; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., Dec. 23, 1927; coal miners, River Hebert, N.S., Feb. 1, 1928; and stoncutters, Montreal, P.Q., June 10, 1927, the latter being added during May.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month four were for increases in wages, two against discharge of workers, one for increase in wages and recognition of union, two against changes in working conditions and one for shorter hours. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during May three were in favour of the employers, two in favour of the workers, two resulted in a compromise, and one was referred to a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Information as to a dispute in a rubber factory at Toronto, causing a stoppage of work from March 9 to March 14, was received in the Department too late for inclusion in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The cause of the dispute was reported to be a demand for an increase in piece rates paid under a new method of performing certain operations. Some of the employees returned to work and the others were replaced, the employer guaranteeing minimum earnings of 62 cents per hour.

A strike of plumbers at Prince Rupert involving four employees in one shop for two days was reported, and is, therefore, recorded in the list of disputes involving less than ten days' time loss. The employees demanded an increase in wages from \$8.50 per eight-hour day to \$9 per day, the employer offering a compromise of \$1.10 per hour. After two days the employer granted the demands of the union.

Miners, at Thorburn, Pictou County, N.S., were reported to have ceased work on May 29 because eight men refused to join the union, returning to work the following day when they had done so. Full particulars were not received in the Department so that the dispute cannot yet be placed in the detailed list.

A brief cessation of work by longshoremen was reported at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, when union men employed at 60 cents

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1928

Industry, Occupation and Locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring Prior to May, 1928.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Canmore, Alberta..	270	7,020	Commenced March 20, 1928; against discharge of workers. Underminated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Fur and Leather products:</i> Fur workers, Toronto, Ont....	20	520	Commenced April 10, 1928; against violation of agreement. Underminated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods):</i> Cap factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	2	24	Commenced Jan. 17, 1928; against reduction in wages. Terminated May 15, 1928, strikers replaced but secured work elsewhere.
Embroidery workers, Toronto, Ont.	5	130	Alleged lockout, commenced April 24, 1928; against discharge of worker. Underminated.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products:</i> Stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.—	4	50	Commenced June 10, 1927; for increase in wages. Workers secured work elsewhere by May 31, 1928.
Granite cutters, Toronto, Ont.	0	0	Commenced April 2, 1928; for increase in wages. Terminated May 1, 1928; compromise.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Asbestos and Insulation workers, Toronto, Ont.....	5	130	Commenced Feb. 6, 1928; for increase in wages. Underminated.
Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.....	38	1,000	Commenced April 2, 1928; for increase in wages. Underminated.
Carpenters, masons and sheet metal workers, Kingston, Ont.	38	750	Commenced April 17, 1928; sympathy with striking plumbers. Underminated.
TRANSPORTATION— <i>Local—</i> Teamsters, Winnipeg, Man.....	54	1,300	Commenced April 26, 1928; against discharge of workers. Underminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring During May, 1928.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Reserve, N.S....	600	600	Commenced May 14, 1928; for contract rates instead of day rates. Terminated May 15, 1928, in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Caledonia, N.S..	650	5,000	Commenced May 18, 1928; as a result of the discharge of worker. Terminated May 28, 1928, in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Clothing (including knitted goods):</i> Embroidery workers, Toronto, Ont.	11	242	Commenced May 7, 1928; against discharge of workers. Underminated.
Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	19	306	Commenced May 17, 1928; against changes in working conditions. Underminated.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures:</i> Carpenters, Calgary, Alberta	400	5,000	Commenced May 1, 1928; for increase in wages. Terminated May 29, 1928, by reference to arbitration under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.
Plumbers, Calgary, Alberta...	70	350	Commenced May 1, 1928; for increase in wages. Terminated May 7, 1928. Compromise.
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	2	52	Commenced May 1, 1928; for increase in wages. Underminated.
Structural iron workers, Montreal, P.Q., and Toronto, Ont.	750	10,750	Commenced May 11, 1928; for increase in wages and recognition of union. Underminated.
Carpenters (floor-layers), Vancouver, B.C.	80	240	Commenced May 1, 1928; for 5-day week. Terminated May 4, 1928. In favour of workers.
TRANSPORTATION— <i>Local—</i> Teamsters, Edmonton, Alta..	60	1,560	Commenced May 25, 1928; for increase in wages. Underminated.

per hour claimed the work done by non-union men at 75 cents per hour. No change was made, as apparently there were not sufficient union men available to do the work.

Information has appeared in the press that stoncutters in Toronto ceased work at the beginning of May to secure increases in wages from \$1.12½ per hour to \$1.25. The union has reported that a new agreement had been reached for work at the previous rate of \$1.12½ per hour and that no strike occurred.

Employees in an automobile factory at Toronto were reported in the press to have ceased work early in May to secure an increase in wages. It appears that there was a brief cessation of work which occurred owing to a shortage of material, not because of any dispute as to wages.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

COAL MINERS, CANMORE, ALBERTA.—In connection with this dispute which began on March 20 against the discharge of employees charged with allowing explosives to go out of the mine with the coal, during May the charges were dealt with in court and two of the miners were fined for this offence, but two who had been discharged were acquitted. At the end of the month conciliation officers of the Department of Labour conferred with the parties to the dispute. In the meantime the agreement between the operator of the mine and its employees had expired, and a dispute as to its renewal was also dealt with. Early in June the parties concerned reached an agreement. It was reported that the settlement provided for a renewal of the agreement on substantially the same terms as before with provision for a Conciliation Board to deal with any disputes which may arise, but with provision for wage increases to certain classes and the reinstatement of the two miners discharged.

CAP FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, beginning on January 17, 1928, owing to a reduction in wages, was called off by the union on May 15. The employer claimed to have replaced the strikers some time after the beginning of the strike and most of the strikers secured work elsewhere in the meantime.

EMBROIDERY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, commencing April 24, is stated by the union to be a lockout, certain employees having been discharged, and the union alleging that there was discrimination in the distribution of work. The information as to this

dispute was not available in the Department in time to be included in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. At the end of May the dispute was still unterminated.

STONECUTTERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Demanding an increase in wages, stoncutters had ceased work on June 10, 1927. From time to time since that date certain of the strikers secured work elsewhere and by the end of May this year there were none on strike. The union, however, has not called off the dispute with the firms affected, these having in the meantime replaced the strikers. The dispute is, therefore, transferred to the list above of disputes not called off though no longer affecting employment conditions.

GRANITE CUTTERS, TORONTO, ONT.—As reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, the employees ceased work on April 2 to secure an increase in wages from \$8.00 per 8-hour day to \$9.00. Toward the end of April as a result of negotiations between the parties, it was agreed that wages would be increased to \$8.25 per day for a period of one year and \$8.50 per day for the next year.

PLUMBERS AND SYMPATHETIC STRIKE OF CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES, KINGSTON, ONT.—Some of the trades who ceased work on April 17 in sympathy with plumbers on strike since April 2 are reported to have returned to work. At the end of May the sheet metal workers, however, were reported to be still on strike as well as the plumbers.

TEAMSTERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Teamsters employed by a cartage company in Winnipeg ceased work on April 26 because two employees had been dismissed for activity in connection with securing members for the One Big Union. The employer from time to time replaced the strikers. On May 14 a Conciliation Officer of the Department took the matter up with the parties concerned. The strikers were willing to return to work without insisting upon the reinstatement of the two men dismissed. The employer, however, was willing to take back only those for whom he had vacancies as he had substantially replaced the strikers. The union rejected this offer and later the employer made his previous offer conditional upon the men giving up their membership in the One Big Union. At the end of the month the strike was still unterminated.

COAL MINERS, RESERVE, N.S.—Three bottomers in a colliery at Reserve in the Glace Bay District of Cape Breton Island refused to work on May 14 as a demand that they should be paid at piece rates instead of day rates was not being dealt with by the

employer. As other miners refused to take their places, the mine was closed down for one day shift and one night shift, involving approximately six hundred men. In accordance with the agreement with the company, the union officials refused to take up the grievance in question until work was resumed, and the employees returned to work the following day. It was reported that the three bottomers failing to return to work were dismissed and that the union officials refused to take up their case.

COAL MINERS, CALEDONIA, N.S.—The miners in a colliery at Caledonia in the Glace Bay District ceased work on May 18 in protest against delay in dealing with the case of and to secure the reinstatement of a driver who had been laid off pending an investigation into a charge of cruelty to a horse, information having been laid against him by the company. The trial before the magistrate was postponed once at the instance of each party. The case against the driver was dismissed on the 23rd. On May 22 the employees' representatives notified the management that they were willing to return on the following day, but were informed that owing to a lack of shipping the mine would not be operating. Work was resumed on May 28, and the driver was reinstated.

EMBROIDERY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Embroidery workers ceased work on May 7 to secure the reinstatement of an embroiderer worker discharged for alleged inefficiency. The union claimed that he had been recognized as a skilled worker for three years. At the end of the month the dispute was not terminated.

LADIES' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—The employees in one establishment ceased work on May 17 when the employer introduced into the factory a contractor for whom the employees on designated machines refused to work, not recognizing him as their employer, whereupon they were dismissed. At the end of the month the dispute was still un-terminated.

CARPENTERS, CALGARY, ALTA.—Carpenters in Calgary ceased work on the expiration of their agreement, demanding an increase in wages from \$8 per day to \$9, hours to be unchanged at 44 per week. It was reported that four hundred out of five hundred and twenty carpenters affected ceased work on May 1 and that the others secured employment at the rate demanded, namely \$1.12½ per hour, also that as time progressed the number receiving this rate increased to over two hundred as certain con-

tractors agreed to pay such rates. Later in the month the contractors proposed that work should be resumed at \$1 per hour, the new rate of wages to be arbitrated. The union refused this proposition. It was reported that there was some likelihood that other building trades would become involved. Toward the end of the month Conciliation Officers of the Department of Labour took the matter up with the parties to the dispute, and it was agreed to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, both parties to abide by the report of the Board. Work was accordingly resumed on May 30. The report of the Board early in June recommended no change from \$1 per hour while a minority report by the member nominated by the carpenters, recommended an increase to \$1.12½ per hour.

PLUMBERS, CALGARY, ALBERTA.—On the expiration of their agreement, plumbers ceased work demanding an increase in wages from \$9 per day to \$10, hours per week to be forty-four as before. On May 7 work was resumed, an agreement having been reached providing for \$1.15 per hour for two years.

PAINTERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Two painters employed in one establishment in Toronto were called out by the international union to secure their demands for recognition of union and increase in wages from 75 cents per hour to 80 cents. About the middle of May the employer secured an interim injunction against picketing by the union. This was dissolved on May 30. At the end of the month the strike was still un-terminated.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q., AND TORONTO, ONT.—Employees of certain firms ceased work in Montreal on May 11 and in Toronto on May 15 to secure an increase in wages to \$1 per hour, and to secure recognition of their union. Wages were reported to have ranged from 55 cents per hour to 90 cents, the majority of the men receiving 65 cents and 75 cents until building became active in the spring when in a great many cases the rates were advanced to 85 cents per hour with five cents extra on tall buildings and higher rates for dangerous work such as bridges, and 15 cents per hour extra for outside work that is away from the city. On May 17 the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, discussed the strike with representatives of the union and with the chief employers in Montreal. The latter offered to give an undertaking that if the men returned to work the maximum rate of 90 cents per hour would be main-

tained for one year. The union representatives stated they would withdraw their demand for recognition of the union and would call off the strike if a minimum rate of 90 cents per hour for all competent workmen were conceded. The employers not agreeing to this, the strike was unteminated at the end of the month. In Montreal the employer replaced the strikers to some extent and some of the strikers returned to work. Early in June the union called off the dispute in Montreal. In Toronto the erection of steel was stopped for some time, but was resumed about May 22 on one building, by a small number of men which was gradually increased. The Building Trades Council notified the contractors that members of other unions could not be permitted to work with strike breakers erecting steel, and under an agreement between the Building Trades Council and the General Contractors Association (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1928, page 306) called upon the contractors to appoint representatives to a Conciliation Board to deal with this case. The Contractors' Association stated that they were not involved in the dispute as it concerned only the sub-contractors erecting the steel. From time to time this question continued to be discussed, the unions concerned postponing the date on which their members would be called off work on the building where the strike breakers were employed. On June 6, however, bricklayers and hoisting

engineers on this building were called out. Reports in the press stated that structural iron workers were on strike at various other points in Ontario and Quebec, and also that a sympathetic strike had been called in British Columbia, but the Department has not yet been able to secure particulars as to these strikes.

HARDWOOD FLOORLAYERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Employees ceased work on May 1 to secure a reduction in hours, namely, the five-day week. After three days the employers reached an agreement with the union providing for this for one year from June 1, this contract being summarized in the article on industrial agreements in this issue. Some establishments were not affected by the strike, having agreed to these conditions.

TEAMSTERS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—Teamsters ceased work on May 25 demanding an increase in wages. In connection with picketing one man was charged with intimidation and appeared before the magistrate, but the hearing was adjourned. At the end of the month the strike was still unteminated, but two out of the four firms affected were reported to have signed an agreement with the union providing for an increase of 50 cents per day, making the rate \$4.50 per day of nine hours, 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., with overtime at straight time rates from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m., and time and one-half rates after six and for all Sunday and legal holiday work.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1928, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other Countries, 1927. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries published these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of trade disputes beginning in April was 16, and 24 disputes were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 40 disputes in progress during the month,

involving 2,900 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 30,000 working days. Of the 16 disputes beginning in April, 3 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 5 were on other wages questions, 6 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, and 2 on other questions. Settlements were made in 18 disputes, of which one was in favour of workpeople, 9 were in favour of employers, and 8 ended in compromise. In another case, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Revised figures for the year 1927 show 308 disputes beginning in the year, 114,200 workers involved in all disputes in progress during the year and a total time loss of 1,174,000 working days.

Belgium

During March, 15 new disputes began while 17 were still in progress from the previous month, making 32 disputes in progress involving 9,350 workers and resulting in a time loss of 166,529 working days.

Czechoslovakia

In the year 1927, the number of industrial disputes which occurred was 198, involving 3,469 establishments and 170,702 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 1,395,024 working days. The industries most affected were building, the textile industry, the stone and clay industry and the clothing industry. Classified by causes, 105 disputes were for increase in wages, 11 for the maintenance of existing wages, and 32 concerned the engagement or dismissal of workers. Classified by results, 24 disputes ended in favour of workers, 92 partially in favour of workers and 51 in favour of employers.

Finland

The number of disputes in progress during March was 8, involving 14 establishments and 2,464 workers.

Latvia

During 1927, the number of establishments concerned in disputes was 95, involving 5,273 workers and resulting in a time loss of 60,267 working days.

Poland

During the third quarter of 1927, the number of disputes which began was 184, involving 1,267 establishments, 48,343 workers and resulting in a time loss of 393,225 working days.

Spain

The number of strikes occurring in Spain in 1926 was 96, involving 21,851 workers with a time loss of 247,223 working days. The corresponding figures for 1925 were 181 disputes, 60,120 workers and 839,934 working days. In 1926, wages questions caused 57 per cent of the disputes and questions relating to the engagement and dismissal of workers caused 15 per cent.

British India

Three important disputes were in progress in India during May. A strike in the Bombay mills began early in April, involving, it was reported, over 70 mills and 150,000 workers. This strike was against a policy adopted by several employers to reduce costs of production by employing more skilled workers at higher wages, but reducing the total number of workers. There were also in progress two railway strikes which began in March and involved 20,000 workers in the East Indian Railway workshops and 10,000 in the employment of private firms. These strikes were featured by a number of riots causing loss of life.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in March, according to preliminary figures, was 25, while 64 were in effect at the end of the month, involving 81,209 workers. The number of man days lost was 2,421,794.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—The suspension of work which began April 1, 1927, continued during May. An appeal was sent out by the American Federation of Labour, urging members of all trade unions in the United States to contribute one day's pay for the relief of the striking miners.

During May, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce concluded its hearings, and the general counsel of the United Mine Workers was asked to draw up a bill which would provide for the stabilization of the industry and the protection of the liberties of employees. A bill was drawn up providing for the establishment of a coal commission similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission, with power to fix maximum prices, arrange for marketing pools and providing that all coal companies operate only under license from this commission and that all employees have the right to belong to labour unions. This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives and the Senate on May 25.

The Consolidation Coal Company, operating mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, during May announced a new policy of closing down its less efficient mines, thereby reducing the staff but providing steady work for employees of the remaining mines, stating that only in this way and not by reducing wages could the present situation in the bituminous coal mining industry be permanently remedied.

Textile Workers, New Bedford, Mass.—The strike of 27,000 textile workers against a ten per cent reduction in wages, which began on April 16, continued during May. Before the strike only a small proportion of these workers were organized and these in an independent union, the American Federation of Textile Workers. On May 7, the strikers voted to join the United Textile Workers, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. No attempt was made to introduce strike breakers, the mills being shut down. Communists were reported to have entered the district, organizing textile mill committees, conducting demonstrations and giving relief to the strikers' families.

LABOUR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA AND BY THE LEGISLATURES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALBERTA

Parliament of Canada

THE Parliament of Canada which was in session from January 26 to June 11, 1928, passed only one measure of labour interest, an amendment to the Immigration Act repealing the section enacted in 1919 and replacing it with the section then repealed. The section passed in 1919 provided for the deportation of persons, other than those who are Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization in Canada, who seek to overthrow the Government or otherwise incite to public disorder or who assume any powers of government in Canada. The section as re-enacted reads as follows:

"Whenever any person other than a Canadian citizen advocates in Canada the overthrow by force or violence of the government of Great Britain or Canada, or other British dominion, colony, possession or dependency, or the overthrow by force or violence of constituted law and authority, or the assassination of any official of the Government of Great Britain or Canada or other British dominion, colony, possession or dependency, or of any foreign government, or shall by word or act create or attempt to create riot or public disorder in Canada, or shall by com-

mon reputed belong to or be suspected of belonging to any secret society or organization which extorts money from, or in any way attempts to control, any resident of Canada by force or threat of bodily harm, or by blackmail; such person for the purposes of this Act shall be considered and classed as an undesirable immigrant, and it shall be the duty of any officer becoming cognizant thereof, and the duty of the clerk, secretary or other official of any municipality in Canada wherein such person may be, to forthwith send a written complaint thereof to the Minister giving full particulars."

A Bill to amend those sections of the Criminal Code which deal with unlawful associations was passed by the House of Commons but defeated in the Senate. Particulars of this Bill were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, 1928, at page 440.

Pursuant to a resolution of the House of Commons the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations investigated the question of unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance. The Report of the Committee is published in this issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* at page 586.

British Columbia

During the Session of the British Columbia Legislature which opened on January 24 and closed on March 14, 1928, a number of measures of labour interest were amended, including the Semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act, the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the Mechanics' Lien Act, the Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act and the Superannuation Act.

Payment of Wages

The Semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act was amended to bring the outside employees of municipal corporations within its scope.

Coal Mines

A section was added to the Coal Mines Regulation Act providing that a mine employee may, by a written order signed by himself request the mine agent or manager of the mine to apply the whole or part of the money due such employee to the payment of hospital dues, sick and accident fund dues or union dues. Such an order is only effective for the amounts specified therein.

Mechanics' Liens

An amendment to the Mechanics' Lien Act provides that the claimant shall file a *lis pendens* in the Land Registry Office where the affidavit required by the Act is filed, immediately after the institution of proceedings to enforce the lien. Failure to file the *lis pendens* within thirty-one days or within the extended time provided for by the Act will result in the cancellation of the lien from the records of the Land Registry Office.

Woodmen's Liens

The Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act was amended to make provision for seizure of the logs or timber in cases where the claimant makes an affidavit to the effect that he has good reason to believe and does believe that the logs or timber are about to be removed from the locality in which they lie. The section dealing with the sale of timber to satisfy claims and costs is also amended. The amendment provides that where the judge is satisfied, having regard to the saving of costs

or necessity of expedition of a sale, the interests of all parties would be better served he may order the logs or timber to be sold forthwith by order of the court to such purchaser and at such price as may be agreed to by the parties before the court.

Superannuation

A number of changes were made in the Superannuation Act. The Minister of Finance is empowered to invest at his discretion any moneys at the credit of the superannuation fund. If a contributor dies after service of fifteen years or longer a monthly allowance will be granted to any dependent relative who has been nominated by the contributor, or, failing such nomination, to his widow. The allowance thus granted will equal the superannuation allowance which would be payable had the contributor been retired from the service prior to his death and been granted a superannuation allowance on the joint life and last survivor plan provided for in the Act, in respect of which the relative so nominated, or the widow, had become the survivor. Provision is made that the amount standing to the credit of a deceased contributor may be paid to his dependents without the usual letters of administration. The amendment also makes legally binding the inclusion of the balance of employees over and above the 75 per cent necessary to negotiate an agreement to secure the benefits of the Act. All new employees of the employer in the group to which the agreement applies

are also to be included. When the Act becomes applicable to the employees of a municipality or any group thereof, any employee of that municipality or of that group, who was granted a pension or retiring allowance under a by-law of the municipality may, with the approval of the Civil Service Commission, enter into an agreement to substitute an allowance under the Act for the allowance granted him under the by-law. Employees of a school board, or a group thereof, may come under the Act on application signed by 75 per cent of their number.

Miscellaneous Acts

An amendment to the Election Act provides that polls shall be open until 8 p.m. instead of 7 p.m. as formerly. Minor changes were also made in the method of taking absentee votes.

The Municipal Act was amended to provide that municipalities may pass by-laws appointing electrical inspectors and defining their duties and also for regulating, inspecting and controlling electrical installation, repair, etc., within the municipality. The exercise of these powers is subject to the provisions of the Electrical Energy Inspection Act.

The Motor-Vehicle Act was amended to provide for examination of applicants for new drivers' licenses and also for the calling up and examination of those already in possession of license cards. Drivers of farm tractors and other implements of husbandry are not required to possess licenses.

Alberta

The Legislature of Alberta was in session from February 2 to March 21, 1928, and enacted a number of measures of interest to labour, including an Act respecting the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada, an Act for the Better Securing of the Payment of Wages to Workers in Coal Mines, an Act setting up the Alberta Women's Bureau. There were also amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund), the Minimum Wage Act, the Boilers Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, and the Woodmen's Lien Act.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Alberta) makes the provisions of the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable to disputes of the nature therein defined which are within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered

to issue a proclamation applying the provisions of any future amendment to the Federal Act to disputes within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province. The Labour Disputes Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 447) is amended to make it applicable only to disputes which have not been made subject to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Alberta) came into force on proclamation on April 2, 1928.

Coal Miners' Wages

The Coal Miners' Wages Security Act provides that every mine owner shall, on the fifteenth day of May in each year, deliver to the Minister a statement of the total amount of wages paid during the preceding twelve months. If and when required by the Minister to do so a mine owner must also deliver to him a statement showing the assets of the mine owner and his liabilities and

setting out in detail all mortgages or charges against his assets as at the last day of the month preceding that in which the statement is delivered. On or before the first day of June in each year every mine owner must furnish a bond or other security to the satisfaction of the Minister in an amount equal to the largest amount paid by him for wages in one month during the previous twelve months, to secure the due payment of all wages payable by him during the then current period of twelve months. In the case of a mine owner who has not been operating for a full period of twelve months the amount of the bond is to be determined by the Minister. In lieu of a bond the Minister may accept a deposit of a sum in cash which is to be invested and held by him as security for the due payment of wages. A fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 and costs is provided for a mine owner who makes default in delivering the required statement, and, in default of payment of the fine, a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months. A fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,500 and costs is provided for failure to furnish the required bond and continuing to operate his mine with hired employees after such default. In default of payment of the fine a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months may be imposed. A mine owner may, upon ten days' notice to the Minister, apply to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners for a certificate of exemption, which the Board is empowered to grant on being satisfied that the mine owner has sufficient resources to insure the due payment of wages to all coal miners in his employ. A certificate of exemption is good for a period not exceeding twelve months and may be cancelled by notice in the *Alberta Gazette*. This Act came into force by proclamation on May 23, 1928.

Women's Bureau

The Alberta Women's Bureau Act sets up a Women's Bureau consisting of such persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. Among the aims and objects of the Bureau are, to collect and tabulate information and statistics with regard to any condition relating to the occupation or work of women, and, generally, to conduct research work into matters affecting women.

Workmen's Compensation

A number of changes were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) following the report of the Commission appointed pursuant to a resolution passed at

the 1927 session of the Legislature.* The definition of "workman" was extended to include the driver of a vehicle doing work for another, whether the former supplies the vehicle or not, provided the relationship of master and servant exists between the two. The chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board is to hold office for ten years and the other two commissioners for eight years, and no commissioner may engage in any other employment for remuneration.

Establishments, or any branch thereof, which are not within the scope of the Act may be brought under its provisions upon application to the Board by a majority of the workmen or by the employer. It is provided, however, that the Board shall not give effect to any application affecting persons excluded by the Act except in the case of employees in the farming or ranching industry, who may be included with the consent of the employer. Notice must be given to the Board of any building permit involving an expenditure of more than \$100 and the holder of the permit is within the provisions of the Act.

The three day waiting period is made applicable to all cases regardless of the duration of the disablement. Provision is made for the payment of compensation to workmen who are residents of Alberta, or usually employed in Alberta, who are under the Act, and who may be injured while working in a state or province where there is no system of state insurance similar to that provided by the Act, if the place or chief place of business of the employer is in Alberta, and employment out of the province has immediately followed employment within the province and has lasted less than six months. Where the accident happens under circumstances which would ordinarily entitle the workman or his dependants to take an action against some person other than the employer the workman or his dependants, if entitled to compensation under the Act, are not entitled to bring an action. The Board, however, may bring such action.

If a workman is injured through the negligence of an employer other than his employer the Board may direct that the compensation be charged against the class to which the first-mentioned employer belongs. A workman to whom compensation is payable is not entitled to a continuation of payments if he leaves the province, unless he first obtains permission to leave from the Board.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to appoint from the medical staff of the University of Alberta an advisory board to which the Workmen's Compensation Board may refer cases for examination as it

* LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 700.

sees fit, and, upon written request of the workman or his employer, give an opportunity to him of appearing before it in person. Compensation is not to be payable in respect of hernia unless it is a clinical hernia of a disabling character and of recent primary demonstrability, and its onset can be shown to have been immediately preceded by a strain or other accident, and it can be shown that at the time of the occurrence of the strain or other accident the workman immediately reported his condition to his employer, or ceased work at the time and reported within twenty-four hours. If the workman does not submit to an operation for radical cure within two weeks of the occurrence compensation will cease. The period of disability will cease after the expiration of forty-two days after such operation, which period may be extended if complications have arisen.

The Board is authorized to take such measures as may be necessary for the retraining of permanently disabled workmen, the expense of such retraining not to exceed \$20,000 per annum. Where such assistance increases the earning capacity of the workman the Board may reduce the compensation payments accordingly. Provision is made for a review of any payments to a workman at the request of an employer.

The amount payable in respect of funeral expenses is raised to \$125. The Board is empowered to reduce the compensation payable to dependants who are aliens residing outside of Canada to such sum as will maintain them in their place of residence in the same degree of comfort as dependents of the same class residing in Canada.

The rate of compensation is increased from 62½ per cent to 66⅓ per cent of average earnings. In computing average earnings the Board will take into consideration the actual earnings of the workman during the previous twelve months if the same are ascertainable, but if not then any number of weeks during which the workman has been employed by any employer previous to the happening of the accident. The section which limited the amount of compensation payable in any case to \$1,250 per annum was repealed.

Provision is made for the payment of a *per diem* subsistence allowance of not more than \$2.50 nor less than \$1.50 to an injured workman where he is, under its direction, undergoing treatment in a place other than that in which he resides. The penalty for violation of the Act "not exceeding \$500" has been changed to "not less than \$5" and for further violation after a conviction from \$25 a day to "not less than \$5 a day."

Under the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, restaurants and retail shops, or either of such classes of employment, may be brought within the scope of the Act and upon such inclusion the Board is empowered to define what constitutes a restaurant or a retail shop.

The section of the Act exempting railway employees is repealed but the repeal does not take effect until sixty days after the Act comes into force. This exemption period is extended in the case of workmen whose organization shall have filed with the government within the 60 days an application for a ballot to be taken within four months from the date of application therefor. If a majority of those voting are in favour of being brought under the provisions of the Act such class will be brought within the Act by Proclamation. Hotels and commercial green-houses are brought within the scope of the Act.

The amended schedule of industrial diseases includes a number of diseases not previously compensable namely, glanders; inflammation or infection of the skin or contact surfaces, due to oils, cutting compounds or lubricants, dust, liquids, fumes, gases, or vapours; pneumoconiosis, which shall be deemed to be silicosis, siderosis, lithosis; poisoning by benzol or by nitro and amide derivatives of benzol, anilin and others; and subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (beat hand). Anthrax, and poisoning by lead, mercury, and arsenic, which were in the old schedule are also included.

Minimum Wages for Women

The Minimum Wage Act was amended to include as an employer within the meaning of the Act a person who employs another whether for wages or not. The Board is empowered to fix minimum wages whether the employee is remunerated otherwise than by way of wages or not at all. The Board may also permit an employer to transfer an employee who has been employed in one branch of work at a minimum wage to another branch of work in the same trade or occupation at such rate less than the minimum wage as the Board may determine.

Boilers Act

An amendment to the Boilers Act provides a minimum penalty of \$10, where formerly only a maximum penalty of \$50 was provided, for operating an unlicensed boiler or one which is not owned or controlled by a registered dealer. The employer of a non-certificated person was formerly liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100. This liability has been changed

from "the employer of any person" to "every owner employing any person." Authority is given for the issue of provisional certificates to persons who have served twelve months as firemen to qualified engineers, in lieu of having to serve for twelve months as firemen to holders of a final engineer's certificate. A minimum penalty of \$10 is provided for a breach of the Act for which no penalty is specified. The sections which provided for licensing of boilers are repealed as from January 1st, 1929.

Building Trades Protection

The Building Trades Protection Act was the subject of several amendments which come into force on proclamation. All inspectors must now be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. A minimum penalty of \$5 has been provided in cases of conviction for refusal or neglect to carry out an order of an inspector. Formerly only a maximum penalty of \$50 was provided. The regulations set out in the Act will now apply to all buildings instead of only to those over two stories in height. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to cancel, vary, or add to any of the regulations contained in the Act. In the event of conflict between the regulations made under the Act and any municipal by-law the former shall prevail.

Woodmen's Liens

An Act amending the Woodmen's Lien Act was to come into force on proclamation which was made on April 10th bringing the Act into operation from that date. The interpretation of "logs and timber" is extended as from October 1st, 1927, to include lumber, and the interpretation of "labour service and services" has been extended to include the supply of articles of food to any person engaged in a contract, while engaged in the performance of such contract. The section setting forth the nature of the lien is repealed and a new section enacted which provides that any person performing labour service or services in connection with any logs or timber other than lumber shall have a lien for the amount due him for such labour service or services upon any logs or timber in respect of which such labour service or services were rendered, and any other logs belonging to the same owner which have become mixed with them; and upon any lumber made out of such logs or timber so long as such lumber is at the date of the filing of the lien or the commencement of any other proceeding under the Act either upon the premises of the mill where it

was milled, or at or near any railway siding or spur track, and has not been loaded in cars for delivery or delivered to any bona fide purchaser without notice of the lien, or, having been so loaded or delivered, remains unpaid for: provided that where lumber has been so loaded or delivered the amount of the lien created shall not exceed the sum due from the purchaser at the said date. The lien is to be a first charge upon the logs, timber and lumber having precedence over all claims except claims of the Crown for dues or charges. A lien on lumber created before March 2nd, 1928, does not, however, take any such precedence. Any contract or agreement to deprive any person of his lien is null and void. In the above provisions the expression "person" include clerks, time-keepers, cooks, store-keepers, blacksmiths, artisans and all others usually employed in connection with such labour, service or services.

An amendment to the Police Pension Act which comes into effect on July 1st, 1928, empowers the Commissioner to invest pension funds in bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of or guaranteed by the Province or by the Dominion of Canada.

Resolution

During the session the following motion was carried:

"That in the opinion of this House, the Government should, in co-operation with the recognized organizations representing ex-service men, continue to give careful consideration to the educational and other needs of dependent children of ex-service men who were disabled in active service in the late war, or who died while engaged on, or a result of such service, and during the interval before the next session of the Legislature consider the question of providing adequate assistance towards the education of the dependent children of disabled workmen who have suffered disability arising out of their employment, or who have been killed, or died as a result of such injuries received during their employment, and in addition thereto, the dependent children of mothers who are in receipt of the Mothers' Allowance."

Industrial accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba during May numbered 1,096, this number including three fatalities.

UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS AND INVALIDITY INSURANCE IN CANADA

Report of Committee Adopted by House of Commons

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the House of Commons on June 6, 1928, adopting a report dealing with the subjects of insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity, which had been under investigation during recent weeks by the committee of the House of Commons on Industrial and International Relations. The text of the committee's report is given below.

Reference was made in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 361) to the adoption by the House of Commons on March 21 of a resolution which was introduced by Mr. A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg North) directing that the Committee of the House of Commons on Industrial and International Relations should be authorized to investigate and report on insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. The article in the LABOUR GAZETTE contained a summary of the evidence which was given by Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour. The members of the Committee were also furnished with copies of memoranda of information on unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance which had been prepared in the Department of Labour. An outline of this memorandum was given in the April LABOUR GAZETTE, and reference was made to the evidence of Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada, who was examined in relation to the operation of that Service, and to available statistics as to unemployment in different branches of employment in Canada.

Meetings of the committee were subsequently held on April 11, 19, 24, 27 and on May 3, 10 and 15. The following witnesses were examined: Mr. Pierre Beaulé, president, Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada; Mr. A. R. Mosher, president, All-Canadian Congress of Labour; Mrs. Edith Rogers, M.L.A., Winnipeg; Mr. Tom Moore, president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Messrs. W. C. Coulter and H. W. Macdonnell, chairman and secretary respectively of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Miss Gertrude Childs, secretary, Social Service Commission, Winnipeg; Mr. Howard T. Falk, secretary, Montreal Council of Social Service Agencies, and Mr. W. Stuart Edwards, Deputy Minister of Justice. The foregoing witnesses, with the exception of the Deputy Minister of Justice, were examined with reference to the special knowledge which they had gained through

their respective positions concerning the existence of unemployment in various branches of industry and the measures which, in their opinion, should be adopted in the relief of unemployment where it occurs.

Messrs. Beaulé, Mosher and Moore, on behalf of the Confederation of Catholic Workers, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, pronounced themselves in favour of the adoption of a system of unemployment insurance. The evidence of Mrs. Rogers, Miss Childs and Mr. Falk was also favourable to the establishment of unemployment insurance. The two representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association who were heard intimated that their organization had not had an opportunity of considering the subject of insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity, and that therefore they were not in a position to express an authoritative view on behalf of their Association.

The Deputy Minister of Justice was called before the Committee in order to advise them as to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament or of the provincial legislatures on the subject of insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. His evidence was to the effect that insurance generally is not mentioned in any of the enumerated subjects of jurisdiction conferred upon the Dominion Parliament by the British North America Act, but that it does fall within the subject of property and civil rights which is conceded to the provincial legislatures by that Act. The Deputy Minister was asked if the Dominion Parliament would have power to contribute towards unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance. His reply was that he thought the Dominion would be free to make such a contribution if it thought fit, although the matter had never been tested in the Courts.

The report of the Committee was presented to the House of Commons on May 16 by Mr. C. R. MacIntosh, chairman, and was adopted by the House of Commons on motion of the latter on June 6. The report of the Committee is in the terms following:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Your Committee has had under consideration a Resolution, which was adopted by the House of Commons on March 21st, in the following terms:—

“That in the opinion of this House, the Committee on Industrial and International Relations be authorized to investigate and report

on insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity."

Your Committee proceeded, as directed, to investigate the subject of insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. The Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, who was the first witness, presented memoranda of information dealing with the systems of insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity which exist in various countries, also a memorandum of information relative to systems of voluntary sickness insurance and benefits which have been developed in this country. The Director of the Employment Service of Canada furnished the Committee with an outline of the operations of the free employment offices which have been established by the Provincial Governments in sixty-four centres throughout the Dominion, and which are assisted by a Federal grant. Witnesses appeared before the Committee on behalf of organized labour, Public Welfare Associations, and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and expressed the views of their respective organizations on the subject matter of reference.

The Deputy Minister of Justice gave evidence on the question of the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and Provincial Governments regarding unemployment, sickness and invalidity.

While the time at the disposal of your Committee has been too short to make as comprehensive a report as the importance of this matter demands, your Committee submits the following recommendations:—

1. That the necessity of providing some method of unemployment insurance is one that will inevitably have to be dealt with before long, as a solution, in part, of the industrial problems of the present day.

2. That we accept and endorse the principle of unemployment insurance, based on compulsory contributions derived from the State, the Employer and the Employee. In this connection, we would point out that a somewhat similar decision was arrived at by a Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, which dealt with this subject in 1919.

3. That the evidence of the Justice Department makes it clear that the responsibility for such legislation rests on the Provincial authorities, it being within their jurisdiction under the provisions of the B.N.A. Act, but that it would be within the power of Parliament to contribute by grant, to such Provinces as adopted such legislation, following the precedent set in the matter of Technical Education, Highway Construction and, more recently, the Old Age Pensions Act.

4. That, whereas the conditions of unemployment vary so much more from Province to Province, than those relating to old age, it would be very desirable, for the success of any plan of unemployment insurance that several of the provinces should be willing to act simultaneously. In view of these circumstances, we are of the opinion that this matter should be referred to the various provinces, to ascertain which of them would be prepared to consider adopting legislation of this character, and to what extent.

5. On the very important subject of the cost of unemployment insurance, your Committee has experienced great difficulty in arriving at any definite conclusion owing to the lack of

data as to the amount of unemployment, either constant or occasional in character. There appears to be no definite method of ascertaining the unemployment at any given point for any length of time. We, therefore, recommend that the Government immediately devise some means whereby the amount of unemployment, over a period of years, could reasonably be calculated.

6. That as unemployment insurance has been in operation for a number of years in Great Britain, and has recently been thoroughly investigated by a strong committee, and the system re-organized on the basis of their report, your Committee would suggest to the Government the advisability of obtaining, from Great Britain, expert advice on the subject, which would be of service in the formulation of a plan or plans suitable to conditions in Canada, and in arriving at the approximate cost.

7. In order that this matter might be further dealt with, your Committee recommends to Parliament that at the next Session this question be again referred to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations.

8. Your Committee further recommends that 750 copies in English, and 250 copies in French, of this report, and the evidence upon which it is based, be printed in blue book form, and that Standing Order No. 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

C. R. McINTOSH,
Chairman.
WALTER HILL,
Clerk of Committee.

Population of Soviet Russia

The results of the census of December 17, 1926, recently published at Moscow, show that the population of the whole of the Union of Socialist Republics at that date was 146,989,460, or 71,026,864 men and 75,962,596 women. This is the first census embracing the whole of the territory of the Union, and it is, therefore, not possible to compare the results with those of a previous census. The population of the various federated Soviet Republics, distinguishing the urban and rural inhabitants, is shown in the table below:—

---	Urban	Rural	Total
Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic.....	17,440,478	83,417,507	100,857,985
Ukraine.....	5,374,047	23,646,257	29,020,304
White Russia.....	848,557	4,135,327	4,983,884
Trans-Caucasia.....	1,407,469	4,452,868	5,860,337
Uzbek.....	1,102,538	4,172,460	5,274,998
Turcoman.....	136,809	855,143	991,952
Soviet Union....	26,309,898	120,679,562	146,989,460

According to the results of the census, there are in the Union six towns with a population of more than 400,000; these are Moscow (2,025,947), Leningrad (1,614,008), Kiev (513,789), Baku (452,808), Odessa (420,888) and Kharkov (417,186).

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Statement of Payments made for Pensions in British Columbia

THE Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, laid on the table in the House of Commons on June 1 the following report received from the Deputy Minister of Labour on the agreements made in accordance with the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act between the Dominion Government and the governments of the provinces of British Columbia and Saskatchewan, and on the moneys paid by the Dominion under each of these agreements.

The report was as follows:—

OTTAWA, May 28, 1928.

To the Hon. J. A. ROBB,
Minister of Finance.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of the Old Age Pensions Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chapter 156, as to the operation of the agreements made pursuant to that Act and of the moneys of Canada paid to the provinces under each of the several agreements entered into pursuant thereto.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council dated the 28th day of September, 1927, (P.C. 1812) an agreement was entered into with the province of British Columbia, a copy of which is hereto attached and marked "A"¹. The amounts paid by the province of British Columbia for pensions pursuant to the provisions of that agreement are as follows:

September and October	\$42,296 58
November.	32,743 88
December.	34,760 55
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Four months ending December, 1927	\$109,801 01
January, 1928.	\$46,747 59
February.	52,199 04
March.	54,278 67
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Quarter ending March 31, 1928.	153,225 30
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Total paid for pensions.	\$263,026 31
Amounts recovered from estates of deceased pensioners under the provisions of section 9 (3)	\$ 55 34
Amounts improperly paid and recovered by Province under provisions of Regulation 26.	66 93
<hr/>	
Total deductions	122 27
<hr/>	
Net amount expended for Old Age Pensions	\$262,904 04

On the 27th of March, 1928, cheque No. 19199 for \$54,900.50, being one-half the net amount paid by British Columbia for pensions during the period ending December 31, 1927,

was forwarded to the Deputy Minister of Finance for British Columbia.

On the 30th of April, 1928, cheque No. 19733 for \$76,551.51, being one-half the net amount paid for pensions by that province for the quarter ending March 31, 1928, was forwarded to the Deputy Minister of Finance for British Columbia, the total amount of the half share paid by the Federal Government being \$131,452.01.

Agreement with Saskatchewan

By Order of the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor in Council dated the 8th day of May, 1928, (P.C. 767) an agreement was entered into with the province of Saskatchewan for the payment of Old Age Pensions, a copy of which agreement is hereto attached and marked "B"¹. No moneys have, as yet, been paid by the Dominion under the provisions of this latter agreement.

No other agreements have been made under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act and no moneys paid by Canada except the moneys paid to the province of British Columbia.

Attached hereto and marked "C" is a detailed statement of the operation of the Act in British Columbia.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. WARD,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

C. STATEMENT OF OPERATION OF THE OLD AGE PENSION ACT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Number of pensioners	2,712
Percentage of total population. . . . .	.4716
Percentage of population over 70 years of age	22.6
Net amount of pensions paid	\$262,904 04
Average monthly pension	17 43

Conjugal condition—

	Males	Females
Married	599	267
Single.	385	104
Widowed	487	741
Separated.	108	21
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	1,579	1,133

Classification of British subjects—

Birth	2,514
Naturalized	161
Marriage	37
<hr/>	
	2,712

(1) The text of the agreement is omitted.

Country of origin—

Place	Number	Per-centage
Canada	1,182	43.58
England	966	31.95
Scotland	269	9.91
Ireland	128	4.71
United States	101	3.72
Sweden	26	.95
Germany	25	.92
Newfoundland	24	.88
Italy	12	.44
Norway	9	.33
Finland	9	.33
Australia	7	.25
Belgium	6	.22
British W. Indies	6	.22
Denmark	6	.22
France	6	.22
Austria	5	.18
Holland	4	.14
India	4	.14
Bahamas	1	.03
British Guiana	1	.03
Gibraltar	1	.03
Labrador	1	.03
New Zealand	1	.03

Country of origin—

Place	Number	Per-centage
South Africa	1	.03
Wales	1	.03
Oriental (Japan)	1	.03
Other countries	9	.33
	2,712	
Amount of property owned by pensioners	\$1,268,937	55
Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces—		
Ontario		244
Alberta		212
Manitoba		160
Saskatchewan		130
Nova Scotia		71
Quebec		40
New Brunswick		28
Yukon Territory		17
Prince Edward Island		10
Amount of property transferred to Pension Authority		Nil

OLD AGE AND INVALIDITY PENSIONS RECOMMENDED IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE Government of the Union of South Africa appointed a commission in 1926 to examine and report upon (a) the payment of pensions by the State to necessitous, aged, and permanently incapacitated persons who are unable to maintain themselves and for whom no provision at present exists; (b) a system of national insurance as a means of making provision for the risks of sickness, accident, premature death, invalidity, old age, unemployment and maternity. The commissioners recently published their first report, giving the results of an exhaustive study of pension systems in other countries, and of the situation existing in South Africa. Their principal recommendations are as follows:—

A. 1. Pending the institution of a contributory scheme the government should come to the assistance of the aged and infirm by instituting without delay a system of non-contributory pensions.

2. Old Age Pensions should be granted only to those who have been British subjects for five years, and been ordinarily resident in the Union for fifteen out of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the application.

3. The pensionable age should be 65 for both sexes.

4. The rate of pension should be 10 shillings a week.

5. The pension should be arrived at by deducting the amount of the claimant's income from £52 and dividing the balance by two.

B. Invalidity Pensions, at the same rate and on the same basis as Old Age Pensions, should be granted to every person of 21 years of age and over who has not reached the age of 65 and who is totally and permanently disabled.

These Invalid Pensions should be granted only to those—

(1) who are resident in the Union at the time the application is made;

(2) who have been resident in the Union for at least five years;

(3) who have not deprived themselves of property or income to qualify for pension;

(4) who have become permanently incapacitated or blind whilst domiciled in the Union, or who, if the invalidity is due to a congenital defect, were brought into South Africa before attaining the age of three years, or have resided in the Union continuously for twenty years;

(5) whose invalidity was not self-induced; and

(6) whose means are inadequate and whose relatives are not in a position to maintain them.

C. (1) The administration should vest in the Treasury, subject to the control of the Minister of Finance.

(2) Claims should be lodged annually, considered by the Magistrate in Chambers and reported by him to the Central authority, by whom the applicant should be given the right to appeal against the Magistrate's award.

(3) Advances should be made to local authorities so that houses or rooms may be provided for such of the aged and infirm as have need thereof.

(4) Pensions should lapse during absence from the Union, unless the pensioner has gone to a country which has entered into a reciprocal arrangement with the Union.

(5) Pensions should be withheld during imprisonment and during compulsory detention in State institutions.

(6) Pensions should lapse when they have not been drawn for six months.

(7) The inmates of charitable institutions should be eligible for pensions.

(8) The acceptance of poor relief either be-

fore or after the grant of the pension should not be a disqualification.

(9) Pensions should be inalienable, and not attachable for debt.

(10) Pensions should be paid in advance on a fixed day in each week at the nearest Post Office.

(11) If one or more of the children of a pensioner is in a position to maintain him, power should be given to collect the amount of the pension through the Magistrate.

D. The recommendations in A, B and C are not intended to apply to natives, who when aged and necessitous should continue to be assisted from the votes for poor relief, but the rations issued to them should be on a more generous scale than at present.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN FRANCE

New Act Providing Various Benefits for Industrial Population

THE French Parliament finally adopted on March 14, 1928, an Act on social insurance. (The general subject of social insurance was reported on by the International Labour Office at Geneva, these reports being reviewed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1925, pages 578-9.) The new Act establishes compulsory insurance for sickness, maternity, invalidity, old age, death, and family responsibilities, and will apply to 8,500,000 insured persons and 13,000,000 beneficiaries, entailing annual expenditure amounting to 5,000,000,000 francs.

General Provisions

Under the new Act, compulsory insurance applies to all wage earners of either sex whose total annual remuneration does not exceed 15,000 francs. This limit is increased to 18,000 francs in the case of wage earners having a dependent child, and it is further increased by 2,000 francs in respect of each child after the first.

By "family responsibilities" is meant the care of children aged more than six weeks and less than sixteen years old, who are not wage earners and who are brought up at the expense of the insured person, whether they are legitimate, natural, acknowledged, adopted, or foundlings.

Share-farmers, who usually work alone or with the help of members of their family—wives, relatives, or children—and who do not own any part of the live stock are considered as wage earners, while the owners of property let out under the share-farming system are classed as employers.

Foreign wage earners who have their real and permanent domicile in France are insured in the same way as French wage earners, but they do not benefit by certain allowances and certain pension additions.

Liability to compulsory insurance ceases at the age of 60 years when the insured is entitled to an old age pension. However, the insured person has the right to defer from year to year the payment of his pension until the age of 65 years. In such case he remains liable to compulsory insurance if he continues to be a wage earner.

Employees of the State, departments, communes, railways, tramways, and miners and slate quarrymen, registered seamen and other persons employed on board ship, are respectively covered by insurance legislation or regulations in force prior to the passage of the new Act. A special law will determine the rules for the co-ordination of these various schemes with the general system of social insurance. Certain departments, where social insurance schemes have been in operation, are also exempt until such time as the adoption of a special law will make the Act applicable.

The financial resources of the scheme consist of the contributions of insured persons, the contributions of employers and a subsidy from the State. The contributions of the insured person and of the employer amount together to 10 per cent of wages up to 15,000 francs, 5 per cent being payable by the insured person and 5 per cent by the employer. It is provided, however, that the payment of the total contribution must be made by the employer, who, on each pay-day, deducts

from wages the contributions due by each insured person. The employer is alone responsible, and the insured person does not lose his rights to the benefits of insurance even if his employer has omitted to pay the contributions provided for by the law. The employer is exclusively responsible for his own contribution, any agreement to the contrary being null and void.

Provision is made whereby insured agricultural workers who are employed only intermittently for wages may make voluntary payments for the time during which they are employed and still be considered compulsorily insured, provided that they work for wages at least 120 days in the year, and that the voluntary payments are equal to at least 10 per cent of the average daily wages in the agricultural region in which they are employed.

A home worker, compulsorily insured, who is paid by the job or piece by a manufacturer, is not responsible, as employer, for the contributions of other workers who are employed with him for the same manufacturer, but such contributions are paid by the manufacturer, who is liable therefor notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary.

Wage earners or their employers may voluntarily add to their compulsory payments, without any limitation as to the amount, for the purpose of securing additional benefits.

The amount of the annual state subsidy is to be equal to the credit opened by the Finance Law of 1926 in the budget of the Ministry of Labour in respect of workers' pensions. This credit will amount to 240,000,000 francs. The subsidy is increased by the payment of half the savings which the State will effect in the various expenses resulting from public assistance.

Sickness Insurance

The sickness insurance phase of the Act covers the cost of general and special medical care, medicines and appliances, costs of treatment in a hospital or curative institution, and the cost of necessary surgical operations not only for the insured person but for his wife and children under 16 years of age who are not wage earners. Among the conditions governing this section of the Act are the following:—

In order to establish a title to receive benefits, the insured person must have paid the statutory contributions for twenty days during the month preceding the illness, and, beginning with the fourth month following the coming into force of the law, for sixty days during the three preceding months. Benefits date from the commencement of the illness, and continues for a period of six months. Any

relapse which occurs in the two months following is considered as a continuation of the original illness.

The insured person has free choice of a doctor. Medical consultations are given at the doctor's office unless prevented by the condition of the insured. If medical attention has to be given in the home, however, the injured person is limited to the services of physicians or midwives in the commune, or if there are none they must be chosen from the nearest commune. When the insured wishes to summon a doctor other than the one chosen, the additional expenses which may be entailed are paid by the person concerned.

Treatment either at home, or in a hospital or sanitarium, is regulated by agreements between insurance funds and the professional organizations, account being taken of the ordinary rates and of the local rates resulting from these agreements.

The cost of treatment is paid for by the fund, or the insured person is reimbursed for the treatments, depending upon the terms of the contract. The share of the medical cost paid by the insured is fixed at between 15 and 20 per cent, and that of the pharmaceutical and other costs is uniformly established at 15 per cent of the total.

After an experience of at least two years, any insurance fund may be authorized, at its request and upon approval of the Superior Insurance Council, to reduce the percentage which the insured pays for treatment, as well as the waiting period before he is eligible for cash payment.

If the sick insured is unable to continue or resume work, this condition being attested by a medical certificate, he is entitled to a cash benefit equal to half his daily average wages for every workday lost, this benefit dating from the sixth day following the commencement of the illness or accident. The daily allowance is to be increased to as much as 60 per cent of wages when the latter, calculated on a basis of normal work during the year does exceed a minimum determined annually by decree.

In case of hospitalization, the costs paid by the fund will be limited to the rates at present in existence in regard to industrial accidents and public assistance. The daily sickness cash benefit is reduced, in the case of hospital treatment, by one-third if the insured supports one or more children of less than sixteen years, or one or more relatives; by one-half if the insured person is married, without child or relative to support; and by three-quarters in all other cases.

During incapacity the general insurance fund pays into the account of the pension

fund the worker's share of that part of the contributions which would go toward the old age risk.

Sickness and injuries covered by workmen's compensation are exempted from benefits under the Act, as well as any infirmity resulting from the intentional fault of the insured person.

Maternity Benefits

Maternity benefits include medical and pharmaceutical benefits for insured women or the wives of insured persons; a daily cash benefit during the six weeks preceding and the six weeks following child-birth; special benefits in cases of pathological pregnancy; and finally allowances during the period of nursing, or milk vouchers. The monthly nursing benefit (for a period not exceeding one year) amounts to 100 francs during the first two months, 75 francs the third, 50 francs from the fourth to the sixth, 25 francs from the seventh to the ninth, and 15 francs for the remainder of the year. An insured woman who is unable to nurse her child may receive a milk allowance, not exceeding in value two-thirds of the nursing bonus. The grant of nursing benefit and milk vouchers is dependent upon the observation by the mother of prescriptions to be established by the insurance fund, especially as regards periodical examinations at home, and the regular attendance at maternity and infant welfare clinics.

Invalidity Insurance

Invalidity pensions are payable to insured persons who are incapacitated either as a result of sickness or accident so that their working capacity is reduced at least two-thirds, this insurance becoming effective at the expiration of the six months' period prescribed as the duration of sickness. If the insured contests the percentage of invalidity which has been attributed to him, or if a new examination of his case is necessary a professional commission of doctors determines the degree of incapacity.

For persons insured before reaching the age of 30 the disability benefit is equal to at least 40 per cent of the annual wages calculated according to the compulsory contributions paid annually since the age of 16. This amount is increased up to a maximum of 50 per cent of the annual wages by one per cent of the wages for each year of at least 240 work days in excess of 30 years. For persons insured after the age of 30 the amount of the benefit is reduced by one-thirtieth for each year between that age and the age of entry. If payment of contributions has been discon-

tinued for one year or more during the insurance period, the disability benefit is reduced one-thirtieth for each year that it has not been paid. The minimum benefit for persons insured after the age of 30 is 1,000 francs if they have contributed to the insurance fund for at least six years, but this amount will be diminished 100 francs for each year of membership under six, to a minimum of 600 francs. In order to receive an invalidity benefit a person must have been a member of the fund at least two years and have to his credit contributions corresponding to 480 working days during the two years preceding the sickness or accident.

Invalidity pensions are awarded in the first place provisionally, and subsequently, if necessary, definitely. The disablement pension is fixed provisionally for a period of five years. During this period, and under penalty of having his pension suspended, the pensioner must submit to medical examinations, which at all times may be requested by the insurance fund. The pension is withdrawn if the working capacity becomes higher than 50 per cent, this suppression taking effect from the date of the medical report. At the expiration of the provisional period of five years, and after expert medical opinion, the pension is confirmed. However, after a further period of five years, the pensioner must, at the request of the fund, submit himself to a final expert medical examination.

Old Age Pensions

Old-age insurance guarantees a retiring pension to the insured person on reaching the age of 60 years. Payment of the pension may be postponed until the age of 65 years.

Any insured person who is able to establish at the age of 60 years, or until the age of 65 years, that he has at least 30 entire years of contributions, each corresponding to a minimum of 240 working days, to his credit, is entitled to an old age pension which must not be less than 40 per cent of his average annual wages calculated from the compulsory contributions paid in respect of each year from the age of 16 years. If he is unable to establish the required minimum of contributions, he is only entitled to the annuity resulting from the capitalization of amounts paid into his personal account.

The insured persons of the transition period, who, since the coming into force of the law, shall, have to their credit, each year, in respect of the wages which constitute their principal income, contributions corresponding to at least 240 working days, will be entitled to an old-age pension at least equal to as many thirtieths of the normal pension as the insured

persons shall have years of contributions to their credit. Nevertheless, the amount of the pension thus constituted must not be less than 600 francs a year. If the minimum of contributions has not been attained, the pension is reduced to the annuity resulting from the capitalization of amounts paid into the personal account in respect of old-age insurance.

Death Benefits

The death insurance provisions guarantee to the legal representatives of the insured person the payment at his death of a lump sum fixed at 20 per cent of his average annual wages. This lump sum must not be less than 1,000 francs in the case of an insured person who has regularly made the annual contributions. Nevertheless, the lump sum may not exceed two-thirds of the average annual wages of the deceased person.

In order to establish a claim to death benefit, the insured person must have, since the coming into force of the law, at least one year's contributions to his credit.

The payment of the lump sum is made to the wife, if she survives, or to the children, or, failing these, to relatives who, at the time of death, were supported by the insured person.

Family Allowances

The scheme makes provision towards the expense of rearing children by the grant of special allowances. Benefits in respect of family responsibilities include, on the one hand, increases of benefits due in cases of sickness, invalidity, maternity, or death, and on the other hand, temporary benefits for orphans. These increases represent in the case of each child: (1) an increase of 50 centimes in the daily sickness or maternity benefit; (2) an increase in the invalidity pension, fixed at 100 francs a year; (3) an increase of 100 francs in the lump sum payable at death. In cases where in one family the husband and the wife are entitled at the same time to insurance benefits, only one increase in respect of family responsibilities will be paid.

Temporary Pensions for Orphans

Widows of insured persons, who have at least three children living, legitimate or acknowledged, of less than 13 years of age, are entitled to a temporary pension for orphans in respect of each of their children of less than thirteen years of age, beginning with the second.

When the children of an insured man or woman have lost both their parents, each of them who is less than 13 years of age is entitled to a temporary pension.

Children of less than 16 years of age of whom it can be established that a written contract of apprenticeship has been drawn up, or that they are continuing their studies in public or private educational establishments, or that they are infirm or suffering from an incurable disease (except when such are receiving hospital treatment at the expense of the State), are classed as children of less than 13 years of age. Orphans' pensions may not be less than 90 francs a year for each child beneficiary, and the insured person must have contributed for at least one year.

Unemployment Guarantee

The unemployment guarantee is not an insurance against unemployment. It does not secure to the unemployed person a daily allowance intended to compensate for the loss of wages; it merely replaces the unemployed person as the source of payment of the insurance contributions in order to preserve the right to benefits of the insured person who is out of work. In short, the unemployment guarantee provides that the contributions will be regularly continued, and that the unemployed will conserve his rights to the benefits arising from social insurance, at least during a considerable period.

The right to the unemployment guarantee arises under the following conditions: (1) The workman must be a compulsorily insured person involuntarily unemployed through lack of work; (2) He must be of French nationality; (3) At the time immediately preceding the period of unemployment he must have been uninterruptedly a member of the social insurance fund for a complete year and he must comply with the same conditions relating to contributions as those imposed in connection with sickness insurance, that is to say, he must have paid the statutory contributions for 60 days during the preceding three months.

The unemployed insured person is maintained in his rights to insurance during a period of six months. During a first period of three months in each period of 12 months the right to benefits is entirely maintained, whereas during the succeeding three months the right to benefits will only be calculated on half the average wage preceding loss of employment.

The unemployment guarantee fund is assured by means of a deduction of one per cent from the contributions of the insured person and of the employer. The resources thus produced are paid into the special account of the Augmentation and Solidarity Fund.

When the special unemployment guarantee account shows a credit balance in excess of the total amount of contribution received during the last year in respect of which an audit has been effected, a grant of subsidies from the balance may be permitted by authorization of the Standing Committee of the Superior Social Insurance Council, in favour of unemployment insurance of relief funds, unemployment funds created by the departments and communes, trade union funds or occupational mutual benefit societies, or agricultural insurance societies or agricultural mutual re-insurance societies. The amount of these subsidies must not exceed 33 per cent of the allowances paid during the preceding year by the funds or institutions themselves.

Voluntary Insurance

In addition it is provided that farmers and agriculturists not covered by compulsory in-

surance, artisans, small proprietors, non-salaried intellectual workers, and in general all persons who, without being on salary, live principally on the products of their labour, may take out voluntary insurance if they are of French nationality and their earnings do not exceed 18,000 francs, this maximum being increased 2,000 francs for each child, beginning with the third and reduced by 3,000 francs if the insured person has no children. Persons whose earnings have increased beyond the limit fixed for wage earners, and who, therefore, cease to be compulsorily insured, may be voluntarily insured if their income does not exceed the limit fixed for wage earners by more than 1,000 francs. All persons taking out voluntary insurance must be under 50 years of age, and free from acute or chronic disease or any disability which might increase the tendency to sickness.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN GERMANY IN 1927

GERMAN social insurance legislation insures manual and non-manual workers against sickness, occupational disability and invalidity (including old age), maternity, accidents and death. Sickness insurance was established in 1883, while accident and invalidity insurance followed within a short period. On January 1, 1913, a special insurance scheme for non-manual workers was established, and on January 1, 1924, a Federal system of insurance for mining workers became operative. There is also an unemployment relief scheme, which is a compromise between pure relief and insurance, as both employers and workers are required by law to pay contributions, the workers, when unemployed, having only a conditional claim to benefit. (The German unemployment scheme was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1927, pages 1059-61).

The total cost of social insurance in Germany during 1927 was estimated at 3,560 millions of Reichsmarks, according to a report made by the German Federal Ministry of Labour in connection with the debates on the Budget for the financial year 1928.* This amount is exclusive of the cost of unemployment insurance. In 1926 the cost of social insurance was 3,130 millions of Reichsmarks, while in 1925 it was 2,679 millions.

The depreciation of the currency in 1922-1923 affected the contributions to and the

benefits paid by the various forms of social insurance to such an extent that the insurance schemes became practically of no value to the workers. When the currency was restored to a firm basis the social insurance organizations revived; contributions began to come in again, and the insurance funds were then able to guarantee reasonable benefits.

Sickness Insurance and Maternity Benefit

The estimated total cost of sickness insurance during 1927 amounted to 1,600 million Reichsmarks plus the federal grant of 25 million towards the cost of maternity benefit. The membership of sickness funds was 18,400,000 in 1926 (the last year for which complete figures were available), as compared with 15,600,000 in 1913, although, generally speaking, there has been little change in the categories of workers liable to insurance. Nearly every sickness fund has made provision for the insurance of dependents, and in all from fourteen to fifteen millions of insured persons' dependants are eligible for benefit.

All manual workers and those non-manual workers whose annual earnings do not exceed 2,700 marks (the pre-war limit was 2,500 marks) are insured against sickness. Experience has shown that one in every two industrial workers, and one in every three agricultural workers, falls sick once a year, the average duration of sickness being 20 days. Sickness insurance is carried by a variety of bodies, such as local or rural sickness funds,

* The par value of the Reichsmark in Canadian currency is 23.82 cents.

factory funds set up for individual works, guild funds, etc., this diversity of organization being due to the fact that the system has developed on the basis of former voluntary schemes, and much of the old machinery has been retained. The funds are under the supervision of the State insurance authorities, and the rates of contribution are fixed by the committees of management according to current requirements. Benefits vary in amount according to wages and the rules of the individual sickness fund.

Maternity benefit for insured women and the wives of insured men falls within the scope of the sickness insurance scheme, and such benefits were increased by an Act of July 31, 1924. In the case of maternity benefits, there is a Federal contribution, which amounted to 25 million Reichsmarks in 1927.

Accident Insurance

In 1927, the cost of industrial accident insurance was 323 million Reichsmarks, as compared with 227 million Reichsmarks in 1913. Compensation rates in relation to wages are no higher than before the war; the cost of compensation in 1926 was 1.44 per cent of the total wage bill, as compared with 1.45 per cent in 1913.

The accident insurance scheme provides compensation in respect of occupational accidents to manual and non-manual workers employed in certain industrial and in all agricultural undertakings. It covers 780,000 industrial undertakings employing 9.4 million insured workers, and 4.5 million agricultural undertakings with 14 million insured persons; and, in addition, undertakings owned by the Reich, by the States, and by the communes employing about 900,000 insured workers. About 600,000 incapacity pensions and 120,000 dependants' pensions are now being paid. The employer is wholly liable for the cost of accident insurance, and the rates of premium are fixed according to actual requirements. An Order of May 12, 1925, places certain occupational diseases on the same basis as accidents, particularly industrial complaints due to lead, phosphorus, mercury, and other poisonous substances, miners' ankylostomiasis, glass workers' cataract, sickness due to X-rays, etc.

Invalidity and Old Age

The total estimated cost of invalidity insurance during 1927 was approximately 1,082 millions of Reichsmarks, of which amount 845 million constituted the contribution of the employers and employees, while the federal grant amounted to 237 millions.

Under the invalidity insurance scheme approximately 17 million manual and other workers are insured against invalidity (including old age) and death. The number of invalidity pensioners in 1927 was 1,800,000 persons, as compared with 1,100,000 in 1913, while 320,000 widows and 800,000 orphans are receiving pensions, as compared with 12,000 and 83,000 respectively in 1913. The large increase in pensioners since 1913 is chiefly due to the inclusion in the scheme of war widows and orphans, and to the lower age at which invalidity commences. The contributions of the insured vary according to their yearly earnings. The average monthly invalidity pension is at present 30 Reichsmarks—25 in rural districts, and from 33 to 35 in industrial centres. Generally speaking industrial workers are now in receipt of the pensions they would have received had there been no war and no inflation, *plus* certain allowances in respect of children. Widows and orphans receive a proportion of the pension payable to the breadwinner. The insurance is carried by insurance institutes under Government control, and with the co-operation of employers' and workers' representatives.

Miners' Insurance

The estimated cost of miners insurance in 1927 amounted to 215 million Reichsmarks. There are three forms of insurance—invalidity, sickness, and old age—in force in the mining industry under special scheme or arrangements. The general invalidity insurance scheme was found to be inadequate for the miner and the needs of the mining industry. Accordingly, the Federal Miners' Insurance Act, which has been in force since January 1, 1924, grants to workers incapacitated for mining work an invalidity pension amounting, in the case of miners who have completed 25 years' service, to at least 40 per cent of the average hewer's wage, and in the case of non-manual workers to the same percentage of the wage of a mining foreman. This Act further takes into account the special requirements of mining work in that it prescribes that occupational incapacity may be regarded as existing when the miner has attained the age of 50, having completed 25 years' service, including 15 years of actual employment as a miner, and no longer performs work at standard rates of pay.

The miners' pension insurance scheme is, it is stated, in a difficult position as the number of pensioners is extremely high in proportion to the total membership. In the manual workers' pension fund, there is one pensioner for every three members, while in the general invalidity insurance scheme, covering all other industries, there is only one pensioner for

every five insured persons. The pension insurance contribution amounts on an average to between 10 and 11 per cent of wages in the manual workers' section, and to between 12 and 13 per cent of salary in the non-manual workers. For each ton of coal raised in the Ruhr, the total contributions to miners' insurance amounted to 1.80 Reichsmarks in 1924, 1.81 Reichsmarks in 1925, and 2.03 Reichsmarks in 1926. The authorities are thus faced with the serious problem of maintaining a permanent balance between income and expenditure without imposing an unduly heavy burden on insured persons and their employers.

Non-Manual Workers' Insurance

In 1927, the total number of non-manual workers insured in respect of superannuation, disability and death was 2,800,000 as compared with 1,500,000 in 1913. The increase is partially attributable to the fact that persons who were formerly in possession of independent incomes are now compelled to earn their own

living, but it is mainly due to the growth of population.

The scheme comprises all non-manual workers whose annual salary does not exceed 6,000 marks (the limit in 1913 was 5,000 marks). Contributions vary according to the amount of salary. The minimum monthly pension payable to insured contributors consists of a basic pension of 40 marks, plus an additional 7.50 marks for each child under 18, and a supplementary pension varying according to the period during which the contributions have been paid and the rate of such contributions.

Costs

The insurance schemes are financed by means of workers' and employers' contributions, and, in the case of invalidity insurance, also by means of Federal grants. Workers' and employers' contributions are equal, except that in sickness insurance (apart from the miners' insurance funds) they are in the ratio of 2 : 1, and that the cost of accident insurance is borne entirely by the employers.

Unemployment Insurance in Queensland

Recent amendments to the Act providing for unemployment insurance in Queensland, Australia, were described in the *Queensland Industrial Gazette*, December 24, 1927. The Queensland Unemployed Workers' Insurance Act of 1922 applied to every worker over eighteen years of age, employed within Queensland, whose rate of wages, salary or allowance was fixed by award or industrial agreement made under the Queensland Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916. Workers employed in industries for which Federal awards were in force were excluded from insurance under the Act; and it was subsequently held by the High Court that workers in an industry for which a State award had been superseded by a Federal award were also excluded, although the State award may not have been repealed. A large number of workers were thus declared to be uninsurable, in spite of the fact that they had been paying contributions regularly, and a voluntary scheme was inaugurated to cover them temporarily. The amending Act of December, 1927, removes this anomaly by admitting to the scheme, in addition to workers covered by State awards, those who are covered by any other contract, agree-

ment or award. In the latter case, however, the employer is made responsible for both his own and the worker's contributions, and is required to pay double the normal employer's contribution, the half of this (equivalent to the worker's contribution in the normal case) being recoverable from the worker as a debt due from worker to employer. The worker cannot claim benefit unless his debt to the employer on this account has been liquidated.

The amending Act also provides that workers who are bona fide residents in Queensland but who are temporarily absent from the State (*e.g.*, sheep drovers) may claim to have the condition of six months' residence prior to benefit waived in their favour.

The original Act excluded from benefit (a) repatriated soldiers and sailors whilst in receipt of unemployment allowance from any Repatriation Department, (b) any person in receipt of an old age pension under the laws of the Commonwealth, and (c) any person in receipt of periodical payments under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. The Amending Act adds to the categories of persons excluded, any person in receipt of an invalid pension under the laws of the Commonwealth.

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA

THE annual report of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, recently received, details the activities of the department in the interests of disabled ex-service men.

Vocational training was given to a limited number during the year, chiefly because of increase in war disability which prevented the applicants from carrying on in either their pre-war occupations or the occupations for which they had been previously trained by the department. There were 55 trainees on departmental strength at the close of the year; 75 were accepted during the year, and 98 either completed training or had their courses discontinued, leaving a total strength of 32 at the close of the year.

Employment.—Under an arrangement with the Department of Labour, the Employment Service of Canada undertakes to carry on the work formerly done by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in finding employment for disabled ex-service men. In addition to the work of the Employment Service, special rehabilitation committees have been operating in Toronto, Montreal and Edmonton. The activities of these committees are detailed in the report.

During the year there were 17,826 applications for employment from ex-service disabled men registered with the Employment Service of Canada. Of this number 10,425 were placed in employment, 5,421 applications were cancelled, and 1,980 were pending placement. The applications for assistance in obtaining employment decreased by 147. The number of men for whom employment was found increased by 523, while the number of men who were shown as unemployed decreased by 596. The number of disability pensioners in Canada on March 31, 1927, was 39,916, of which number 1,980, or 4.9 per cent, were registered as unemployed.

The department has continued to maintain close relations with the Civil Service Commission and other federal departments for the purpose of assisting disabled former members of the forces to obtain employment in the federal Civil Service of Canada.

The Toronto Rehabilitation Committee during the past three years made 685 placements, of which 563 were on permanent work, and 112 were on work of a temporary nature, and among these were 306 problem cases. The Toronto committee makes the following observation as a result of its study of this problem: "Successful rehabilitation requires per-

manent employment, consequently the committee has made no effort to place men in casual or temporary work. In cases where we believed temporary work would lead to permanent employment, or where we desired to check a man's ability or inclination to work, however, we made exceptions to this policy. The fact that 48 per cent of men placed in 1925, 51 per cent of men placed in 1926, and 65 per cent of men placed in 1927 or 55 per cent of all placed in permanent positions are still working indicates that these men will respond to scientific methods of placement."

The Montreal Rehabilitation Committee, comprised of prominent professional and business men, is under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., and its report showed that there were 2,685 placements during the year. Of this total, 1,637 were designated as temporary, 520 as semi-permanent, and 528 as permanent. The number recorded as still unemployed on the books of the committee at March 31, 1927, was 716.

In Edmonton, the citizens' committee have found it only necessary to function during the winter and early spring months. At the commencement of the season's operations in 1927 had 148 listed as unemployed. As in previous years it was expected that all the men registered would be placed in employment by the end of May.

Sheltered Employment.—The department continues to operate sheltered employment workshops wherein Canadian pensioners who are unfit for employment in the general labour market are admitted subject to certain conditions. The only change during the year was with regard to the operations of the Winnipeg workshop, which was taken over by the department from the Canadian Red Cross Society on April 15, 1926.

The workshops operated by the department are located at Toronto, Hamilton, Halifax, St. John and Winnipeg, and the Canadian Red Cross Society have been very successful in the operation of its workshops at Montreal, Victoria and Vancouver. In the latter city, a new workshop has been erected by the society, supported by the Lion's Club of that city.

The Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Halifax shops are operated along the same lines, and a permanent business is being developed in the sale of standard Vetreft articles. The principal ones are porcelain top and plain kitchen tables, washboards, wooden kitchenware, juvenile furniture, children's blackboards, and a very complete line of wooden toys and playthings. The sales show a good increase in

spite of the competition met from the leading manufacturers of similar products.

In the Red Cross workshops, the work done is more of the special order and repair class for which there always seems to be a demand. The poppies and wreaths which are distributed on Armistice Day are manufactured in the workshops. The number of men employed in the workshops on March 31, 1927, was 248, of which number 79 were in the Red Cross and 169 in the shops of the Department.

Relief.—The number of men to whom relief was granted during the winter season of 1926-27 was 4,079. These individuals were granted relief 32,999 times, or an average of 8.09 times per month. The actual expenditure on relief during the fiscal year was \$333,222, which is a decrease of more than eight thousand dollars over that of the previous year. Relief is not granted in cash, but the issue of orders to grocers, coal dealers, landlords, etc., whose accounts are duly paid when submitted.

Workmen's Compensation in Respect of Pensions.—Under the authority of an Order in Council passed on December 29, 1921 (reference to which was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1922, pages 310-312), the

Dominion Government assumed the liability imposed upon employers on account of industrial accidents sustained by disabled ex-service men to whom a pension of 20 per cent or over is payable in respect of disabilities received in or attributable to war service. Acting upon this Order in Council, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has since paid compensation through Workmen's Compensation Boards, and to employers direct in respect of accidents sustained by such pensioners. It has also, in certain cases when application therefor has been made, repaid to employers premiums paid to Workmen's Compensation Boards in respect of such pensioners. The Order in Council expired in 1927, and a new Order in Council was passed, effective with the commencement of the fiscal year 1927-28, which practically re-enacted the former provisions with slight modifications, the principal changes being that accident liability is assumed in respect of pensioners rated as 25 per cent disability, and that no repayment is now made to employers for premiums. During the year 1926-27 the number of claims was 203, and the total amount of compensation paid in the same period was \$57,113.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Proposed Solution of the Problem of the Large Family in Canada

THE problem of the large family in Canada is discussed by the Reverend Father Léon Lebel, S.J., in a pamphlet published at Montreal on "Family Allowances." An introduction to the English edition is contributed by Mr. Frederick Wright, of the Municipal Service Bureau of Montreal.

The author discusses the recent social changes which have brought the problem to a head both in Canada and elsewhere. Some years ago the general standard of living was based upon the requirements of a large family, and as most adults had large families, plain living was the general rule. Latterly the standard of living has become complicated, and a disproportionate burden has been thrown on the heads of families. "During the last twenty-five years," Father Lebel writes, "and specially since the war, conditions have been turned topsy-turvy. The increase in the cost of living in the last decade has particularly made itself felt; and the spending and luxury indulged in by young people of both sexes as soon as they are earning a salary, delay young men in establishing homes. Before they obtain the income necessary to support a family, ten, fifteen or perhaps more years have usually slipped by. This is why the

number of bachelors and married men with small families has increased considerably." Another factor in the situation is the improvement in the method of hygiene, which has lowered the rate of infant mortality and brought about the survival of children who would formerly have ceased to be a financial burden to their parents. The exactions of modern civilization have thus lowered the living standard of the married wage earner as compared with his comrades who are without family responsibilities. Even the child labour and other laws which are properly regarded as marking a social advance, operate in practice to the disadvantage of the parents of large families, since the wage earner is obliged to keep his family at school and to pay for their maintenance beyond the age at which children were able in former years to earn wages. Father Lebel sees evidence on all sides of a tendency "to organize everything in favour of a society of celibates or of small families." The remedy he proposes is the family allowance.

In considering family allowances, the writer points out that it is necessary to find some method of reconciling the two following principles: (1) "The just wage must be a family

wage"; (2) "Equal work for equal pay". The "family wage" is generally understood as a wage adequate to maintain a family of five, that is, the parents and three children. But even if minimum wages for such a standard family have been fixed there will still remain the problem of the family of six, eight, or ten children. For these families provision must be made, not in the form of additional wages, but as a supplementary allowance. "The family allowance," the writer states, "is not pay given in return for work done, neither is it alms or charity offered to the head of a family because he is in need or in trouble. It is a remuneration for eminent services rendered to the state, services which no one had thought of remunerating hitherto, but which the special conditions of present-day economics compel society to recognize and to reward."

After a short account of the origin of family allowances, which were first paid in France in 1888, the writer discusses the necessity for some such measure for the protection of workers in Canada with large families. In this connection he discusses the "family budget," as published each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE, and various other budgets which estimate the minimum requirements of a family of five members. The evidence shows, he considers, that the average wages now paid in Canada are below the requirements of the most conservative budgets. How then, he

asks, will workers with large families exist on wages that are insufficient even for a small family?

Father Lebel proposes the establishment of a Family Allowance Fund, for the benefit of families of three children or more. He estimates the number of children of such families in Canada as numbering, on a liberal estimate, about 950,000, who would be the beneficiaries of the fund. At \$50 per child the maximum annual cost would be about \$47,500,000. It is suggested that this expenditure might be met from the following sources:—

The Federal Government.	\$ 5,000,000
The Provincial Governments (rated according to population)	5,000,000
The employers.	20,000,000
Unmarried men.	10,000,000
Married men without children.	2,500,000
Municipalities.	5,000,000
Total.	<u>\$47,500,000</u>

Under this system the problem of the family would be handled very much as the other problems resulting from old age, workmen's accidents, unemployment, sickness and premature incapacity against which, in various countries, compulsory social insurances have been established. These insurances exist already in Belgium and are provided for by means of a national fund supplied after the manner indicated above.

REHABILITATION AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO

MR. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, addressed the annual meeting of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, held at Hamilton during May, his subject being "Rehabilitation and Workmen's Compensation." In a general discussion of the Act in relation to the prevention of industrial accidents, Mr. Sinclair described the system of merit and demerit rating as follows:

Merit Rating

During the past year, this Association has been before the Board on a number of occasions, and two things which I will mention we have had the pleasure of granting on requests which they made, which we thought reasonable and should be put into effect. In the first place, they have been trying, ever since I have been on the Board, to have an annual merit rating. Merit rating, you will understand, is for a good accident experience, and there is no excuse, and I know of no scientific basis, for

a merit rating except as a means of encouraging accident prevention, and it is impossible to give any scientific basis on which to grant a merit rating. The Board tried out this annual rating in the past, and did not consider that it was a good thing, because it did not sufficiently eliminate chance. A man might get credit one year for something he is not entitled to, when it simply chanced that he had not a bad accident year. To pay him for the good fortune which he had did not seem to be encouraging accident prevention. The Board felt that the matter should be thoroughly discussed. We took it up with representative body such as the Accident Prevention Associations and Manufacturers Associations to see if the employers were behind us in granting an annual merit rating, or whether they wanted to do away with it altogether. We found that the manufacturers were practically a unit in saying they wanted the merit rating continued. Then, in the past, we have made a demerit rating, charging those who have had a bad

accident experience with an extra assessment, when their accident experience was more than 10 per cent to the bad. The Board asked those employers if they wanted the demerit rate continued, and almost as unanimously as the desire for merit rating, the answer was "Do away with demerit rating". But that does not mean that the man who has a bad accident experience is free from all responsibility for his bad experience.

Penalty for Bad Experience

As you know, there is a section in the Act, by which the Board can impose a special rate on any firm or plant where the Board considers they are not using proper accident prevention methods or not having sufficient regard for the safety of their employees. That section may be brought into effect by your own Association. If your inspectors go into a plant and order the employer to put in certain improvements which will make for safety among his employees, there is not any power in the Accident Prevention Association to do anything to that particular employer if he does not do what they have requested, but you may ask the Board to have an enquiry to see why this employer has not carried out the reasonable requests of the Association, and ask the Board to impose a special rate upon that particular plant for the disregard of what should be reasonable safety practice. And it was suggested, and it will be carried out, that this particular section will perhaps be brought into force more than in the past, because, having done away with demerit rating, in order to bring into practice this same system of making careless employers take care, this section may be used more freely in the future to make a careless employer look after his plants; and I can assure you that the Board will lend their ready ear to any complaints from the Association showing that accident prevention work or safety work is not being carried on in that particular plant, because, I think, if your request is reasonable and not too extravagant for the plant where it is being requested, that you should have the assistance of the Board in making your work effective in that regard.

Refunds Now Made Annually

We also decided the question of whether the rates should be triennial or annual, and we made a compromise on that that we would have an annual merit rating, but we would base it on the average experience for the three preceding years, so that every time you have a merit rating, it will be based on

the average of the two preceding years, together with the year in which you get it, and during the present year, you are receiving merit rating based on the last three years. We have made the change that this is not going out separately, but is going out on your regular assessment slips by way of a reduction on your assessment, and it is all being handled at the same time, and you will find, those that are entitled to merit rating, that there is a separate note at the bottom of your assessment slip, saying that you are entitled to so much. In that way, the Board is spending this year \$300,000 of your money, in giving it back to those who have had good accident experience. I think one plant had the good fortune to get over \$5,000. It is impossible to make that 100 per cent effective, because then you would have individual rating, and that is not the principle of the Act. The principle of the Act is collective liability on all employers in the industry for the accident cost in the industry as a whole, and we cannot depart from that to the extent of giving a 100 per cent rebate for a good accident experience, but we want to make it substantial enough to be some incentive to those who have good accident experience.

Now, we have raised the ante, you might say, to 25 per cent. Your accident cost must not exceed 75 per cent of your assessment, or you won't get any merit rating, and we are not making a merit rating where employers would be entitled to under \$25. We want it to be a return for accident prevention work; and I think, in that way, you will find that every year those who have a good accident experience will get some return for it in the course of their assessment. We are not thinking we are all-wise. There may be many improvements in the plan which will work themselves out, but, without the demerit rating, you must pay the full assessment in your rates of the different classes, and the whole class pays for the cost of the merit rating, which goes to those who have a good accident experience; the full \$300,000 is now assessed against the different classes which receive the merit rating, so that you pay part of your own in the merit rating, but the employer who gets it gets very much more than he pays.

New First Aid Regulation

Now, there is another matter which the Association brought before the Board under the Act, as it stands at the present time, in plants where there are fifteen workmen or under, there is no provision for a First Aid

kit of any kind. Your Association has been very insistent that everybody should have some kind of First Aid kit, and as First Aid kits can be obtained from 20c. to almost any sum you want to pay, within reason, it was not thought it was a hardship on the poorest employer to go at least to the expense of a 20c. First Aid kit for the purpose of keeping down accidents. So I have just received from the Government, who has to pass our regulations, as they have to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the following regulation: "Every employer having fifteen or less workmen usually employed shall provide and maintain in his factory, or place of employment, a First Aid kit suitable to the employment carried on by him." We did not put in the specific kind of First Aid kit; but it must be one which is suitable to the employment which is carried on. Possibly among 25,000 employees, some will escape the eagle eye of the Board, especially when we have no Inspectors, except our Auditors going around, when they have not a First Aid kit, but we ask the help of the Inspectors of this Association and the Directors in this Association to see that this regulation of the Board is given attention by all employers where fifteen workmen or under are employed, and that some kind of First Aid kit be provided for use.

Rehabilitation

I have been asked to speak to-day on "Rehabilitation," and it is a matter which is of very vital importance in connection with the successful working of the Board. It has been receiving a great deal of attention by the public. The public feel that, not only are you entitled to pay a man while he is disabled by reason of industry, but, if he is so badly disabled that he cannot work, or is prevented from carrying out the same occupation as formerly, that there is a burden upon industry to see that he gets into some occupation which he is fitted to carry on and suited for.

The Legislature, in 1924, passed an amendment to the Compensation Act which gave us some power in that connection. As it took effect on the 1st of January, 1925, it is still in its infancy. That Act gave the Board power to aid in getting an injured workman back to work, and to assist in lessening or removing the handicap resulting from his injuries, and we were authorized to take such measures and pay such amounts as might be necessary for that purpose, but not to exceed \$100,000.00 per year. We have the right to charge against industry, sufficient to take care of this par-

ticular work of the Board, and we have been trying to make that section of our work effective. It is not just as easy as you might think. You can divide those requiring rehabilitation into two sections. We have those who require permanent rehabilitation; taken from one kind of work that they carried on and given some other kind of entirely new work, because they are unsuited for the particular kind of work which they previously carried on. You have the other class, which is temporary rehabilitation. A man may not be permanently disabled, but he has a temporary disability which prevents him being as effective as he formerly was in his work. Suited only for light work, as we say, and the necessity to get him back to work and not carry him on compensation longer than is necessary.

Now, so far as the first class is concerned, those permanently disabled for all time, and who must have some new form of work to carry on, are not as many as you might think. Take last year—we had 61,000 cases, which were allowed out of 72,000 reported. Out of that 61,000 allowed cases, there were only 2,349 who received a permanent disability award. That is, this 2,349 had some permanent disability. I have not the figures for 1927 complete as to just what per cent of disability these men suffered, but take the figures for 1926, which are complete, and are very much the same. There are about 2,400 in that year who had a permanent disability and got a permanent disability award out of the thousands which were compensated. Of that 2,400, there were 2,100 who were less than 10 per cent disabled; and 2,300 of the 2,400 were less than 30 per cent disabled; so that you can see there was only about 100 out of those who have a disability of over 30 per cent and the probabilities are that workmen who are only 25 per cent disabled in most cases will rehabilitate themselves. So that the field for the permanent rehabilitation is narrowed down to perhaps 100 in a year. You cannot do much for a good many of them, because there are many handicaps. You may have a foreigner that you cannot teach any other occupation. He has been a labourer all his life. He has had no education, practically, or his education has been in some country where it is of no service to him here, and it is very difficult to change his form of occupation. He is a labourer and he must carry on as a labourer, so that we are driven to the employer in that case to get the man back to some form of work that he can do, and re-adjust himself in that industry to some other class of work in the particular industry, or in some other industry. *But get him back to work.* Then you have the uneducated man.

You have the man of mature years, who has carried on till perhaps he is thirty-five, forty or forty-five, as a labourer. You could not teach him any occupation in an office. You could not teach him anything but a labourer's position because he has been all his life at that kind of work. So that you narrow down your field again. We have a number of young chaps who have had some education, or who are not too old to pick up an education—these we can teach clerical work. We are giving a number a Business College Education, so that we can take them out of their ordinary labouring work and put them into something of that kind. We have a number who are taking training in connection with telegraphy, radio work, electrical work of different kinds, light work of a safe character, and giving them such courses as are necessary to fit them for carrying on with a new type of work. But as you see, we are limited in that field, both in number and in those who are fitted for that kind of work. So that, in the class of permanent disability, in a great percentage of the cases, we have got to have the help of the employer who will give work to that badly maimed man which is suitable to his condition and change him from the department where he has to use the particular arm or limb which is disabled or lost into some other department where he can do without it. I feel very strongly that, just the same as the casualties in war are a duty which is incumbent upon the nation to look after, so industry has a corresponding duty to look after the casualties in connection with industry, and the public feel that the industry must look after those who are maimed and injured in that way, and there is not any work which will better improve the feeling or have a better taste in your mouth than to assist in getting one of these maimed men back to work. They come to us. We have no means to provide employment. We write to their employer, and we say, "Here is a man who has been injured in your employment. Cannot you give him some class of work which he is competent to do?" And I must say that a great many employers are most willing and put themselves out a great deal to give these maimed men work, and to put them in some new sphere where they are not exposed to danger, and where their handicap does not affect them. I think all that is necessary is that the employers as a whole should get the feeling or responsibility for the men who are injured in their employment sufficiently to help in this most laudable work.

Temporary Disablements

Now, there is a great deal larger field in those who are temporarily disabled and who

have to be got back to work. There is a selfish side, and there is an unselfish side. There is the selfish side, inasmuch as it will reduce your accident cost very materially if you do it. There isn't anything that will rehabilitate a man better than work if you will give it to him. We can give those partially disabled men courses. They come to us with a stiff wrist, a stiff ankle, or some particular section of the body is stiff and cannot be used, and he is slowed up so that nobody wants to employ him. We can give them a course in occupational therapy, which is really only the kindergarten method of getting a man back to work, because they give him some occupation which is interesting, and he works away with a fret saw and working with his foot. The first thing he knows he is exercising his ankle and his ankle is gaining strength and he is interested in the work he is doing, and he forgets he is getting the very treatment which he could have got by working at this work. He is getting it in an interesting way; and soon his ankle is much better and he is able to get trained in the same way. We have them do brass work, or some other kind of interesting work, with a little hammer, and gradually increase that, under medical advice, until you get a man so that he has got the use of his wrist back again. There is not any kind of work which cannot be done if you will take a little bit of care in most plants. Now, take the costs—if we send him to occupational therapy, we pay the costs of the occupational therapy school, we pay the man's compensation while he is there, and we are paying large amounts out, which you could do just as well in your own plants without any cost at all except the wage of the man; and if a man is so disabled that he cannot earn his pay while he is in your plant, the Board are prepared to implement his wage out of the appropriation for rehabilitation work and see how much this man is worth to you to take back. If he is only worth 50 per cent of his ordinary wage, we will pay the other 50 per cent, so that you can get him back to work and perhaps, in a month or two, you have given him the additional practice, the additional exercise which he needs, to get that particular joint back into work again.

Board Will Assist

Help in that way is not only good for the man, because you restore his morale, but you get him back to work while he is desirous of work, and he feels he is earning his living. He is doing his bit. He is getting his wage that way, and it is very much better for the man and, at the same time, it is very

much better for you, because if you are paying under compensation, you will be paying two-thirds of his wage, you are probably paying the medical bill and possibly a hospital bill, so that you have all that to offset the amount you are paying the man. Our difficulty is a man is reported as fit for light work by the Doctor. As a rule, a Doctor hesitates to report him as fit for light work, because he knows he cannot get it. So he says, "I am not going to have this man reported fit for light work and have the Compensation Board reduce his compensation to half, because I know he cannot get a job." The Doctor hesitates to put the man on half compensation, when he knows he cannot get work. He is reported fit for light work. The man writes in and says, "That is all right; I can do light work, if they would give me a light job, but there are lots of men who are fit for heavy work who are looking for jobs. What chance have I got, if I am only fit for light work, of getting a job? I can't get it." And we know that is true. If that condition can be removed, and we know many of the employers are taking men back and rehabilitating them by work suited to their conditions, you are helping the men, you are

helping yourselves, you are reducing the cost of compensation, and the whole thing in running properly and you are taking care of your casualties to the full limit. I feel that that duty is very strongly upon industry to do that, and if you will each one look after, to the full power that you have in your plants, the people who are injured in your own plants, you are solving a problem which is very hard to solve. If you turn them down, another employer says, "I have no responsibility to this man whatever. He was not injured in my plant. He cannot do the work an ablebodied man can do, and we are not going to have him around"; and from a financial standpoint, you cannot blame him, because he is not their charge. The Board, on the other hand, as I say, have no means of giving him employment except through the industries, and I am satisfied that you can do an immense amount of good. You can save an immense amount of money, both in compensation and medical fees, and in manpower, if you will do it, and help them out. Make yourselves an association for the prevention of unemployment among injured workmen.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF ONTARIO FOR 1927

THE eighth annual report of the Department of Labour of Ontario, recently received in the Department, contains a survey of industrial conditions throughout the province during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1927, and outlines the activities of the various branches in the administration of the following Acts: the Sanitary and Hoisting Engineers' Act; the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; the Employment Agencies Act; the Steam Boiler Act. In addition, the activities of the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada are also described.

Factory Inspection.—This section of the report details the work of the Factory Inspection Branch, and it is stated that favourable results have been obtained from the work of the factory inspectors in effecting general improvement in conditions under which employees work. During the year, a total of 18,870 inspections (451 more than last year) were made by the inspection staff, while 6,924 orders were issued relating to accident prevention, hours and conditions of employment for female workers and youths, health, sanitation and general matters pertaining to the welfare of employees. In the firms visited,

275,357 persons were employed, and 1,202 permits were issued, the great majority of which were overtime or contract clothing permits. The following tables show the number of employees by sex and age in industrial and mercantile establishments and office buildings, and their hours of work, during 1926 and 1927:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES IN ONTARIO			
	Employees	1927	1926
Males over 16		202,417	200,241
Males 14-16		699	459
Females over 18		69,420	72,564
Females 14-18		2,821	3,321
Children under 14 dismissed		38	64
Total		275,357	276,649

HOURS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES IN ONTARIO			
		Number of Employees	
Males			
45 hours per week		90,857	
50 hours per week		48,679	
54 hours per week		29,636	
58 hours per week		4,072	
60 hours per week		18,363	
Females			
45 hours per week		45,652	
50 hours per week		13,574	
54 hours per week		5,211	
58 hours per week		719	
60 hours per week		3,791	

One hundred and forty-eight complaints were received during the year. Upon investigation 87 were upheld, 47 not upheld, 11 were pending investigation at the close of the year, and 3 did not come within the jurisdiction of the branch. Some investigations covered more than one complaint.

Proceedings were taken against four firms for violation of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Two firms were prosecuted for working overtime without a special permit; convictions were recorded, and fines imposed on each firm. Action was taken against two firms for non-compliance with inspector's orders to provide a fire escape and elevator interlocks, resulting in conviction and fine in each case. The total fines amounted to \$150.

The fact that only one fatal elevator accident was reported for the year was emphasized as illustrative of what can be done by united action in having all power operated elevators equipped with mechanical devices which will prevent the removal of an elevator car from any floor until the gates are effectively closed and locked.

Employment Service.—It is stated that the increased volume of work accomplished by the twenty-five Ontario offices of the Employment Service of Canada is indicative of the improved industrial conditions already noted in the province as it has been the experience of officials that the extent to which the employment service is utilized by employers and applicants varies in direct ratio to the opportunities for employment. During the year 199,332 applicants were registered, or an increase of 8,746 as compared with 1926; 159,729 vacancies were reported, an increase of 2,734 and 136,897 placements were made, an increase of 1,566 over last year. Eighty-five per cent of the vacancies reported were filled and 68 per cent of the applicants were placed. The placement of 3,169 handicapped workers by the special sections of the offices is stated to be very gratifying, especially as an improvement in the type of placements has been accomplished through further study of the cases and the information now available from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the clinics of the General Hospital. An important feature of the work of the Employment Offices is the Clearance System, through which 5,158 transfers were effected during the year. It is stated that in thus providing for the movement of workers in accordance with the demand a gratifying service in organizing the labour market has been rendered by the public employment offices during the past ten years, a service which is possible only through a co-ordinated system.

Stationary and Hoisting Engineers.—The report of the Board of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers shows an increase in the volume of work accomplished by the Board during 1927 as compared with the previous year. A total of 16,254 certificates were granted, 434 more than last year, and were made up as follows: 1,365 by examination, 18 provisional, 18 duplicate certificates, 14,731 renewals and 122 plant owners' registration certificates. This increasing demand for certificates is regarded as being illustrative of the opportunities of employment for competent engineers. No certificates were cancelled or suspended during the year. The candidates for examination before the Board numbered 1,855 or 109 more than the preceding year and the number of failures was less in spite of the fact that the standard of examination is being raised gradually each year.

Steam Boiler Branch.—The work of the Steam Boiler Branch showed expansion in every department of its activities during the fiscal year 1926-27. The number of drawings and specifications surveyed, registered and re-registered totalled 483 as compared with 443 in 1926. The new pressure vessels inspected numbered 462 as compared with 346, or an increase of 33.5 per cent, and of these sixty-three more than last year were constructed in Ontario. Nine hundred and ninety-five first, second or final inspections were given these pressure vessels. The number of pressure vessels inspected when repaired, sold or exchanged increased 23 per cent and the annual inspections 10 per cent, making together a total of 1,534 as compared with 1,304 last year. An interesting feature in the work of annual inspection was the inspection of sixty-six boilers in public institutions coming under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Government. The number of certificates in each class issued in 1927 was greater and the total, 3,026, was 20 per cent in advance of the previous year. The revenue of the Branch showed a resultant increase for the year of 17 per cent, having been \$19,102.16 as compared with \$16,249.76 in 1926. The staff of inspectors attached to the Steam Boiler Branch was increased from eight to nine, exclusive of the chief inspector.

Compressed Air Regulations.—During the year the work of the Department was further extended through the administration of the Regulations respecting the Protection of Persons working in Compressed Air. This feature of departmental activity has proved to be a very beneficial one to the workers concerned. Compressed air is being used on sewer construction work to a greater extent than ever

before, but there are certain health hazards to workers in compressed air which must be taken into careful consideration. The Department acknowledges its indebtedness to both employer and employee on sewer construction work under compressed air conditions for the assistance forthcoming in making the respective regulations effective, and one tangible result of such co-operation being the decrease in caisson sickness.

Accidents.—There were 5,425 accidents reported during the fiscal year, 34 of which were fatal, as compared with 4,929 reported in 1926 with 46 fatal.

The accompanying table shows the distribution of industrial accidents by industries and by causes.

Wages and Hours of Labour.—The feature of this section of the report outlines the results of an inquiry made by the Department regarding the length of the working day and the week, the survey covering firms which are fairly representative of the manufacturing industries, shops, transportation and public utilities situated in all parts of the province in both large and small centres. From the reports of 276 firms having 167,634 employees, it was found that 122,908 of these

SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO IN 1927 BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Cause of Injury	Totals		Class of Industry														
	FATAL	This year to date	Pulp and Paper trades	Metal Trades	Rubber and Rubber Goods	Textiles	Food	Lumber	Laundries	Chemicals	Conveyances, etc.	Transportation	Clay, Glass and Stone	Unclassified Trades	Leather Goods	Woodworking	Wearing Apparel
Burns and scalds.....	3	345	33	213	17	4	6	1	11	5	22	4	18	4	2		
Cranes and derricks.....	1	15		14									1				
Elevators.....	1	31	3	9	1	3	2						9	1	3		
Electricity.....	2	13	3	6	1						1	1					
Engines and cars.....	1	30	2	5			1	1			21						
Explosions.....	2	11	9	2													
Falling substances.....	5	981	178	456	68	10	26	38	7	31	97	3	55	1	11		
Falls.....	5	541	149	157	19	20	19	21	8	15	66	5	54	4	4		
Flying missiles.....	1	193	24	87	17	1	5	6	2	4	22		19		6		
Foreign substances in eyes.....		129	19	55	18	2	5	3	2	8	3		12		5		
Hand tools.....		242	60	75	12	6	5	40	1	3	12		17	1	10		
Hooks, chains, cables.....		59	24	19	1	3	2	2		1	4		2	1			
Infected wounds.....	3	310	43	125	14	25	8	13	3	17	11	2	37	2	10		
Jammed between articles.....	2	330	74	135	21	4	10	14	3	12	35	2	17		3		
Sprains and strains.....		404	71	148	37	7	13	14	7	13	36	3	41	9	5		
Machinery and connections																	
Rolls.....		65	24	19	6	4	3	3					3	2	1		
Gears, cogs, sprockets.....	1	37	11	13	1	5	5	1					2				
Belts, pulleys, shafting.....	2	72	24	19	4	6	3	1					8	2	4		
Saws.....	1	97	5	21	5	1	4	9			4	4	10		34		
Planer.....		24	8	6				1						1	4		
Drill.....		62	5	33		2	1			5	3	1	12				
Milling Machinery.....		17		12		1				2			2				
Shears.....		33	1	26		1	1			2	2		8				
Emery wheel.....		120	12	79	3	1	7			2	5		4		3		
Press.....		82	6	56	10	1			1	2			8	2			
Punch.....		20		16						2			1	1			
Dies.....		40	1	30	1		1		1	1			5				
Barker.....		2	2														
Calender.....		4	2		2												
Cutter knives.....		20	3	3	1			1		2			1		9		
Conveyers.....		12	8	1	1	1						1					
Hammers.....		32	5	18	1		2				3		2		1		
Jointers.....		10		2				1		3	2				2		
Stitcher.....																	
Loom.....		4				4											
Centrifugal machinery.....																	
Paper machinery.....	1	48	48														
Spinning machinery.....		20				20											
Winders.....		21	20			1											
Grinding wheels.....	1	33	5	24	1					1	1						
Lathes.....		36	1	19		1	1			4	4		9				
Machinery connections.....		59	11	27	5	4	3			2			4		3		
Wiredrawing, etc.....	1	10	1	9													
Trucking.....	1	152	32	55	16	5	8	3		4	7	1	19	2			
Other machinery.....		200	11	89	21	7	13	2	1	10	2	1	25	5	12		
Miscellaneous causes.....		453	72	192	23	11	14	23	8	20	29	3	39	3	15	1	
Spoolers.....																	
Suffocation.....	1	1											1				
Propellor.....	1	1						1									
Industrial Poisoning (Gas).....		4	1	2		1											
Totals.....	34	5,425	1,016	2,277	327	159	170	196	1	54	171	393	27	445	41	147	1

employees, or over 73 per cent, work a 48-hour week or less; 37,786, or over 22 per cent, work from 49 to 54 hours per week and 6,940, or over 4 per cent, work 55 hours per week or longer. Of the 41,988 female workers employed in these 276 firms, approximately 75 per cent work a 48-hour week or less; 23 per cent work 49 to 54 hours per week, and less than 2 per cent work a 55-hour week or longer.

Industrial Conditions.—The deputy minister, Mr. Jas. H. H. Ballantyne, makes the following comment on the general trend of industry in the province during 1927:

“The industrial situation in Ontario during the fiscal year 1927 was probably the most encouraging of any year since 1920. Expansion

was not confined to any one industry or group of industries nor to any short period which might be due to a special rush demand, but was general in all industries with the possible exception of lumber products and over the whole year. Greatest progress was made in construction, in which division the activity far surpassed the two preceding years. In the building trades an increase of approximately 21 per cent in the value of building permits issued is an indication of improved conditions, and the fact that blueprints of buildings valued at nearly \$20,000,000, the great majority being for factory buildings, were examined by the special examiner attached to the Factory Inspection Branch, reflects a favourable state of affairs in both building trades and the manufacturing industry.”

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO

Report of Board on its Activities during 1927

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario for the year 1927, which is the thirteenth year of the operation of the Act, indicates another increase in the number of accidents.

Number of Industrial Accidents.—Accidents reported during the year numbered 71,979, as compared with 65,916 in 1926, and 60,012 in 1925. It is stated that one reason for this increase in the number of accidents may have been the greater industrial activity during the year. While it is not possible to state accurately from the available returns the number of employees engaged in industry, it would appear that the number of employers increased from 24,492 at the end of 1926 to 24,700 at the end of 1927, and the wage expenditure (calculated on provisional figures) would show \$440,578,000 in 1927, as compared with \$411,013,000 in 1926. This large increase in wage expenditure suggests that there was a substantial increase in the number of employees engaged in industry. Once more the month of August has made a record in the number of accidents reported, these being 7,010 in August, 1927, as compared with 6,595 in the same period in 1926. The fatal accidents reported during the year were 429 as compared with 400 in 1926, and with 345 in 1925.

Out of the total number of accidents reported in 1927 compensation or medical aid was allowed in 61,078 cases, as compared with 56,870 cases in 1926. This figure amounts to nearly 85 per cent of all cases reported. Out of the total cases allowed, 355 were death cases, 18 were permanent disability cases, 2,349

were permanent partial disability cases, 31,330 were cases in which temporary disability and medical aid only were involved, and 27,026 were cases in which medical aid only was paid. These figures do not include medical aid cases in Schedule 2 and Crown cases, which are paid directly by the employer. Out of the total number of cases allowed in Schedule 1 over 48 per cent consisted of medical aid only. Schedule 1 comprises industries under the collective liability system, the employer not being individually liable for accidents to his workmen but being assessed to provide a general fund out of which accidents occurring in his class of industry throughout the province are taken care of. In Schedule 2 industries the employer is individually liable for accidents to his workmen. The greater number of industries are under Schedule 1.

Benefits.—The total amount of benefits awarded under the Act during the year 1927 was \$6,084,655, as compared with \$5,821,352 in 1926, and with \$5,565,443 in 1925. Of the total benefits so awarded in 1927, \$4,993,277 were Schedule 1 industries, while \$1,091,378 were in Schedule 2 industries. Of the \$4,993,277 benefits in Schedule 1, \$3,930,418 were compensation and \$1,062,860 medical aid. The amount paid for medical aid showed an increase of \$74,373 over the medical aid paid in 1926, and represents a little over 21 per cent of the total amount awarded for benefits in Schedule 1. In this respect the Board draws the attention of the employers to this steady increase in the cost of medical aid, and recommends that they “use their best endeavours to see that

this expense is not greater than is justified by the condition of the workmen, and while they should be careful to see that the workmen secure all reasonable medical aid they should also make sure no undue prolongation of medical attendance or unnecessary charges are made in this respect." The total benefits awarded from the commencement of the Act to the end of 1927 amounted to \$63,400,102, while the accidents reported during the same period numbered 639,909.

Average Rates of Assessment.—Based on the provisional wage expenditures, the average rate of assessment on all classes in Schedule 1, per \$100 of payroll, was \$1.17 for 1927 as compared with \$1.25 for 1926.

Administration Expenses.—The administration expenses for the year amounted to \$283,719 as compared with \$277,939 in 1926. While the salary list was increased \$9,559, the administration expenses as a whole have only increased \$5,779. In explanation of such increase it is stated that there was nearly 10 per cent increase in the number of accidents which had to be investigated and reported upon, and also the natural increase in work which comes from continuing claims and the additional pension payments which are increasing each year. The total administration expenses in 1927 were 4.66 per cent of the benefits awarded, as compared with 4.77 per cent in 1926, and with 4.84 per cent in 1925.

Safety Associations.—In furthering safety work, the Board spent during the year the sum of \$117,982 divided as follows: Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, \$79,062; Lumbermen's Safety Association, \$21,420; Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, \$10,500; and the Electrical Employers' Association of Ontario, \$7,000. The work of the safety associations is under the charge and supervision of the employers, the directors being appointed by the employers in each class, and their work is carried on subject to the approval and control of the Board. The cost of carrying on these different associations is charged to the different classes and is included in the ordinary rates levied in each class, as though the work were carried on directly by the Board. It is pointed out that most harmonious relations exist between the Board and the different safety associations, and that the most hearty co-operation and safety work has been most enthusiastically and efficiently carried on by these associations.

Rehabilitation.—The Board draws attention to the fact that it has devoted a good deal of consideration to the rehabilitation of in-

jured workmen in suitable occupations. The importance of this work has been stressed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.* The Board states that "rehabilitation is a good deal more limited than is ordinarily supposed, because out of 61,078 cases allowed during 1927 only 2,349 were permanent partial disability cases, and the greater percentage of these are cases of minor injuries which do not disable sufficiently to cause the injured workman to seek new employment. The last completed figures are for the year 1926, when out of 2,421 cases of permanent disability 2,116 were less than 10 per cent disabled, and 2,307 were less than 30 per cent disabled, and in most cases of less than 25 or 30 per cent of disability rehabilitation is not necessary. This, it is pointed out, would limit the number of cases in which rehabilitation would be necessary to very few. Quite a number of these return to their former occupation, and many are men who are incapacitated by age or foreign nationality or lack of education from taking any course to fit them for some other method of earning their livelihood, so that the number of cases is again very substantially reduced. Therefore in very few cases each year can rehabilitation be successfully applied. Where young men of fair education suffer a severe injury they can be frequently rehabilitated by being sent to a business college or by a course in telegraphy, radio work, or electrical work of different kinds, and the Board is paying for such courses where the injured workman is capable of taking such a course." The Board finds great difficulty in the rehabilitation of men of advanced years and those who have no education or who speak a foreign language, and it is declared that the only successful method of rehabilitation in such cases is by the use of different plants where these men can be placed at work. In such cases, the Board has adopted the plan of paying part of the wages of these men, so that while the employer pays what this special type of employee is worth to him, the Board supplements this by sufficient to permit the man to earn a living wage until he becomes used to new conditions. Arrangements are also made with the Ontario Government Employment Agency so that its services can be used to help injured men to secure suitable employment. The Board welcomes suggestions from labour organizations or from employers which would assist it in this very important branch of its work.

* The LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 702, had a note on vocational rehabilitation in Canada and the United States. The new Quebec Act provides for rehabilitation. LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 461.

First Aid.—Under this heading the attention of employers is drawn to the necessity of careful supervision and attention to first aid kits and first aid establishments in all plants. It is suggested that some form of first aid kit, even though it may be very inexpensive, should be kept by every employer, and a regulation is contemplated which will call for the provision by every employer of first aid kit suitable to the nature of the industry conducted.

Merit Rating.—Merit rating is the system whereby individual distinction between employers even in the same line of industry is made according to their accident experience. This system has been effective in periods of three years. In cases where the accident cost exceeds, or falls short of, the amount of the assessment by a stated percentage, a merit-rating charge, or a merit-rating refund, is made within specified limits. The periods of merit rating for the last three years having expired, the Board held a conference with the directors of the different safety associations and the Ontario Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and other representative employers, and discussed the entire problem. As a result, it was decided to continue merit rating as an aid to accident prevention work; that the demerit rating would be eliminated and demerit as to different employers, whose accident rating was bad, would be dealt with by special report, provided for in section 83 of the Act, under which section the Board has power to increase the rates on individual employers in case of bad accident experience. It was also decided that merit rating would be made annually instead of triennially, based upon accident costs and assessments paid for the preceding three years; that every employer whose total cost of compensation and medical aid is less than 75 per cent of his assessments, and whose refund would amount to \$25 or over, would receive merit rating in accordance with a schedule prepared, not, however, to exceed in any case 30 per cent of assessments; and that this merit rating would be given in connection with the annual assessment. Merit rating is being carried out in connection with the assessments for the year 1928. Nearly \$300,000 will be paid in merit rating and the cost levied against the employers in the different classes in accordance with the amount refunded in such classes.

The report contains detailed information regarding compensation and assessments in the various industries, and explanations and particulars of the different funds of the Board; also an analysis and tabulation of the causes

of accidents, the nature of industries, and other information concerning accidents and workmen.

Completed Statistics for 1926

In a special chapter of the report are detailed the operations for 1926 containing information as to which was not available when the report for that year was made. The following paragraphs are taken from this chapter of the report:—

Comparison of accident frequencies can be made by correlating the number of accidents with the total number of full-year workers, data for this being available, however, only in Schedule I. Eliminating accidents in which medical aid only was paid, the number of accidents for each 100 full-year workers for the different years are:—

Year	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Death	Totals
1915.....	3.63	.58	.12	4.32
1916.....	4.99	.79	.10	5.88
1917.....	5.78	.72	.07	6.57
1918.....	5.81	.66	.07	6.54
1919.....	5.81	.68	.07	6.56
1920.....	6.23	.67	.07	6.97
1921.....	6.25	.60	.05	6.90
1922.....	5.82	.52	.06	6.40
1923.....	6.02	.51	.05	6.58
1924.....	6.08	.54	.06	6.68
1925.....	5.94	.51	.05	6.50
1926.....	5.84	.54	.05	6.43

On the same basis of calculation the frequency of medical aid only cases has been: 1918, 3.66; 1919, 3.70; 1920, 4.26; 1921, 4.24; 1922, 4.67; 1923, 4.96; 1924, 5.84; 1925, 6.09; and 1926, 6.37.

The average age of workmen receiving compensation in 1926 was 35.19 years. The average weekly wage for 1926 was \$22.64, as compared with \$22.29 for 1925, and \$22.96 for 1924. The total time loss in temporary disability cases was 563,121 days, or an average of 20.74 days, as compared with an average of 20.68 days in 1925, and 20.21 days in 1924.

The total cost of all accidents in Schedule I for 1926 was \$4,711,970.90, of which \$3,707,291.97 was for compensation (including payments for rehabilitation) and \$1,004,678.93 was for medical aid.

Of the \$3,707,291.97 compensation cost, \$1,221,846.92 was for temporary disability cases, \$1,734,966 was for permanent disability cases, and \$750,479.05 was for death cases.

The average cost of temporary disability cases was \$77.41, of which \$52.77 was for compensation and \$24.64 was for medical aid, the average in 1925 being \$75.47, and in 1924, \$79.69.

The average cost of permanent disability cases was \$996.17, of which \$217.70 was for temporary disability, \$637.80 for permanent disability, and \$140.67 for medical aid.

The average cost of death cases where there were dependents was \$4,756.87, and the average cost for all death cases was \$3,648.50, of which \$21.57 was for temporary disability, \$119.80 for burial expenses, \$57.69 for medical aid and \$3,449.44 for death benefits.

The average cost of all cases in which compensation was paid was \$180.18, of which \$146 was for compensation and \$34.18 for medical aid, as compared with \$180.60 for 1925, and \$195.55 for 1924.

The average cost of medical aid in medical aid only cases was \$5.42, as compared with \$5.21 in 1925, and \$5.16 in 1924.

In 48 per cent of the cases the disability terminated in from one to two weeks. In twenty-nine cases the disability lasted more than a year.

During 1926 there were 9,823 cuts, lacerations and punctures; 6,647 bruises and abrasions; 2,784 sprains, strains, twistings, and wrenchings; 2,756 fractures; 2,314 crushes; 1,198 scalds and burns; 858 injuries to eyes; 194 dislocations; and 168 herniae, among the temporary disabilities.

Among the 2,421 permanent disabilities were 18 permanent total disability cases, and 305 cases exceeded 10 per cent of earning capacity.

There were 230 industrial disease cases, of which 100 caused temporary disability, 123 permanent disability, and 7 deaths. Included in these totals are 49 cases of lead poisoning, 1 case of mercury poisoning, 55 cases of caisson disease and 125 cases of silicosis and miners' phthisis. There were six deaths from silicosis and miners' phthisis and one from caisson disease.

Machinery was responsible for 10,821 cases of accident out of a total of 55,209, or 19.60 per cent of all cases as compared with 19.39 per cent in 1925 and 20.95 per cent in 1924.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATIONS OF ONTARIO

Proceedings at Annual Convention held at Hamilton, May, 1928

THE 1928 Safety Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario was held at Hamilton on May 8 and 9, and was attended by over 1,100 delegates, the actual registration figures being 1,108. These included representatives from the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, also from Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

The morning of the first day was devoted to the class association meetings, the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations being a federation of the safety associations of fifteen of the twenty-four classes under compensation in Ontario. The first general meeting was in the form of a luncheon on May 8, at which Mr. W. S. Campbell of the Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto, presided. Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, who was the chief speaker, brought out the need for safety work in industry. Mr. V. A. Sinclair, chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, spoke on the work being done by that body and stressed the value of rehabilitation. Mr. S. Horace Disston, vice-president of Henry Disston & Sons, Incorporated, Philadelphia, spoke on the development of the circular saw and its relation to safety, showing a number of slides illustrating the earliest known types of saw.

At the annual general meeting of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, Mr.

W. C. Coulter, of the Coulter Copper & Brass Co., Toronto, was elected chairman in succession to Mr. W. S. Campbell. Mr. A. E. Adam, Canadian Cottons, Hamilton, was named first vice-chairman, and Mr. C. H. O. Pook, Canadian Westinghouse Co., Hamilton, second vice-chairman. During the meeting, the report of Mr. R. B. Morley, the general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, was presented and the financial statement and auditor's report were approved.

The morning session on the second day of the convention opened under the chairmanship of Mr. F. M. Morton, executive head of the International Harvester Company of Canada, Hamilton, who outlined certain phases of the safety work successfully carried on by his company. A first-aid display was put on by the Hamilton division of the St. John Ambulance Association, which was followed by an address on first-aid delivered by Col. C. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., the head of the association in Canada.

Dr. J. G. Cunningham, director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, and chairman of the Silicosis Board, Toronto, spoke on "Silicosis and Other Compensable Diseases," giving those present a word picture of the problems facing certain lines of industry. Mr. Henry Bernstein of the Swift Canadian Company, Toronto, presented the workers' view-point in

telling of the safety campaigns carried on at the plant at which he works.

A safety play was presented by the Essex-Kent Division of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. A. Kuechenmeister, author of the play. The story of the play is based on the failure of a superintendent to insist on the use of goggles.

The luncheon and afternoon session were under the chairmanship of Mr. W. C. Coulter of Toronto, the newly-elected chairman. Mr. A. C. Tagge, president of the Canada Cement Company, Montreal, spoke on "Getting Results," and outlined the campaign conducted in various cement industries in Canada and the United States. It is interesting to note for the last three years, at least one of the plants of the Canada Cement Company has won the Portland Cement Association Trophy for operating a full year without a lost-time accident.

Hon. Leeming Carr, M.B., of Hamilton, spoke on "Some Aspects of Medical Aid." Mr. A. L. Kaems, of the Simmons Company, Kenosha, took as his theme "Safe-Guarding Punch Press Operations," and with a wealth

of detail and by a demonstration of dies indicated the manner in which his plant and others had reduced the punch press hazard by at least 75 per cent.

The final paper on the program was presented by Mr. L. W. Gill, principal of the Hamilton Technical School, whose subject, "Specialized training for an Industrial life," indicated the close relation between technical training and industrial safety.

The Safety Exhibit of the 1928 Convention was far superior to anything yet done by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations and many comments on the value of a practical display of this type were made. The film, "We're For Safety, Are You?", was shown for the first time here and was remarkably well received.

The organization for the Safety Convention was headed by the Hon. W. D. Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, as honorary chairman; Mr. W. C. Coulter, Toronto, was general chairman, with Mr. A. E. Adam of Hamilton as vice-chairman.

The 1929 Convention will be held in Toronto early in May.

CO-OPERATIVE HEALTH SERVICE TO SMALL PLANTS

Paper by Dr. Frank G. Pedley, of the Industrial Clinic, Montreal General Hospital, and Dr. A. Grant Fleming, of Montreal, read before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, May, 1928.

WE have seen, during the past thirty years, a substantial increase in life expectancy. In 1900, the expectation of life at birth for males was about 48 years; in 1920, it had risen to over 54 years. This increase in life expectancy is due almost entirely to a greatly decreased infantile death rate and to the control of certain communicable diseases. It affects to a very slight degree those of us who have survived the hazards of childhood. It is a fact that adults have very much the same expectancy of life to-day that they had thirty years ago. This is true in spite of the fact that many diseases from which adults die are preventable.

The program of Public Health in Canada has notably neglected the field of Industrial Hygiene. Much time and money have been spent on the health of the baby and the school child, with results which warrant even further expenditure, but practically nothing has been spent on the health of the industrial worker. There are some 200,000 men and women employed in industry in Montreal, many of whom are being slowly incapacitated by disease which can be prevented.

We believe that it is of mutual advantage to employer and employee that some supervision be exercised over his physical state. I wish therefore to outline, as briefly as possible, a program of health supervision in industry, which experience has shown can be conducted efficiently and economically.

No argument is needed, at this time, to persuade industrial executives that the supervision of industrial accidents is necessary; the decrease in cases of infection or "blood-poisoning," which follows proper supervision of accidents, is enough to make an accident service worth while. When a man is injured at work, there is an obvious drain on industry since, under the law, a proportion of his wages must be paid him. When a man is sick, the loss to industry is not as obvious, but it is just as real, for his services are lost, and so, the profit derived from his services. It has been estimated that each day's absence from work costs industry as much as it costs the man. Thus, if a man earning three dollars a day is away sick, he loses three dollars, and his employer loses about the same amount from lost production. What industry loses by

a man at work who is half-sick cannot be estimated, but it must be a very definite loss. Now, sickness causes seven or eight times as much lost time as accidents in industry and, therefore, the actual financial loss to industry, from sickness, is much greater than from accidents. It is not possible to eliminate entirely this great loss to industry and greater loss to industrial workers, but something can be done to reduce it.

The activities designed to supervise the health and safety of industrial workers can now be enumerated:—

(1) *Examination of all new employees.* This is not done with a view to selecting the cream of the labour market, but with a view to placing prospective employees on jobs for which they are physically fitted. It also protects the employer from fraudulent claims for hernias developed, and from blindness, etc. Many men who are temporarily unfit can rehabilitate themselves and, occasionally, men suffering from contagious diseases can be prevented from passing on the infection to other men in the plant.

(2) *The treatment of industrial accidents.* In small plants, it is not advisable to carry on much major surgery, but the great majority of industrial accidents are very minor in character and can be treated much more economically in the plant than elsewhere. The new Workmen's Compensation Act requires employers to furnish medical attention to workmen injured at work.

(3) *The diagnosis and treatment of minor diseases.* This service is recommended so that disease may be detected in its incipency, when it is most amenable to treatment.

(4) *The periodic examination of the apparently healthy worker.* The experience of great life insurance companies illustrates the value of this service to individuals, but it is often of even greater value to industry in keeping valuable men from early breakdown.

(5) *The visiting of sick absentees by a nurse.* We do not advocate home visits by a doctor, since that is properly the function of the private physician, but the nurse's visit is highly important. It discourages malingering or "soldiering" and, in the case of real sickness, ensures proper attention of the sick man.

(6) *The supervision of the sanitation and safety of the plant.* The doctor and the nurse bring medicine to industry; they endeavour, by various means, to educate the industrial worker in healthful habits, and they suggest, when necessary, improvements in the work surroundings.

Many industries here and elsewhere have undertaken some or all of the activities enumerated above. But the small industry, that

is, the industry of 100 or 200 employees, has not been able to undertake this program. We believe that practically any plant can avail itself of these benefits of it acts in a co-operative way. If six or eight plants, with a combined personnel of 700 or 800 men, were to group themselves together, all these activities could be carried on, directed from some central point. It would be necessary for each plant to equip and maintain a small first aid room, and to pay its share of the actual cost of doctor's and nurse's salaries, but this cost would not be high. In actual practice, the doctor and nurse would visit each plant once a day, or once every two days, depending upon the size of the plant, and see the various cases. In the interim between visits, the minor accidents could be handled by first aid workers specially trained, and serious accidents could be treated at one of the hospitals.

In the matter of sickness and accident, it is of mutual advantage to employer and workman that treatment be prompt, efficient and inexpensive. We believe that this type of service to small plants fulfils these requirements.

Minimum Wages for Women in Saskatchewan

At a recent meeting of the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan, held at Saskatoon, the Local Council of Women asked the Board to add to their regulations provisions similar to those contained in clause 8 of the Minimum Wage Regulations of Manitoba, which is as follows:—

"Health and Injuries. All machinery and danger points shall be protected as far as possible by the best safety devices known. All protection possible against occupational diseases shall be provided. Each establishment shall keep a first-aid kit, to be approved by the bureau of labour, and at least one reliable member of the working force shall be trained to its use. A couch or stretcher shall be provided for emergencies, and where no dressing room or similar apartment exists, a screen shall be provided."

The members of the Board undertook to consider this suggestion.

The annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held on June 4-7, on board the Steamship St. Lawrence, in the St. Lawrence River. An account of the proceedings will be given in the next issue.

HOLLINGER MINE DISASTER

Report of Judge Godson, Commissioner appointed to investigate Cause of Death of 39 Men at Timmins, Ontario, on February 10, 1928.

THE appointment of Mr. Justice T. E. Godson, of the Mining Court of Ontario, to act as commissioner to inquire into the causes of the disaster at the Hollinger Mine at Timmins, Ontario, on February 10, 1928, when 39 miners lost their lives, and the verdict of the coroner's jury at the inquest, were noted in the

LABOUR GAZETTE, April, page 378. Part I of Judge Godson's report, dealing with the causes of the fire, was made public on May 23, by the Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines for Ontario. Part II containing suggestions and recommendations, will be published later.

Report of the Commission

In the matter of a fire that occurred in the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, and in the matter of an inquiry under the Public Inquiries Act, R.S.O., Chapter 20.

PART I—CAUSE AND RESPONSIBILITY Facts

The Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, employs approximately 2,500 men, and at the time of the outbreak of the fire in question 921 workmen were employed underground.

The fire started in stope 55-A east of crosscut 12 on the 550-foot level of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, at approximately fifteen minutes past nine o'clock on the morning of the 10th day of February, 1928.

The material in the stope was dry refuse from the thaw house, and fuse and cap houses situate on the 550-foot level, and consisted of paraffin wrapping paper, powder boxes, box lids, sawdust, fuse ends, and some detonators.

This refuse in the stope covered a surface of twelve feet wide by one hundred feet long with a depth of about forty-five feet, and appeared to have been placed on waste rock fill.

Smoke and poisonous gas generated by the fire was driven by its volume against the natural air currents in the drifts and travelled approximately in length one-quarter of a mile and in width one-eighth of a mile on the 550-foot level within fifteen minutes after smoke was seen or recognized. It also penetrated in similar density, and in about the same period of time, portions of the 425 and 625-foot levels.

At 10 a.m. on the morning of the fire, workmen were being actively withdrawn from the mine, and at 3.30 p.m. after a complete checking up of the men and their locations, it was ascertained that 49 men still remained underground.

At 10 a.m. of the morning of the 10th the body of Ira Graham was recovered and brought

to the surface from the 625-foot level, and at 10.45 a.m. the body of W. M. Stevens was recovered in crosscut M-4 on the 425-foot level.

Twelve of the 49 men then unaccounted for were located and brought to the surface in fair physical condition at various times not later than 3.15 p.m. on the 11th.

The first of the imprisoned men to reach the surface was G. Zolob, a scaler, who, at 1.00 p.m. of the 11th made his way from the 675-foot level to the open, unaided, and beset by difficulties and dangers. The resourcefulness and encouragement given by F. Jackson, a scaler, (a Lancashire miner and one of Zolob's entrapped companions), made it possible for Zolob to maintain sufficient strength to attempt the effort to gain the surface.

By achieving his objective, Zolob probably saved the lives of his four companions and gave information that was of the utmost value to the rescue parties. Zolob and Jackson need no commendation from me. They have written their names on the scroll of brave and resourceful men.

Between 10 p.m. of the 11th and 7.30 p.m. of the 13th, and at various times on the intervening days, the bodies of 37 men were taken from the mine by the several rescue parties.

The fire caused 39 fatalities, death resulting from Carbon Monoxide poisoning.

The origin of the fire has not been determined.

The levels affected, the men working thereon, and the fatalities are as follows:—

Level	Men at	
	Work	Fatalities
425	51	5
550	73	15
675	53	14
800	52	5

Findings

Dry thaw house refuse in its parts and in substance was of an inflammable nature and as such an apparent fire hazard. Its proper

disposition, therefore, was of the utmost importance as a measure of protection against the occurrence of fire.

There was an omission on the part of the General Manager in not inquiring or knowing how and where such inflammable matter was being placed.

The Assitant General Manager was remiss in not personally satisfying himself that thaw house refuse was being disposed of through the central waste pass, or by other proper method diluted or mixed with waste rock and other material as he had been informed was the practice of the company with respect thereto.

Methods of disposal of thaw house refuse were—

1. Sent to the surface and burned under mine boilers. This practice was stopped on account of minor explosions occurring presumably from detonators, or dynamite, which had become mixed with the refuse.

2. By decision of the General Superintendent and the Mine Superintendent, made in 1923 or thereabout, two options for disposal of thaw house refuse were given:

- (a) Through the current waste pass.

Being sent through current waste pass, it would intermingle with the waste flow, be drawn off at the lowest level, used as backfill, or taken to the surface, redumped, and again sent down the mine to be used where needed. This process was a reasonably safe method of disposal.

- (b) Direct to stopes which were being back-filled.

This method, without complete dilution or mixing of the refuse with waste, imported danger. A duty was therefore imposed upon the General Superintendent and Mine Superintendent to keep themselves informed if this prescribed manner of disposal was being properly and safely carried out. In this duty they failed.

3. Dumping of thaw house refuse in empty stopes where backfilling was not being done.

This dangerous and hazardous plan seems to have been adopted without orders from the General Superintendent or the Mine Superintendent. From a system of permissible dilution as referred to in Clause 2, the practice became one of complete segregation of inflammable refuse and rubbish.

Officials who issued orders pertaining to methods and practices to be observed and carried out in the disposal of thaw house refuse underground failed to keep themselves informed if such methods and practices were being maintained.

Verbal orders were given where written orders were advisable in order to fix responsibility and as a precautionary measure.

The failure to issue written orders respecting the method of disposal of thaw house refuse as determined by the General Superintendent and Mine Superintendent, and the absence of any complete record prior to April, 1927, of stopes in process of being backfilled were contributing causes of the fire.

The lack of co-ordination in the organization of the company resulted in a disjointed system of control, thereby permitting the improper dumping of thaw house refuse in empty stopes where there was no concurrent act of backfilling or covering.

The General Manager and the Assistant General Manager cannot dissociate themselves from responsibility for their own Organization; and, in my opinion, the responsibility of a General Manager and Assistant General Manager is not limited in extent or time, where it concerns the safety or protection of the workmen or others under them.

It is a fact that thaw house refuse was being placed in Stope 55-A for a period of two or two and a half years prior to the time of the fire, and it is an admitted fact that Stope 55-A had not been backfilled since April, 1927. It is further in evidence, and I find as a fact, that this condition prevailed during the year 1926 or earlier.

Those workmen who placed it, and those who saw or knew of it being so placed, were intelligent, practical miners, capable of appreciating the danger of the act and owned a duty to their fellow workmen to report the fact to the Safety Inspector, their superior officer, or the Government Mine Inspector.

The General Superintendent, the Mine Superintendent, the Production Superintendent, and Transportation Foremen under him, later the Superintendent of Transportation, Transportation Bosses and Company Safety Inspectors knew, or should have known that thaw house refuse was not being thoroughly mixed with or completely covered by waste rock, sand or gravel, and therefore in this condition, constituted a menace.

These officials in their respective responsible positions formed links in the chain that bound the executive and management with the workmen and should have cemented the whole as a compact Organization. Failure to properly instruct, to inquire, to know, prevented cohesion and let in a practice which in an insidious manner, silently grew into a recognized system, or accepted policy, thereby creating a condition which made possible the fire in question.

The danger was not recognized by those who ordered or permitted it, or by those who actually disposed of such refuse. From the General Manager down the scale of the Organi-

zation to the muckers, no one thought of a fire occurring underground. All minds were oblivious to the fact that thaw house refuse, being highly inflammable, was therefore a dangerous substance when so left underground.

This security of mind is, I think, mainly accounted for by a number of accumulated circumstances.

On the part of the Management and Organization of the Company:—

- (a) Concentration on production.
- (b) Immunity from metal mine fires in Ontario.
- (c) A wet quartz mine.
- (d) The absence of timbering in quantity.
- (e) The amount of material involved in the disposal of thaw house refuse being insignificant in comparison with other major operations of the mine, it became obscured and was overlooked.

By the men who placed the waste or saw it being placed without complaint:

- (a) The habitual and long use of oil-skins as protection against wet and dampness in a cool, damp mine, induced a placid state of mind undisturbed by thoughts of fire.
- (b) A reliance upon the judgment of experienced officials over them who ordered or permitted the practice.
- (c) The stope itself with its dripping walls not being combustible presented the security of an incinerator.
- (d) That a fire could start within such a receptacle was a remote possibility and, if it did occur, would be harmless.
- (e) Familiarity with powder fumes.

These suppositions are in extenuation of the omission to realize the menace that such combustible material presented. It was not a neglect of a condition that was realized, but an omission to realize a condition.

Section 171 of the Mining Act defines the powers and duties of a Government Mine Inspector as follows:—

Subsection (1) "It shall be the duty of every Inspector, and he shall have power,—

- "(c) To examine into and make inquiry respecting the state and condition of any mine. . .and all matters and things connected with or relating to the safety of the persons employed in or about the mine. . .and to give notice to the owner or agent in writing of any particulars in which he considers such mine or any portion thereof, or any matter, thing or practice to be dangerous or defective. . .and to require the same to be remedied within the time named in such notice."

His duty is, therefore, two-fold: To examine into and make inquiry.

The Inspector of Mines of the Porcupine Mining Division did make inquiry as to how thaw house refuse was being disposed of and upon being assured by the then Hollinger Safety Inspector that such refuse was being sent through the central waste pass, his mind was satisfied and the inquiry ended. The answer from the standpoint of safety was a satisfactory one and reassuring to the Inspector. The Inspector, however, did not examine into the "state and condition of the mine" respecting the disposal of a dangerous material such as thaw house refuse. An examination of the mine with reference to this material would have shewn that the Safety Inspector's statement was partially but not wholly true, as the fact was that thaw house refuse was being sent only at times through the central waste pass and more frequently to stopes where backfilling was in process or had been definitely suspended.

The Inspector made it a practice on his visits to this mine to inspect the thaw house and his mind was necessarily affected by the knowledge that there would be inflammable debris to be disposed of after the powder was removed from the boxes. It was not, therefore, forgetfulness, but passivity, on his part. An assurance had been given and accepted. It ended there.

The Inspector was misinformed by the Safety Inspector, a responsible official of the mine from whom he had a right to assume a candid and accurate answer would be given to his inquiry. It was not a wilful misstatement of a fact, but a reply given in ignorance of a fact that it was his, the Safety Inspector's, duty to know.

An Inspector, to justify his appellation and purpose, should be satisfied only with what he actually knows to be a fact, not what he is told or hears. He should be thorough, possessed of an inquiring mind, and eternally vigilant. With these attributes, he will at once impress upon (as the fact should be), a mine organization and employees that the spirit of the regulations of the Mining Act must be strictly and closely observed.

The Department of Mines is impotent in its effectiveness if it cannot rely upon its officials in their several responsible positions. The Department had a right to assume that its Inspector would inspect in the full sense of the term, and as interpreted by the language and essence of the Regulations of the Mining Act.

The Mining Act imposes upon the Inspector the duty of examining into and inquiring respecting "the state and condition of any mine" and "all matters and things connected

with, or relating to the safety of the persons employed."

The safety of the persons employed may not be protected without an examination into the state and conditions of the mine. The two requirements of the Section, if exercised, should give the assurance aimed at. The proper disposal of thaw house refuse is closely allied with safety. An inquiry, therefore, without examination, was not a compliance with the Act. The Inspector was remiss in accepting a statement concerning a possible dangerous condition as a fact without a continued personal confirmation of it.

The statutory duty of the Inspector and the responsibility of the operators and management are separate and distinct obligations. Each has a stern duty imposed by law. The neglect of one does not relieve the responsibility of the other. The duties of a Government Mine Inspector are circumscribed; those of an operator or management unconfined in connection with or relating to the safety of the persons employed in a mine.

The fact appears to be that, in no part of the North American Continent, where metal mines are in operation, is there a specific requirement by law or regulation that empty boxes, paper and combustible refuse must be brought to the surface, and the further fact is that such refuse, as a general practice, is placed underground when it is accompanied by a filling of waste rock or other similar material.

The management of the company, its officials and workmen used expedition in locating and removing the men from underground. From the moment smoke was detected and reported, officials and workmen, unmindful of danger, gave freely of their services in the common task of rescue.

After consultation and thorough consideration, Mr. McMillan, the Government Mine Inspector from the Cobalt District, at 1.00 a.m., Saturday, the 11th, ordered the fan to exhaust. The evidence indicates his decision to have been practical and salutary.

The appliances gratuitously supplied and brought to the mine by the Consumers' Gas Company, Limited, of Toronto, aided the respective acts of resuscitation and rescue.

The complete rescue equipment and apparatus kindly sent by Mr. Scott Turner, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, in charge of experts in the science of fighting and controlling underground fires, were effectively used in subduing the fire, restoring the normal air currents and thereby permitting with safety the examination of the mine

and the recovery of the bodies of those who had lost their lives.

No boundary line was recognized in the act of co-operation between neighbours interested in the same industry. In sharing a burden, the tie of comradeship became more closely knit.

The evidence supports the supposition that, with the density of smoke that prevailed in the parts of the mine affected, no known or adopted rescue apparatus or equipment would have saved a life that was lost.

As a measure of protection, it is not so much the nature of the equipment required to meet and contend with an emergency as the exercise of constant vigilance and anticipation of and concentration on essentials by all interested or employed in the development of a mine. An underground fire need not occur in a metal mine except from means beyond the control of man.

Conclusion

The Commission which issued under "The Public Inquiries Act" required me to inquire into, investigate and report upon the causes of the fire which occurred in the Hollinger Mine between the 10th and the 15th days of February, 1928, and to fix responsibility therefor and to make such suggestions and recommendations in connection with or arising out of the said fire as in my judgment the circumstances warranted and to report the evidence and facts brought out, together with my findings, and generally to exercise all such authority as might be essential for a full and complete inquiry.

Pursuant thereto, notice was publicly given that the Commission would hold its first sittings at the Town of Timmins on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1928, to inquire into and investigate the causes of the said fire and to fix responsibility therefor.

Mr. Peter White, K.C., acted as Counsel for the Commission, and with him was associated Dr. George Nasmith in a consulting capacity; W. A. Gordon (associated with Mr. T. B. Roberts in his capacity as practical miner), represented the miners; Mr. Gordon Gauthier; Finlander labourers affected; and Mr. A. G. Slaght, K.C., represented the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines at the sittings.

The inquiry at Timmins occupied eleven consecutive week days, and during that time 57 witnesses were heard and an inspection made of the stopes and other workings which were the subject of the evidence and relative to the issues being heard.

That an underground fire had not occurred in the mines of the Province of Ontario was the justified boast of the mining industry. Suddenly, quietly, unobserved, a flame burst out. A fire had been kindled; it blazed; then smouldered; then ceased. In the brief time of its cruelty, thirty-nine human lives had been terminated by the outpouring of its smoke and gas. Consternation followed complacency; chagrin replaced pride. The feelings of 2,500 workmen and officials of the Hollinger Mine had been rudely and ruthlessly shocked.

The evidence was that of workmen and officials of the Hollinger Mine, then or heretofore in its employ. Quietly and with dignity, they told what they knew. There was hesitation through diffidence, but restraint through fear was not manifest or admitted. As witness followed witness until the research was exhausted, the paramount note of their evidence was, "We did not think of fire"; "It never entered our minds." Men with university degrees, skilled in their profession, practised in its application; workmen, experienced and tried in underground mining, gave no thought or heed to the possibility of fire arising from the manner and method of the practised disposal of the thaw house refuse; in the subsequent light of what occurred, a seemingly extraordinary admission, but, viewed in the atmosphere of their environment, a state of mind that can be understood.

That the scales of justice should be evenly balanced, it was necessary that I should weigh the evidence unaffected by the glare of the fire, I have, therefore, dissociated my mind from the demonstrated fact that thaw house refuse was highly inflammable and required the utmost care in its disposal. I have heard a mass of evidence on the nature of thaw house refuse, its disposal, and the inconsequential attitude of mind of all concerned in respect thereto. Was it a menace that should have been realized? Were the conditions at the Hollinger Mine such that what in itself was dangerous had been reduced to a degree of safety by its assumed or known practice of disposal? What should trained and experienced miners have anticipated? If the danger was realized, had it been carelessly overlooked in the effort to get increased production, or otherwise? All these pertinent and moot questions and other relevant facts I analyzed and carefully considered and have found the facts accordingly.

Those of the public unfamiliar with the industry of mining with its many pressing geological, metallurgical and economical problems, and without a conception of the vast-

ness or physical interior of this, the largest gold mine on the Continent, must necessarily fail in forming a sound opinion of the degree of responsibility for the cause of the fire.

Those who guided the activities of the mine, and those who gave their services, one and all testified to a belief in a state of physical security. This outstanding fact must be based upon some common reason and cannot lightly be dismissed in measuring the degree of neglect or responsibility for what occurred. I have given reasons why this state of mind prevailed, and if the suppositions which I advance are tenable, the omission can be said to be a neglect of a condition that became obscured; lost track of in the concentrated effort for increased production which the Directors, as a body of businessmen, properly sought if the mine lent itself to it, and which the shareholders would have a right to expect.

The evidence does not indicate, nor do I find, that a recognized danger was carelessly cast aside in order to achieve major production. It was thought the material was being safely placed. If so, the omission was to know that it had been so placed.

There was a dependence by the management upon officials under them, and these officials upon the workmen, but no one saw to it that the chain of continuity of action was complete.

I am deeply impressed with the magnitude of the responsibility the management has in the conduct of this mine. It employs approximately 2,500 men, of whom 1,540 work underground; 89 bosses direct the workmen under them; there are 100 miles of drifting and crosscutting; 8 miles of raises and shafts. The water pumped from the mine amounts to 835,000 gallons a day; there were 370,000 tons of waste rock put back in stopes last year, and 306,000 tons of sand and gravel were placed in worked out stopes between May and November of 1927. There are

- (a) 156 working stopes
- (b) 113 stopes ready to be filled
- (c) 35 empty stopes not filled
- (d) 29 stopes in process of being filled
- (e) 153 stopes partially filled
- (f) 42 stopes filled and ready to recover sills or in process of recovering.

A mighty undertaking, and a tribute to the management that brought it out of its swaddling clothes in 1912 to an amalgamation of properties with its present production of over 6,000 tons per day.

The mining industry of Ontario has no occasion to bow its head. It stands at the forefront of management and achievement; and

my association with the industry, embracing as it does the prospector who leads the way to discoveries, the bona fide promoter who starts the prospect on its way to development, the management which wins the ore from the rock aided by workmen loyal and contented, is my most treasured asset.

The quiet, unobtrusive and unbiased manner in which the testimony was given by all, the composure of those, interested as bereaved or in the safety of their fellow workmen, sitting with outwardly tranquil minds through the trying ordeal of eleven days of testimony immediately following the tragedy, was impressive and dignified, and bespoke the spirit of those who dwell in the North.

Environment moulds character. Tragic circumstances evolves heroes. I vividly remember Fred Jackson, quietly and unostentatiously telling his story of conflict with Nature's forces. Without exaggeration or boastfulness, he recited how he and his four companions retreated from one vantage point to another, slowly and stubbornly backing away from the fumes of the deadly gas; how he turned on the air and directed it against a plank to cause the current to rebound; connected lengths of hose in an attempt to blow the smoke away; and how he cut his smock in four pieces and unselfishly gave his companions a piece to place over their mouths.

And then Zolob's determination to break through the impenetrable barrier of smoke and win his way to the surface. What took place between Jackson and Zolob at that critical moment is best told as Jackson gave it. Jackson said:

"My light was only a light about half an inch. Zolob put it into his lamp and fixed his lamp and got a light, put his packet on his back, took a piece of blasting stick about four feet long, and he said, 'I go try'. I says, 'God bless you'. He says, 'I try go out. Maybe I die, maybe not.' I says, 'Don't go, George.' He says, 'Oh, yes, I go'; so he got up and set off down the crosscut."

"Maybe I die, maybe not". Failure meant death; success, life to himself and his companions. The die was cast. The courage was there, and Zolob fought his way to the light of day—Jackson's resourcefulness, reflecting the motto of the St. John Ambulance Corps, of which he was a member, "*Pro Fide, pro Utilitate Hominum,*" and Zolob's strength and determination accomplished the seemingly impossible.

And then Villaincourt, the cagetender. The smoke was seen, the signal given. Up went

the cage to investigate, and then to report at the surface. Down again to give warning. And so, up and down with his message of warning until he lost control. Fred Poulin, the shift boss, hunting his men, courting death, a duty to be done; George Pond, the foreman, who thought of his men and not of himself: and so many more wonderfully courageous men it was my privilege to hear as witnesses. The Mine Manager, Officials and workmen all ready and anxious to make the descent; not a refusal, not a hesitant amongst them; a tribute to the manhood of the North, made sturdy, strong and true by their contact with Nature's forces and their fellowman.

The Fire Department of the City of Toronto sent its best. The Consumers' Gas Company of the same City answered the call; and the Bureau of Mines of the United States of America, without a moment's delay, hastened on its way their mine rescue car, fully equipped and manned by distinguished officials. The railroads opened their line, and 1,000 miles was covered in a period eleven hours less than would be taken by the fastest express train.

So full is this tragedy of duty well done that it deserves the pen of one worthy of the material. It is not for me to dilate at further length.

The dependants of those who lost their lives may have the assured consolation that all that human ingenuity or resourcefulness could do was done, that no human agency could have saved a life that was lost and that those whose hour had come passed on their way to other and higher activities without a struggle, quietly, calmly and unconsciously stepping across the Great Divide.

As Commissioner, I am deeply indebted to the workmen of the Hollinger Mine, to the dependants of those who lost their lives and to the citizens of Timmins, for the confidence they reposed in the Commission and all associated with it, and for their deportment during the hearing.

"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth"; James, 3: 5. Out of a chaos of facts, a simple lesson emerges: It need not have been: a sad refrain, but how true and beyond cavil or contradiction.

Let the curtain drop on what has been and rise on what is to be, thereby allowing confidence and morale to restore itself, is my parting word.

(Sgd.) T. E. Godson,
Commissioner.

TORONTO, May 17, 1928.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety Work in Ontario Mines

The *Sudbury Star* on May 23, stated that "one of the immediate effects of the Hollinger disaster which occurred last February has been to bring to the attention of all the mines of Northern Ontario the need of improved rescue apparatus and also the need of trained crews to operate the equipment.... Four, at least, of the largest mines of Ontario have taken steps to provide themselves with rescue apparatus and to train special crews in rescue work. These mines are Hollinger and McIntyre in Porcupine, Lake Shore in Kirkland Lake, and International Nickel in the Sudbury district. In addition to installing its apparatus the International Nickel Company made arrangements with the United States Bureau of Mines to send a special rescue expert to train crews in rescue work. These crews have been specially picked from among the men who are most easily available at all times. There will be two breathing apparatus parties and two special gas mask parties. The survey of underground hazards in the mines of the province, instituted by the Chief Inspector of Mines after the Hollinger fire, has now been practically completed with the exception of the Hollinger, where on account of the extent of the underground workings greater time is required to complete the work than in the other mines. Another general survey has been started, it is understood, with the object of eliminating if possible fire hazards on surface, particularly in the neighbourhood of shaft houses, where a fire might easily be led into the underground workings of the mines."

Study of Silicosis in Ontario

The *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, published by the Harvard School of Public Health, contains in its May issue an article entitled "Some Clinical and Pathologic Observations on Silicosis in Ontario," by Dr. A. R. Riddell and Mr. H. E. Rothwell. The writers give some of the results of studies carried on during the past two and a half years by the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Ontario Department of Health. In the course of these studies 1,487 workers in dusty trades were examined, these trades including mining, quarrying, stonecutting, sand blasting, grindstone operating, smelting, moulding, and iron working. All these operations expose an operator to dust, silica being present in all except that produced in marble cutting in operating artificial grindstones, and in wrought iron work. All but these last operations were found to produce

silicosis. Among the 1,487 workers examined 53 had silicosis in the ante-primary stage, 16 in the primary and 11 in the secondary stage. In addition 37 persons in whom silicosis could not be demonstrated were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. Particulars of typical cases are given, the article illustrated by views of diseased tissues etc. The rates of compensation paid in Ontario for silicosis were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* April 1928, page 341. The legal classification of cases was described in the issue of May, 1926, page 450.

Locomotive Cab Curtains in U.S.A.

In an order dated May 7 and published May 10, the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, by unanimous action, ordered the installation of cab curtains on all steam locomotives in the states north of the southern boundary of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and a line drawn from Carson City, Nevada to the Pacific. This includes 34 states, the District of Columbia, and the northern half of California. Curtains in all this territory are to be installed by November 1 this year, and from that time on, are to be in use on all locomotives in service from November 1 to April 1. Wisconsin curtains—that is, those prescribed by the Wisconsin Railway Commission—have been taken as a standard, and all protective devices are intended to be at least equal to Wisconsin curtains. The commission further orders that all locomotives in the territory covered shall be fitted with storm windows, or wind shields. Exceptions are made only in cases where it can be shown that the clearance is too small to permit such shields to be installed. Oil burning locomotives are to be equipped with an air intake opening below the floor of the cab, or in some other manner outside the cab. This the commission declares to be necessary to protect engineers and firemen from the tremendous draft. Air rushing into the firepot of an oil burning locomotive is said to reach a speed of 42 miles per hour by actual measurement.

The new order meets the recommendations frequently made by the Railway Brotherhoods.

Safety Organization in Ohio

The Division of Safety and Hygiene of the Industrial Commission of Ohio recently published a bulletin on Accident Prevention and First Aid Suggestions. The Division maintains a staff of safety engineers to advise employers on all phases of accident prevention

work, and to instruct them as to any conditions that may not be in accord with legal standards and how to bring their establishments up to the highest standards of safety. Speakers are supplied by the Division to take part in safety meetings of workmen and committees, and a free bulletin service is maintained. Employers also receive the benefit of a consulting service which helps them to solve special accident problems as they arise. The Division further co-operates with employers' associations in carrying out surveys of a particular industry for the purpose of locating the principal causes of accidents. Speakers and safety motion pictures are available for meetings as desired. Finally the Accident Analysis Laboratory of the Division issues a detailed monthly analysis of all accidents reported in the preceding month which is mailed free of charge on request.

The new Bulletin is a concise summary of conclusions based on past experience of safety organization, and should be of great service in accident prevention in large or small industrial establishments. In addition to the list of rules for general organization for safety the Bulletin contains a chapter on First Aid to serve as a guide in industrial emergencies when medical attention is not present or immediately available, together with rules to be observed in emergency cases.

The results of a "no-accident month" campaign conducted in April by the Division of Safety and Hygiene of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, are reflected in the statistical returns showing the accident experience of Ohio industries during that month. The month of April, 1928, won the distinction in the industries of Ohio of having the smallest number of industrial fatalities of any month since January 1, 1926, only 63 having been reported to the Industrial Commission. No records for comparison were compiled by this division prior to 1926. The record is 13 less than for the preceding month and 22 less than for April, 1927. Only 11 cities had fatalities in April. The report for April also shows a gratifying reduction in the total number of accidents, which was 16,583, for the month, or over 1,800 less than for April, 1927, and 851 less than for March, 1928. In causes of injury, machinery is highest with 3,596; handling objects second with 3,026; stepping upon or striking against objects third with 1,758; hand tools fourth with 1,536 and falls of persons fifth with 1,283. The latter cause ranks highest in severity and is charged with 90,303 days lost; motor vehicles caused 83,693 days lost and machinery caused 81,707 days lost.

Radium Poisoning

A joint suit for \$1,250,000 against the United States Radium Corporation, of Orange, N.J., brought by five women who were declared by reputable medical authorities to be dying of radium poisoning contracted as employees of the corporation, was settled out of court on June 4.

The settlement, announced by Federal Judge William Clark, who entered the case as mediator from humanitarian reasons, after he had read of the victims' plight, binds the corporation to the following provisions:

Each of the five women will receive \$10,000, payable on or before June 11.

Each woman also will receive a pension of \$600 a year payable quarterly beginning September 11.

All previous medical expenses, not to exceed \$7,500 in the aggregate and to be approved by Judge Clark, will be paid by the corporation.

Fees of the attorneys for the women, an amount fixed at \$15,000, will be paid by the corporation.

For legal expenses incurred by the same attorneys, the corporation will advance \$4,500.

All "ordinary and reasonable" medical expenses of the women for the future will be a recognized debt of the corporation, such medical treatment and expenses to be determined by a board of three physicians, all experts in radium poisoning treatment.

The board will consist of one physician named by the women, one by corporation and a third expert to be selected by the first two physicians.

Judge Clark also revealed that a wealthy New Jersey business man and philanthropist, whose name he did not disclose, had volunteered to guarantee the \$3,000 a year pension money in case the corporation meets financial reverses in the future, a contingency regarded as most unlikely.

Hon. James Murdock, former Minister of Labour in the Dominion Government, was re-elected vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at the convention of that organization recently held in Cleveland, Ohio. Seven general chairmen of important United States lines were in competition for this office, but Mr. Murdock was elected on the first ballot, receiving 475 of the 903 votes cast. The convention defeated William G. Lee, who had been president of the Brotherhood for 19 years, Mr. A. F. Whitney was elected president, while Mr. Lee became secretary.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Railway Division No. 4 (Canada) of American Federation of Labour

THE seventh convention of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, was held in Winnipeg from April 16 to 20, 1928. Nearly 200 delegates were present, representing approximately 30,000 members of shop craft organizations of every railway in Canada.

The reports of the president, Mr. R. J. Tallon, detailed the activities of the organization along the lines of union-management co-operation, schedule negotiations, abolition of bonus system, pensions, etc. Dealing with the results of the co-operative program, the president stated that "One has only to check up on the subject matter of our various convention proceedings and note those things we have been trying to do: abolish the bonus or piece work system; secure stabilized work hours in accordance with our wage agreement; secure more liberal pension administration; recognition of our committees and our organization. Then we have only to investigate the extent of our progress along these lines by way of our co-operative program, it gives us an approach to management on a great number of questions which we would not have by any other means, and while the possibilities are too great to go into any detail on this matter, I feel that I should refrain from doing so at this time, the fact that we have been working under the program for over three years now, and that today at every point where it has been in operation, the men are in hearty approval of its continuance, should be sufficient answer to those who have had no experience, but who nevertheless constitute themselves as authorities on this and all other matters which affect the worker."

The report of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Chas. Dickie, indicated that the organization was numerically stronger than at any other period in its history with "a better and more loyal spirit prevailing amongst the membership than ever before."

Recommendations of Schedule Committee

The resolutions allotted to the Schedule Committee and its recommendations, with the action of the convention thereon, constituted one of the most important features of the sessions.

As regards the schedule amendments, the committee originally submitted the following recommendation:—

1. The incoming Executive be instructed to immediately give the Railway Association of

Canada the necessary thirty days' notice to open schedule negotiations, and press for the following amendments to the wage agreement:

2. Minimum rates of pay as follows:

(a) 85 cents per hour for Mechanics in the Basic trades.

(b) 80 cents per hour for Mechanics recognized in the Freight Carmen's classification.

(c) 40 cents per hour for Regular Apprentices as the first six months rate, with corresponding increases thereafter.

(d) 62 cents per hour for Helpers.

(e) 62 cents per hour for Coach Cleaners.

3. Two weeks holiday each year with pay.

4. Overtime rates for all Sunday work.

5. A standard forty hour week for all classes governed by our wage agreement.

The convention adopted clauses 3 and 4 without discussion. After considerable debate, Clause 1 was referred back to the committee. Subsequently, this question formed the subject of a number of resolutions, and the committee, after reconsideration, practically reaffirmed its former attitude by recommending concurrence in the following resolution:

"That thirty days notice be served on May 1, 1928, by the executive of Division No. 4, on the Railway Association of Canada, to the effect that the Division desires to open the existing wage agreement No. 6 for the purpose of amending the rules and the wage scale."

Several delegates wished to leave the matter to the executive; others were for immediate action, and finally, on a roll call vote, the committee's recommendation was adopted by a vote of 60 to 50.

Clause 2 was debated and it was decided that the clause be referred back, and the committee was instructed to bring in a report on the basis of a 40-hour week and a flat daily rate of wages. After further consideration of the wage structure, and the committee recommended the following as a minimum scale with the present differential rates to continue in effect:

	Per day
Mechanics, all trades.	\$7 50
Mechanics, other carmen.	7 10
Helpers, all crafts.	5 66
Regular apprentices—	
1st six months.	4 06
and corresponding rates, thereafter.	
Coach cleaners.	5 66

An amendment was submitted that the wage rate of 1920 be the basis of the demands, but this was defeated and the recommendation of the committee adopted.

As regards Clause 5, the convention decided in favour of reductions in working hours as

industrial conditions warrant, consistent with a continuous improvement in standards of living.

Resolutions

Among other adopted recommendations of the schedule committee were: (1) That the three shift system now worked in main shops be abolished and the two shift system be substituted; (2) That where three shifts are worked by round-house and train service men, twenty minutes with pay will be allowed for lunch period on each shift; (3) that the old rule be inserted in the agreement restoring time and one half for working, waiting or travelling to employees regularly employed in roundhouses, shops, etc.; (4) requesting a uniform type of indenture papers for apprentices of shop craft organizations with the elimination of the objectionable clause with reference to membership in trade unions; (5) urging that at all main shops a suitable place be provided for the care of injured employees with permanent nurse and certified medical attention together with the maintenance of a company ambulance; (6) re-iterating the stand of the Division for the abolition of piece work system, and instructing the officers to enter negotiations with a view to meeting the desires of the membership.

Old Age Pensions

The subject of old age pensions provided the Resolutions' Committee with a considerable proportion of its work. Considering that, "in the majority of instances the provincial governments have directly ignored the demands of the workers" for old age pension enactments, the convention adopted a resolution, concurred in by the committee, urging upon such provincial legislatures, which had not yet adopted the Federal scheme, the "immediate necessity of such protection for retired railroad employees of their province." Since the railroads had determined 65 years as the retiring age of employees, whereas the Old Age Pension Act provided for pension at 70 years, another resolution urged upon the Prime Minister to amend this age limit to conform to the railway retirement age of 65, this resolution being forwarded to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The convention adopted a resolution instructing its officers to protest to the Railway Association of Canada "the action of individual managements whereby employees of long service, regardless of their mental and physical condition, are being compulsorily retired from the service, resulting in severe hardship on the majority so retired." This resolution

also urged the officers of the Division to "do all in their power to have amendments made with a view to have the clauses objectionable to organized labour removed from the present Old Age Pension Act."

Exercise of Franchise

The convention adopted a resolution, which, after declaring that "railroads of Canada are among the chief offenders of the election laws," (through men losing time while exercising their franchise) petitioned the federal and provincial governments to impose a penalty "that will ensure the employers of labour respecting those laws governing the privileges of the workers who desire to use their franchise."

Compensation Acts

Considerable debate was occasioned by the submission of a resolution instructing the incoming executive to interview the railway authorities with a view to arriving at "some definite understanding regarding the application and administration of the various Provincial Compensation Acts, to the end that the railways will go along with the intent, purpose and spirit of the various Provincial Compensation Acts." A number of delegates felt that this was a question to be dealt with by the Trades and Labour Congress, and the convention decided to dispose of the matter by forwarding the resolution to the T. & L.C. as an indication of the decision of the various organizations affiliated with the Division.

The election of officers resulted in the following being unanimously returned to office: President, R. J. Tallon; vice-president, Frank McKenna; secretary-treasurer, Chas. Dickie. Winnipeg was again chosen as the next convention city.

Labour Educational Association of Ontario

The 26th annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held in Kitchener on May 24, with about 80 delegates in attendance. Mr. Otto Boll, president of the Kitchener Trades and Labour Council, extended a welcome to the delegates. Mr. William Varley, president of the association, referred to the increasing membership of the trades unions, and to the organization of the automobile workers in Oshawa, with 4,200 paid-up members, the first organization in the auto industry. In Toronto several dual unions had been absorbed by the international unions. The president also referred to the strike of the steel erection workers for recognition, and suggested that a resolution

be sent to the Federal Government regarding the right to organize.

The executive report dealt largely with the question of the proposed provincial labour paper. Several of the delegates endorsed the labour paper proposal, after which all the delegates pledged themselves to work for the success of the venture.

The auditors' report showed the books and finances to be in a satisfactory condition. During the year the number of affiliations had grown from 83 to 138 with a corresponding increase in income.

Resolutions in favour of the following proposals were adopted.

Sale of beer by the glass in Ontario;

Legislation to protect union labels;

Extension of the Ontario Mothers' Allowance Act to cover mothers with one child;

Investigation by the Dominion Government of the strike of the Toronto structural iron workers;

Transfer of the control of salaries of postal employees from the Civil Service Commission to the Federal Government;

Fixing of a minimum wage of \$15 per week for boys of 16 to 18 years of age;

Provision of training in first aid in all school grades from senior third upward;

Continuation by the Dominion Government of financial assistance for technical education;

That the association assist in organizing the common labourers throughout the province;

That the Provincial Government investigate accidents in technical schools, and that the Workmen's Compensation Board be empowered to compensate students injured in these schools;

Unemployment insurance.

A resolution from the Women's Educational Federation requesting support for a movement in favour of civil marriages was withdrawn and referred to the new executive officers, as was also a resolution in favour of the appointment of women jurors.

The convention approved of the following recommendations of the resolutions committee: Enactment of an Old Age Pension Act in Ontario;

Reiteration of the stand of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on immigration;

Opposition to dual labour organizations.

The following officers were elected: President, Rod Plant, Ottawa; vice-president, Larry O'Connell, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, Joseph T. Marks, Toronto; executive board, F. Ackernecht, Kitchener; Geo. Lewis, Toronto; E. J. Folwell, Belleville; Mayor Wm. Stokes, St. Thomas; Colin Cashore, Owen

Sound; R. Foxcroft, London; H. S. Asseltine, Hamilton; Donald Dear, Ottawa, and Wm. Guy, Guelph.

The convention for 1929 is to be held in St. Thomas.

Lumber Workers' Industrial Union

The Lumber Workers' Industrial Union met in convention in Port Arthur, Ontario, on March 31—April 3. Eleven delegates, representing 1,800 members, were present. The financial report and the annual report were adopted. It was decided that the *Vapaus* should be the official organ for the Finnish members of the union.

A resolution was adopted expressing the opinion that the trip of the Secretary-treasurer to Soviet Russia "had been of great importance to the organization in that it had helped to strengthen the international ties and had brought about greater unity with the economic organizations of Europe as well as with the left wing movement of the whole world."

It was also decided that the union should follow plans and resolutions made by those within the organization, "as it has been the experience in the past that any interference on the part of persons or organizations outside of the union had resulted in misunderstandings."

A resolution was adopted proposing that more attention be given to the organization of general labourers in order to get them into the union, especially in those localities where the lumbermen must look for other employment when the working season in the woods closes. It was also decided that more attention be given to organizing other nationalities than the Finnish, especially the French workers.

The delegates expressed their appreciation of the help given by the Communist Party of Canada, it being stated that the aim of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union is to work in understanding with the party and with the Finnish organization, as well as with the left wing movement of Canada in general.

"Transport House"—New British Labour House

The Transport and General Workers' Union (United Kingdom) have published an elaborately illustrated souvenir volume to commemorate the official opening on May 15 of Transport House, now the home of the union in London. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay Macdonald and the general Executive Council of the Union. The building is situated on Smith Square, Westminster, close to the Houses of Parliament, and is handsome and commodious, in

the Georgian style of architecture suited to the location. It provides a central home for labour in the heart of the administrative district of London, and will serve as the headquarters of the Trade Union Congress and Labour Party, the Workers' Travel Association, the International Textile Workers' Federation, a branch of the Co-operative Wholesale Banking Society, Limited, and several commercial banking and commercial establishments.

"The Transport and General Workers' Union," it is stated, "represents an epoch in the history of trade unionism in Great Britain. It came into being as the result of a determined effort to unite the transport workers and many other workers engaged in the producing trades who were organized in various sectional unions of a kindred character, the original members being the National Union of Dock, Riverside and General Workers; the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union; Scottish Union of Dock Labourers; National Amalgamated Labourers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland; National Shipping Clerks' Guild; National Union of Docks, Wharves and Shipping Staffs; Amalgamated Stevedores, Labour Protection League; North of England Trimmers' and Teemers' Association; Labour Protection League (South Side); Cardiff, Penarth and Barry Coal Trimmers' Union; Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Bargemen; Weaver Watermen's Association; Mersey Watermen, and National Union of Ships Clerks, Grain Weighers and Coalmeaters."

Labour Conditions in Tropical Forests

The International Union of Woodworkers recently published at Amsterdam a pamphlet describing the unfavourable conditions of

labour which are stated to exist among the lumber workers in the tropical forests of Argentine, Brazil and the Dutch East Indies. It is intended to serve as the starting point of action by trade unions and workers' political organizations to secure relief for these workers, if possible through the agency of the International Labour Organization. The report states that the most elementary rights of man are trodden under foot by the employers in the tropical forests. It is proposed that action should be taken to limit the working period to eight hours per day, that wages adequate to secure a decent standard of life should be paid; that payment of wages in credit notes should be prohibited; that housing conditions should be made tolerable; that safe and sanitary conditions of work should be provided; and that the right of association should be recognized. The pamphlet points out that in view of the threatening shortage of wood supplies in the older timber-exporting countries, industrialists are giving more and more attention to the timber resources of the tropical and sub-tropical zones and seeking to use these to satisfy the timber requirements of the world. At various national and international forestry congresses which have been held within the last few years, there has been lively discussion of the opening up of the forests of Latin America, Asia and Africa. In view of these projected developments, it is not merely the bounden duty of the woodworkers of the advanced countries to champion the cause of the exploited workers of the tropical and sub-tropical countries; it is also a case of enlightened self-interest, for these oppressed workers threaten to compete more and more with their more fortunate fellow-workers in other countries.

TRADE UNION HOMES AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

AN article entitled "Union Homes and Health Institutions" by Herbert A. Spence, which appeared in the April issue of the *Canadian Congress Journal* describes the provisions made by various trade union organizations for their aged and infirm members and also for the care of tubercular members.

Carpenters' and Joiners' Home.—Mr. Spence first refers to the Home for aged members, erected by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which is being formally opened at this year's convention of the Brotherhood. It is situated at Lakeland, Florida, the grounds com-

prising 1,684 acres, of which 594 were in grove trees, and the balance of citrus and vegetable land on which was a large amount of merchantable pine. The property was purchased at a cost of \$632,393 initial payment being made on December 15, 1923. Subsequently it was considered that a more suitable site was available on the shores of Lake Gibson, and it was decided to release 310 acres of the original purchase, and acquire the new tract of 400 acres, making the present holdings approximately 1,826 acres. In January, 1927, the general executive board let the contract for the home at a cost of \$875,000 and construction was commenced. The

Home has the appearance of a fine hotel, and in no way resembles an institution. The architecture is of Spanish design, and there is accommodation for 400 residents, the building being so planned that its capacity may be doubled if necessary. Full details of the building are given in the *Congress Journal*. The original plans call for the construction of a casino, boat house and band shell on the lake, and game courts, a croquet and bowling green. There are 50,000 citrus trees on the estate, and more than 8,000 boxes of fruit had been shipped prior to December 1, 1927. It is planned to add strawberries and other crops in order that eventually the institution may become self-supporting.

Conductors' Home.—The Home for aged and disabled members of the Order of Railway Conductors, at Savannah, Georgia, was formally dedicated on November 10, 1927. It is situated on an island ten miles from the city, whose citizens gave one hundred acres of land and \$20,000 toward the enterprise. The Home is an attractive structure of Georgian architecture, and represents an investment of approximately \$350,000, the entire building and fittings being constructed by organized labour. The main building is 250 feet in length with two wings 108 feet deep, containing sixty-seven bed-rooms. The second floor of one wing is entirely taken up with a completely equipped hospital. As a contributing factor toward making the Home largely self-sustaining, the board of directors purchased a plantation of 3,650 acres at Albany, Ga., peculiarly adapted for the culture of pecan trees, of which over 25,000 have been planted, with several thousand more to be added. With the additional cost of acquiring the plantation the total amount expended in building the home, clearing and improving and landscaping approximated \$600,000.

Brotherhoods' Home.—A union institution of long standing is the Highland Park Home, Illinois, which has been functioning for thirty-seven years under the joint ownership of three of the Transportation Brotherhoods—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—the Home being operated by a board of directors of equal representation from the three organizations. The building was remodelled and extended in 1924, and at the present time the structure with grounds and equipment is valued at over \$400,000. The main building has four floors, and there is a hospital section with sixteen beds. The Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen cares for its tubercular members by making provision whereby those so afflicted have a choice

of benefits of \$75 per month if they remain at home, or of treatment at the nearest sanatorium at the expense of the Brotherhood, together with cash benefits of \$15 per month for personal expenses while confined to the institution. Provision is also made for its tubercular members by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which arranges for treatment, unlimited as to time, in any sanitarium to which the member wishes to go.

Union Printers' Home.—One of the largest investments in this phase of union enterprise is that involved in building and maintaining the home and the sanitarium established by the International Typographical Union. The cost of this undertaking to May 31, 1923, amounted to \$2,828,025. It is maintained by members of the Union through payment of a *per capita* tax of 40 cents per month. The home for the aged, invalid and infirm members is situated on an eminence overlooking Colorado Springs, Colorado, and commands an extensive view. It is a four storey structure of white lava stone with red sandstone trimming 300 feet long by 50 feet wide with two wings and contains 190 rooms. Because of the prevalence of tuberculosis in the printing trade, it was decided in 1896 to build in addition a Sanitarium. At first a two storey structure was built and in 1904 an additional floor was added. The demand for accommodation increased, and in 1907 a building called the "solarium" was built. In addition there is a tent colony which has aroused wide interest because of its equipment and service.

Printing Pressmen's Home.—A somewhat similar program has been developed by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, which has established a community of institutions known as the "Printing Pressmen's Home," Tennessee. These institutions are on an estate of 2,200 acres, and consist of a sanitarium with accommodation for 200 tubercular members; a home for aged and incapacitated members with accommodation for 350 members; and a Technical School equipped with printing presses and machinery valued at \$580,000, together with an hotel for the accommodation of visitors. In order to provide additional accommodation for the widows and orphans of members, the delegates to the 1926 convention pledged a considerable sum of money to be paid over a period of three years.

Stereotypers' Home.—The "Costello home" is described as a cottage colony for tubercular patients on the outskirts of Denver, Colorado, and it is operated by the Denver Local Lodge of the International Stereotypers and Elec-

trotypers' Union of North America. Only members in good standing of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, suffering from tuberculosis, and whose condition appears to be capable of improvement, are admitted to the Home. The present value of the institution is estimated at \$6,500.

Ladies' Garment Workers.—Mr. Spence refers to the movement as a sequel to the great strike of workers in the cloak and suit trade in New York which occurred in 1910. Among the clauses in the "protocol of Peace" was one establishing a Joint Board of Sanitary Control, which was to undertake the task of setting sanitary standards for the industry and to enforce these by its own efforts. In 1919, the New York City local branches of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union decided to take over the medical and dental clinics established by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, and to organize these clinics into a separate institution under the name "Union Health Center." For this purpose, the Union Sanitarium Association was incorporated, and a three storey and basement building located at 131 East 17th Street, New York, was purchased. The total investment in the building and its equipment on January 1, 1924, was \$112,456. This Union Health Center operates several departments including a health school, a health forum, a health exercise class and a medical department with its general and special clinics, treatments, X-rays and laboratories, etc. During the early part of 1928, a new regulation was adopted whereby unemployed members of labour organizations may be treated free of charge at the Center if recommended by the secretary of their union. It is now pro-

posed to convert the Union Health Center into a Health Center for Organized Labour, and a conference to discuss this proposal was held on March 30, 1928, at which the various labour organizations of New York City were represented.

The Workers' Unity House is a vacation centre, located at Forest Park, Pennsylvania, on the shores of a lake, and the enterprise is owned and operated by International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It consists of a large house surrounded by twelve cottages, and here the members of the union are given vacation opportunities with every comfort and convenience at low cost. In addition educational advantages are provided.

Locomotive Engineers' Health Service.—One of the concluding features of the article is the outline given of the health department of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers established under the direction of its insurance and health organizations. This department gives its membership a health protection service by means of periodic urinary analysis in addition to giving advice on health questions by a competent medical adviser. It is stated that because of the sedentary nature of an engineer's work the Brotherhood's insurance department found that a large number of their death claims arose from preventable diseases which could be corrected by proper medical attention.

In addition to the Homes and Sanitariums solely owned and controlled under trade union auspices, there are a considerable number of such institutions which derive a large proportion of their support from labour organizations.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND APPRENTICESHIP

A Mechanical Drawing Course

The following description of a mechanical drawing course prepared by Mr. C. H. Montrose, of the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School, appeared in the *Windsor Star* of May 26. It will be of interest to mechanical drawing students and teachers throughout Canada.

In the technical schools mechanical drawing refers to the drawing of lines by the use of instruments to illustrate some work of engineering. It has been defined as the universal language of the industrial world, a graphical language by which the designer enables the artisan to construct a piece of work without verbal instruction. The writer of this language, the draftsman, must be skilled in both reading and writing this language, while the artisan must be able at least to understand or read it.

The work of the draftsman is divided into groups. First, there are the designers, who have by far the most difficult work to do. This is confined to a relatively few highly trained and long experienced men possessing scientific mathematical and engineering training, together with a specialized experience gathered in the particular class of mechanism to which the designing relates. Second, there is the work of the juniors who take instruction from the chiefs and elaborate the smaller details and complete the drawings.

The character of the drawings used include the general drawings or those which show the mechanism complete and the detailed drawings which illustrate portions isolated from their connections and related parts. The detailed drawings contain all the information necessary

for their construction whether it be in the pattern shop, forging shop, machine shop or in the field.

Drafting may be divided into two general groups, mechanical and architectural, but the work of the draftsman is highly specialized even in these two groups. In the mechanical group the demand is for experts in some one branch such as conveying machinery, hydraulic machines, electric machinery, automotive equipment and equipment for industrial plants. In the architectural branch the field for specialists is equally as large. These are structural steel, reinforced concrete, steel sash, architectural stone and many other related classes of work such as plumbing, heating and ventilating, electrical, elevators and escalators.

Unlike art drawing, a mechanical drawing requires no natural intuition although some may show a natural adaptability to it. Training is the essential qualification coupled with a keen observation. The draftsman is limited to outline alone in his drawing and must give exact and positive information regarding every detail of the machine or structure existing in his imagination. Thus, drawing to him is more than pictorial representation, it is a complete graphical language, by whose aid he may describe every operation necessary. His practical knowledge of shop work, such as pattern-making, forging, welding and machine shop practice will enable him to do this intelligibly and expertly.

The draftsman's drawing does not show an object as it would appear to the eye, consequently his drawing can be read and understood only by one trained in the language. Thus as the foundation upon which all designing is based, mechanical drawing becomes one of the fundamental courses in a technical school. It is not a subject to be learned by a comparatively few draftsmen who will be professional "writers" of the language, but should be understood by all connected with or interested in technical industries and the training its study gives in quick accurate observation and the power of reading description from lines is of great value.

The drawing course, covering four years, was laid out primarily to be of help to those boys entering the trades but many of our graduates have found the training broad enough to enable them to accept positions as draftsmen. Graduates are employed as mechanical draftsmen with the following companies; Motor Products, Ford Motor Co., Detroit; Michigan Valve Co., Bull Dog Electric Co., Otis Elevator Co., Detroit Lubricator, Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Kelvinator, Locke Pattern Works. Graduates are employed as

architectural draftsmen with: Albert J. Lothian, Architects; Standard Cut Stone Co., Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Jacques and Allaster.

No drawing of purely an exercise nature is offered in the teaching of drawing in the school. During the first year all students take the same work. A series of graduated problems is worked out to give training in the use of instruments, scale reading and elementary projection. Use of fractions and decimals are required in these problems and the correlated work of the various shops is introduced.

Students are allowed to specialize after the first year in either mechanical or architectural drawing, along with some related practical work.

Progress in Printing Education

In an article appearing in a recent issue of the *Typothetæ Bulletin*, Mr. Fred J. Hartman, director of the department of education of the United Typothetæ of America, describes the progress of printing education. Less than a quarter of a century ago, he says leading men of the printing industry honestly believed that not much could be expected from schools towards the solution of the training problem of that industry. Less than ten months ago that same group, almost to the man, recommended the action that established a permanent endowment fund of \$225,000 at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in the interest of printing instruction in North America. What caused this radical change of front? The answer is a story of an industry, basically educational, finding its place in the educational sun. Like most worth-while movements in education, printing education had its beginning outside of the organized system. The employer, recognizing his time-honoured responsibility to the apprentice, launched a plan of training that involved real pioneering, at a large expenditure of time, money and effort. A comprehensive program was worked out, reaching from the apprentice to the executive, that has been scarcely duplicated by any other industry. The employee, through an organized effort within his own ranks, requires each apprentice to take a compulsory course of instruction by correspondence, while actually working at the job. The manufacturer of printing equipment called in the educational and research specialist and has made a real contribution to educational advancement. The printing trade journal has always been a powerful exponent for a better trained apprentice, craftsman and executive. Just recently the printing house craftsmen move-

ment, made up largely of the shop executives, came along with its slogan, "Share Your Knowledge," and is developing an unique campaign of education that will have a far-reaching effect. In other words, the entire printing industry is alert and actively promoting training in and for the industry.

When the industry began its training program about twenty years ago, schools of printing were almost unknown. There were two schools, one in Boston, and another in Indianapolis, both private enterprises and in no way related to organized education. In 1912 it is claimed there were fifty-seven school printing plants in America. To-day a conservative estimate placed the number at twenty-five hundred, nearly all of them a part of the organized educational system of the country. In the elementary school, printing is a manual training subject, in the junior high school it is a pre-vocational subject, in the technical high school and trade school it is a vocational subject, in the academic high school it is a cultural subject, in the normal school it is a teacher-training subject,

in the college and university it is an engineering and art subject. It is estimated there were no fewer than 150,000 pupils enrolled in printing classes in the United States last year, or about one to every 165 of the school-going population. There are possibly three thousand teachers devoting their whole time to printing instruction. The investment of printing equipment in the schools of printing in the country is probably close to twenty millions of dollars.

Printing education to-day is not taking any less interest in its training problem, but is gradually putting the full weight of its influence and helpfulness back of organized education. The printing teacher, originally a skilled craftsman only, through special training and experience in teaching, is rapidly rising up to the level of the professional pedagogue. Printing teachers all over the country are organizing into state associations and affiliating with the larger educational associations such as the American Vocational Association.

Unemployment Insurance in Germany

The German Department of Unemployment Insurance and Labour Exchanges recently published its first quarterly report of receipts and expenditures. The provisions of the act which established this department were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1927, page 1059. The Unemployment Insurance Act, promulgated on July 16, 1927, came into force October 1, and the report refers to the last three months of 1927. The average number of workers contributing was 15,810,000, and the average number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit or employed on relief work was 780,000. The total number of insured persons was thus 16,590,000.

Of the 780,000 persons in receipt of benefit, 580,000 received ordinary insurance benefits, 150,000 received emergency allowances, and 50,000 were employed on relief work. Persons in receipt of insurance benefit or emergency allowance also receive family allowances in respect of persons dependent on them. The average number of dependent persons was 770,000. The average amount of benefit received (per worker) was 76.81 marks.

The receipts for the quarter amounted to 196,000,000 marks, of which 190,000,000 was derived from the contributions of insured persons and their employers, being equivalent to an average monthly payment of 4.02 marks per insured person.

The expenditure for the quarter amounted to 146,000,000 marks, of which 122,000,000 went in unemployment benefit, 7,000,000 was devoted to measures calculated to prevent or reduce unemployment, and 17,000,000 was taken up by the cost of administration, including unemployment exchanges. The emergency relief provided for by the Act and contributed by the State and local authorities amounted to 33,000,000 marks.

The total assets of the twenty-two district offices, through which the Act is administered, on December 31, 1927, amounted to 173,000,000 marks, of which 125,000,000 went to make up the National Reserve Fund.

The Attorney General of the Province of Alberta has instructed the provincial police that a better observance of the law in respect to Sunday work is to be required in future. He pointed out that under the extreme weather conditions that have prevailed at critical periods of the past two years considerable leniency in regard to the Sunday law has been exercised, because a certain amount of Sunday work was unavoidable. This is not, however, to be taken as establishing a precedent, and the law still stands. An effort is now being made to appeal to the interest and good judgment of the general public in the direction of better observance of the day of rest.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO PARLIAMENT ON IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA

THE House of Commons Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization presented a report to the House on June 6, on the Immigration Act and regulations thereunder, and on the general subject of immigration. In order to remove existing misapprehensions regarding the admission of intending settlers the committee give a brief summary of the rules now governing immigration, particularly that from the United Kingdom. It is pointed out that emigrants from the United Kingdom stand in a specially favourable position as compared with emigrants from continental countries, not only with regard to general passage rates, but particularly with respect to the greatly reduced rates given to agricultural and domestic workers from the United Kingdom. In this connection the report describes the 3,000-Family Scheme, under which the British Government advances cash to emigrating families for stock and equipment, up to a maximum of \$1,500, the Dominion assisting by way of selection, settlement and supervision free of charge; and the British-Dominion-Provincial Land Settlement Scheme, under which the provincial government provides the farm, and the British and Canadian governments contribute as in the 3,000-family scheme. The latter scheme has been adopted by two provinces and negotiations with a third are now being carried on. Mention is made of the arrangements for the training and placement in farm homes of selected boys, who are brought out free of charge and placed on training farms in Canada at the expense of the three governments acting jointly; and of the land settlement plan under which the British Government advances loans to boys who have acquired the necessary experience in farm work. As illustrating the special efforts put forward to encourage British immigration, it is shown that the Canadian Department of Immigration spends in this work \$16.67 for each British immigrant as compared with an average cost of 11 cents per head for immigrants from the continental countries.

The committee generally approves of the new system of medical inspection of intending immigrants before their departure from the country of their origin. They recommend however that medical examinations of prospective emigrants, especially those belonging to rural districts, should be made by local British doctors paid and supervised by the Canadian medical authorities. It is recommended that the existing arrangements for encouraging the immigration of juveniles and

domestics should be continued, and that assisted passages should be extended to the families of immigrants already in Canada. The committee proposes that a conference between the British and Dominion Governments and the steamship companies should be held for the purpose of securing a reduction in ocean rates to about £10 for each immigrant. The committee also recommend that measures be taken to ascertain whether the railways will restore the homeseekers' rates in effect prior to the war, making such rates effective eastbound as well as westbound.

The committee further recommend, subject to the completion of satisfactory arrangements of the provinces, that assistance equal to that given by the British government to British emigrant boys be extended by the government of Canada to the Canadian youth who are trained in agriculture.

The following recommendation is made in regard to "employment permits":—"that letters of assurance of employment shall state the names, addresses, occupations and nationality of the persons to be admitted and that an annual return be made by the Minister of Immigration to Parliament within thirty days of its meeting, giving particulars of all such letters, showing the names of persons so admitted, their addresses, occupation and nationality, the names and addresses of the persons who made application for each such admission and of any other person who endorsed or made favourable representation in support of such application."

The committee expresses doubt as to the practice of giving the railway companies special authority to recruit immigrants.

The report concludes with a recommendation to the government to make "an intensive study of the possibilities of increasing industrial and agricultural development in Canada with a view to attracting capital and providing wider and increased opportunities for employment not only for our own people, but for our prospective immigrants."

The motion to adopt the report was debated in the House of Commons on June 7, and was agreed to on division, the report being concurred in.

Canadian airmen have set up a world record in their own special line of aerial survey. Some 200,000 square miles of unexplored territory have been mapped in five years, which is equivalent to circling the world eight times with a mile-wide strip photographed.

REPORT OF CANADIAN COUNCIL OF CHILD WELFARE ON JUVENILE IMMIGRATION

THE Canadian Council on Child Welfare has recently published under the title, "Several Years After," an analysis of the histories of a selected group of juvenile immigrants brought to Canada in 1910 and in 1920 by British emigration societies. The study is confined to a group of 400 children arriving in Canada at a given time. It is stated that "owing to the nature of the problem, the inadequacy of information and the attitude of certain of the larger Oversea Juvenile Emigration agencies, it has been impossible to make this study as complete, or intensive, as it was hoped that it would be. It has afforded a discerning glimpse, rather than an intensive examination, or survey, of a cross-section of this movement."

Findings.—Among the twenty-four findings or conclusions of the report are the following:

For children who are physically and mentally sound, industrious and ambitious, and have developed normal moral stamina and self-control, life in Canada offers greater opportunities than in Great Britain at the present time, but for those not so equipped, even with all the safeguards provided, migration and settlement in this country is a hazardous undertaking.

The best work that has been done in this field is that being carried on by the smaller units operating in a limited area, with a superintendent thoroughly familiar and sympathetic with Canadian conditions and attitudes, or working with and through a Canadian committee.

The largest units engaged in the work have been responsible, to a great extent, for the criticism directed against this form of immigration, the number of runaways, misplacements, early disappearances and deportations conspicuous among the wards of the larger agencies.

There has been an undoubted addition to Canadian social problems through this form of migration; this addition cannot be expressed by any fixed percentage, and while not typical of the whole movement, has occurred in a greater proportion than the Oversea Juvenile Emigration Societies suggest.

The majority of the boys are more inclined to and adapted for industrial than agricultural work, and ultimately secure positions in the cities and towns.

Rarely has there been any demand for children for legal adoption, even when very young children were being brought to Canada.

The demand is primarily for children, who will "help," "chore" or "work about the place," and in the past many young children were exploited, while those, a little older, were frequently over-worked.

For the most part, little effort has been made to fit the individual children to their foster homes. The emphasis has been rather on finding a child for the home than a home for the child.

Generally speaking the Oversea Juvenile Emigration agencies do not allow an adequate measure of control of Canadian work to the Canadian branches; on the part of some agencies there is discernible a spirit of antagonism and antipathy towards any measure of Canadian control in the matter of policy in the Canadian end of this work.

There is also discernible in some cases a disregard of Canadian administration and of Canadian standards and opinions in the child welfare field.

Recommendations.—The main recommendations contained in the report were as follows:

1. More adequate safeguards should be provided for the selection of juvenile immigrants overseas.

2. More adequate safeguards should be provided for the handling of the children in Canada.

3. Steps should be taken to develop better contact and understanding between Old Country and Canadian interests.

4. The movement should be frankly recognized as one of supplying agricultural and household help in Canada and should be limited to children suitable for that purpose.

5. The legal status as to the guardianship of the children in Canada should be determined.

6. The migration of the better type of British young people should be developed as a hopeful and constructive solution of Canada's need for increased population.

The Bureau of Statistics and Information of the State of New York reports that 145 workers died from industrial accidents during April. This number included five women and three children. Infection following accidents caused seventeen deaths during the month. Some of these accidents were serious in themselves, such as fracture, but most of them were minor injuries, such as cuts or bruises. Failure to take care of them properly allowed infection to set in, resulting in the worker's death.

TRUSTS AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

A CHAPTER on "Trusts and Trade Associations" in the recent British publication "Britain's Industrial Future"⁽¹⁾ is important as indicating changing attitudes in Great Britain toward the question of government control or regulation of industry. The general subjects treated are indicated in the following headings of its five sections: The Condition of British Industry, The Organization of Business, Industrial Relations, National Development, National Finance.

The following summary is given of the chapter on Trusts and Trade Associations, which forms part of the section on the Organization of Business:—

"1. *The Problem of Monopoly.*—The instinctive public distrust of monopolies is well founded, because it is competition which has passed on to the consuming public, in the form of low prices, the results of industrial and economic progress. It is, however, useless to-day to attempt to restore the old conditions of competition, which often involved waste of effort and prevented full advantage being taken of large-scale production. In modern conditions some degree of monopoly is, in an increasing number of industries, inevitable, and even quite often desirable in the interests of efficiency. The progression from purely private Individualistic enterprises to the Public Concern is a gradual one. We must try to find room for large-scale semi-monopolistic private concerns. A monopoly, held in check by its vulnerability against concerted action by consumers, may serve the public well and offer many of the advantages of free competition simul-

taneously with the economies of concentration. But publicity is the necessary condition for the right use by the consumer of his ultimate weapons.

"2. We recommend, therefore, that large Public Companies controlling more than 50 per cent of a product within Great Britain should be registered as a Public Corporation and should be subjected to specially stringent provisions of publicity.

- (i) It should be subject to inspection by the Board of Trade, with power to the latter to report.
- (ii) In the event of abuses coming to light, the procedure of investigation and control recommended by the Committee on Trusts should be followed, including the establishment of a Trust Tribunal.

"3. *International Cartels.*—International Cartels should not be indiscriminately attacked. But they are capable of developing into dangerous monopolies, and should be closely watched. The best remedy against the abuse of such agreements is, as in the case of National Agreements, full publicity.

"4. *Trade Associations.*—Where a trade Association comprises more than 50 per cent of a trade or industry it should, generally speaking, be incorporated and be subjected to special rules as to publicity and the preparation of statistics. On the other hand, since cases may arise where a small minority of any industry may legitimately be required to conform to the rules which the majority have imposed on themselves, we recommend that, in special cases and subject to special safeguards, an Incorporated Trade Association should be allowed to apply for the Association rules to be enforced throughout the industry."

(1) "Britain's Industrial Future, being the Report of the Liberal Industrial Inquiry," published by Ernest Benn, Limited, London, England, 1928, 2s. 6d. net. A brief summary of this report was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1928, page 276.

"FACTORS IN INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY"

Reports on a Survey of Industries by British Committee on Industry and Trade

THE Committee on Industry and Trade appointed by the Labour Government of Great Britain in 1924 to inquire into and report upon the conditions and prospects of British industry and commerce recently published the second part of their report, entitled "Further Factors in Industrial and Commercial Efficiency," of which the first part appeared early in 1927. This committee also

issued, in 1926, a "Survey of Industrial Relations," which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 532.

Factors in Industrial Efficiency

Part I of the report on "Factors in Industrial and Commercial Efficiency" published in 1927, opens with a chapter on the structure of industry, beginning with an account of com-

binations among manufacturers and commercial organizations. The history of this movement in Great Britain is given, with reference to similar conditions in France, Germany and the United States, and to international combinations. This chapter contains also a brief account of the history and present standing of the co-operative movement in Great Britain, and of joint stock companies.

The next subject dealt with is industrial training and recruitment. This chapter was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1927, page 412. "Standardization" is the subject of the next chapter, an account being given of the standard units of measurement of governmental and voluntary standards now in existence, with mention of the position of industrial standardization in the Dominion and in other countries, including the simplification movement in the United States. Another chapter describes the assistance given by the state to industrial research work since the establishment of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1916, and reviews the work of the research associations and other existing agencies for this purpose. The British Institute of Industrial Art contributes a memorandum on the present position of British industries in respect of industrial art. Special post-war difficulties are discussed in another chapter and Part I concludes with a collection of material on the profits of industry and trade, national savings and charges upon industry, the latter heading comprising local rates, social charges (i.e. for health and unemployment insurances and workmen's compensation), and railway transport.

"New Factors"

The new volume describing "New Factors in Industrial Efficiency" completes the series of general memoranda contained in Part I, the subjects dealt with including industrial output, costs of production and distribution, over capitalization in industry, transport facilities, industrial fluctuations, and public trading enterprise. The volume also includes an introduction by the committee which covers the contents of the parts of the report which are to appear in the future, consisting of special surveys of particular industries.

The first subject discussed by the committee is industrial output and power, with special reference to the preliminary results of the Third Census of Production, taken in 1924, most of which have now been published. The committee point out that the increase in the average volume (as distinct from money value) of net output per head between 1907 (the date of the only previous complete cen-

sus) and 1924 was relatively slight, in spite of an increase of about 75 per cent in the power capacity at the disposal of industry in the interval. Some of the possible reasons for this disappointing result are discussed.

The slow increase in productivity per head of the population is found to contrast unfavourably with the marked increase in the United States during the past twenty years. The low figure is partly accounted for by the inclusion of the coal mining industry in the British estimate of production per head.

The next chapter deals with the cost of production. Taking first the comparison of total costs in the pre-war and post-war year, the committee find a very wide range of divergence, both as between different industries and within the same industry; but it is possible to infer that the average rise of industrial costs in the great exporting trades between 1913 and 1925 has been in the neighbourhood of 80 to 90 per cent. Looking at the differences between examples from different industries, it is found that the total costs, as compared with 1913 (=100), range from 120 (heavy oil engines) and 133 (blasting explosives) to 275 (Egyptian cotton spinning). Of the groups of trades, the textile group, with an average of 225, shows much the highest rise; while shipbuilding (147), iron and steel (162), general engineering (166), and chemicals (174), show the lowest rates of increase.

The committee next analyze the figures relating to wages costs. They note first the widely different percentages of total cost of production which are represented by wages of labour employed (directly or indirectly) on production in different industries, and in different undertakings belonging to the same industrial group. The figures indicate that, in the cost accounts of the great exporting trades as a whole, the average proportion borne to total cost by the wages of labour employed directly or indirectly on production is in the neighbourhood of 30 to 40 per cent (not including the element of wages contained in other items of cost, such as materials). The highest percentage found for any important industry in 1925 was that for coal mining (70.7). Among the lowest percentages were coke (about 9) and basic pig iron (10), the predominant reason in these cases being the high proportion of cost due to raw materials.

The committee then inquire into the movement of labour costs as between 1913 and 1925, both absolutely and in relation to the movement of total costs. They find that, on the average, the wages cost of production in the instances examined has increased in the interval by about 90 per cent. In the group comprising the coal, iron and steel, ship-

building, and general engineering trades the increase has been somewhat less (between 80 and 85 per cent); while the textile and clothing groups show increases between 90 and 115 per cent, and the chemical group (including dyes, explosives, and soap) comes highest with an increase of 129 per cent.

The committee in discussing the increase in the "real" cost of labour finds a partial explanation in the reduction in the length of the working week which occurred between 1913 and 1924. This reduction in hours of labour averaged about 10 per cent, and "generally speaking it seems clear that it has not been fully offset by increased productivity per hour." The cost of salaries per unit of output was found to have doubled or trebled its amount during the same period.

As regards costs of distribution, the figures given by the committee suggest that, subject to wide deviations in individual commodities and trades, about a third of the retail price of commodities goes to the wholesale and retail distributors, and the remainder to the producers and transport agencies.

On the subject of the general effects of over-capitalization on costs and prices, and generally on the successful conduct of industrial enterprise, the committee reach the conclusion that "the evils so widely attributed to over-capitalization are very real and serious; though not of the kind commonly supposed." They proceed to discuss what, in their opinion, are the actual effects of over-capitalization. In a chapter dealing with industrial fluctuations, the committee remark that the course of the economic history of the last 100 years has been largely dominated by periodic wave movements, or "trade cycles," and, while taking due account of the part played in such cycles by monetary causes, they show that psychological causes occupy a very important place. They urge the immense importance of taking all practicable steps to diminish the causes of "irrational aberrations of judgment," by providing the most complete and accurate information bearing on the trend and prospects of productive activity.

Labour Conditions in Canadian Government Merchant Marine

The Minister of Railways and Canals, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on May 28, as to working conditions in the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, gave the following information:—

The rates of pay for British mercantile marine steamers, similar in type and tonnage to the ships of the Canadian national steamships, were taken as a guide, but increases were added thereto when fixing the wage scales of the Canadian national steamships.

Officers whose services are satisfactory are assured of continuous employment, except when steamers are laid up. Officers are given leave, which is mutually arranged and taken either wholly or in parts, to suit the convenience of the company and ship.

Sailors are paid off at the end of each voyage, and if they do not care to remain in port until the ship's next date of departure, they are given the privilege of joining another ship, if one is available.

The ship's articles contain a victualling scale similar to that of the British Board of Trade, but in practice the officers and crew are victualled on a better scale, which has given general satisfaction.

A few complaints have been received from some members of the crews sailing from Vancouver, but after investigation it was found

that such complaints had no foundation and were the result of some petty grievance of the men with the officers. No complaints of any kind have been received from members of the crews sailing from Atlantic coast ports.

The welfare activities of the organizations comprised in the Montreal Council of Social Agencies during the year 1927 are detailed in the annual report of the Council, recently received in the Department. A review of the work of this body appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, 1925, pages 464-466. For the purpose of co-ordinating various social efforts, the existing organizations are amalgamated in a Financial Federation. The chief objects of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies are to promote co-operation in meeting problems of common interest, to develop plans for social betterment, and to create an intelligent public opinion as to social problems. The campaign fund, collected annually by the Financial Federation, amounted to \$514,767.29 in 1927, and this sum was apportioned among the 31 agencies forming the main organization.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference opened in Geneva on May 30 and continued into June. The Conference was still in session as the present issue was going to press. It is hoped to deal fully in the next issue with the proceedings of the Conference in a special article.

Governing Body of the International Labour Office

The 39th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was devoted mainly to the consideration of two important questions: first, the procedure for the revision of conventions in general and the special proposal of the British Government for revision of the Hours Convention, and, secondly, the budget of the Organization for 1929.

As regards the general question of the revision of Conventions, the discussion turned mainly on the desirability or otherwise of limiting the scope of any possible amendments to conventions. The Governing Body eventually arrived at decisions which would enable it, after consulting the governments of the states members, to define the precise points to be considered by the conference. The British proposal with regard to the amendment of the Hours Convention was briefly considered, but, on the suggestion of the British Government representative, any decision on it was postponed to the next session of the Governing Body.

The budget of the Organization for 1929 was fixed, after thorough examination, at 8,657,280 francs; deducting the estimated receipts from sales of publications, the amount to be contributed by the fifty or more states members is 8,487,280 francs. This figure represents an increase on the amount for the current year, mainly due to the holding of two conferences in 1929, to automatic increases under various headings, and to increase of staff occasioned by the growth of the work of the office, particularly in respect of ratification of conventions and of translation. In considering the estimates, the Governing Body and its finance committee were guided by the principle laid down some time ago that it was their duty "to give to the Office, as a living organism, the means required for its natural development, without imposing on the States a burden incompatible with the obligation to economize which rests upon them."

Report on Wages and Hours of Labour in Coal Mines

The International Labour Office has completed its enquiry into wages and hours of work in coal mines. The report embodies in a volume of some 300 pages the first complete attempt ever made to compare, on an international basis, the remuneration and hours of labour of miners.

The inquiry was undertaken as the result of a resolution of the seventh session (1925) of the International Labour Conference. It was conducted throughout under the supervision of a special committee of the Governing Body of the Office, consisting of two representatives of each group—governments, employers and workers. The task was one of obvious difficulty, having regard to the great variety of methods employed in different countries to calculate the length of the underground workers' working day, and also to the divergent conceptions of what constitutes wages. The scientific services of the Office, however, have succeeded in reducing the different interpretations to a common denomination, and arriving at statistics which are properly comparable.

The report contains complete information, for the chief coal-producing countries of Europe and for the year 1925, as to the average hours of labour, the total earnings of coal miners, the total number of shifts worked and lost, the average number of workers employed, and finally the total and average output of coal, and, on the basis of this extensive material, calculates and compares the real wages of miners in the various countries and their earnings per ton of coal produced. Supplementary information is given in appendices for non-European countries, and for the years 1926 and 1927, which, for reasons of method, could not be included in the comparative study.

Improvement of International Labour Statistics

Tribute is paid to the statistical work of the International Labour Office in Part II of the "Survey of Industries" recently issued by the Committee on Industry and Trade set up by the British (Labour) Government in 1924. (This report is reviewed on page 631).

In a passage dealing with international statistical information, the report says:—

"The statistics produced by the Ministry of Labour have already been, and will continue to be, influenced by the exchanges of views and the decisions of the three International Con-

ferences of Labour Statisticians convened by the International Labour Office in October 1923, April 1925, and October 1926. In the main these Conferences recommend methods of collection, treatment and publication similar to those already in use in this country, but where methods different from the British method were recommended, changes are being and will be made in British methods to bring them into line with the agreed international standard whenever that can be done without impairing the domestic utility of British labour statistics.

"The International Labour Office has done much to make easy of access, so far as possible in a comparable form, the principal labour statistics of the leading industrial countries. Its publications provide valuable surveys of international labour statistics which were not formerly available, and its periodical issues of overseas labour information enable developments in regard to labour matters abroad to be conveniently followed. In addition, the recommendations of the three international Statistical Conferences appear to have had valuable results in stimulating other countries to

improve and extend the collection and publication of social statistics."

Referring to the International List of Causes of Death, the report states that:—

"The Department of the Registrar General for England and Wales has been in touch with the International Labour Office regarding the establishment of an improved industrial classification for international purposes."

Occupation and Health

Two further instalments of the Encyclopaedia of Hygiene, pathology and Social Welfare entitled "Occupation and Health", published by the International Labour Office, have just been issued, dealing with the point of view of labour, industry and trade. They cover the following subjects: Electricity (Industrial Hazards Caused By); Flax and Linen Industry; Phosphoretted Hydrogen; Goggles; Hemp Manufacture; Odours; Arsenobenzol; Artificial Flowers; Artists; Liftmen; Stone Industry; Sulphate of Soda; Sulphuretted Hydrogen; Nitrogen; Aminophenols; Anisidines; Anthraquinone; Antimonjuretted Hydrogen and Apoptropine.

Wages and Hours of Labour in Pennsylvania

The Department of Labour and Industry of Pennsylvania recently published a special bulletin on "Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1926," containing numerous tables and charts. All trades taken collectively as of May 15, 1926, show an average hourly wage rate of \$1.002. This is a 3.4 per cent higher rate than in 1925, a 5.5 per cent increase over 1924, 13 per cent above the 1923 rate, 17.3 per cent more than in 1922, and 11.6 per cent higher than the average rate in 1921. With the exception of the building trades there are only 14 instances where rates for individual trades exceed the \$1.002 average.

An analysis of the hours of labour reveals that out of 1,131 rates examined, 893, or 79 per cent, specify 8 hours or less as the maximum working day; 183, or 16.2 per cent, permit 9 hours or more than 8 per day; and in only 55 instances, or 4.8 per cent, was the maximum fixed at 10 or more than 9 hours per day. Not a single agreement permitted work in excess of 10 hours per day. The 44-hour week is not so generally observed as the 8-hour day. A Saturday half-holiday in effect all the year was observed in only 37.7 per cent of the schedules. In many cases, however, a Saturday half-holiday is provided during the summer months.

The report expresses the opinion that "any radical changes from the existing general wage levels seem very remote. In the light of the recent favourable consideration given the 5-day, 40-hour week it will be interesting to learn whether the revision of the union agreements in 1927 will not be based primarily upon hours of labour rather than upon wage rates."

A ballot of the miners in Nottinghamshire, England, was taken on May 6 for the purpose of ascertaining which of two unions they wished to represent them in trade union negotiations in the future. The contending unions were the Notts Miners' Industrial Union (the Spencer Union), which was recognized and supported by the employers, and, on the other hand, the Notts Miners' Association, the older union. The vote of the men was as follows: For the Notts Miners' Federation, 32,277; for the Notts Industrial Union, 2,533. The Notts owners having declared that the miners were free to join whichever union they preferred, the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, it is stated, will now ask for the formal recognition by the owners of the Notts Miners' Association.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING APRIL

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in April was 6,504. An employment index number is maintained, based on the number of workers employed by such firms in January, 1920, as 100;

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members

who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April was 1,642. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment;

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions;

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 63 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

Employment Situation at the Beginning of May, 1928, as Reported by the Employers making Returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 6,504 firms who reported a decidedly upward movement in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers were increased by 36,070 persons to 883,047 on the date under review, when the index, reflecting the gain of over 4 per cent, rose to 105.5, as compared with 101.1 on April, and with 100.6, 94.3, 90.8, 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. There was therefore, an increase in employment of practically 5 per cent as compared with the same date last year. The accompanying chart shows the favourable situation as compared with 1927 and earlier years of the record.

Manufacturing, construction and transportation recorded the most pronounced improvement, but large gains were also noted in mining, trade, services and communications. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in logging.

Employment by Economic Areas

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces, but Quebec and Ontario registered the largest increases.

Maritime Provinces.—Additions to staffs were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 577 firms reported 67,386 employees, or 2,146 more than in their last return. This gain exceeds that indicated on May 1 last year, when the index was slightly lower. Manufacturing (especially in fish-preserving plants), mining and construction showed the

greatest advances on the date under review, while transportation and logging were seasonally slacker.

Quebec.—General improvement was recorded in Quebec, according to 1,410 employers with 243,273 workers, as against 234,137 in the preceding month. Large increases were made in manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance, and there were smaller gains in services, trade, mining, communications and logging, those in the last-named being due to river drives. Employment was in greater volume than on the corresponding date a year ago, although the increase then was larger.

Ontario.—The expansion in Ontario on May 1, 1928, was the largest reported on that date since the record was begun in 1920; 13,746 persons were added to the working forces of the 2,972 co-operating firms, who had 375,200 employees. Manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the most pronounced gains, but the movement was also upward in mining, communications and some other industries, while logging was seasonally slacker. The situation was decidedly better than on May 1 in any other year since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.—Manufacturing, transportation, trade, communications, services and construction showed heightened activity, the advances in the last-named being most marked. Statements were tabulated from 846 employers, whose staffs rose from 109,992 on April 1, to 117,395 on the date under review. This expansion was greater than on May 1 of any other year of the record.

British Columbia.—The improvement in British Columbia was more pronounced than in the spring of 1927, when the index was lower. An aggregate payroll of 79,793 workers was indicated by the 699 firms furnishing data, who had 76,154 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction were decidedly busier, the greatest advances taking place in the last-named. Coal mining, on the other hand, was slacker.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

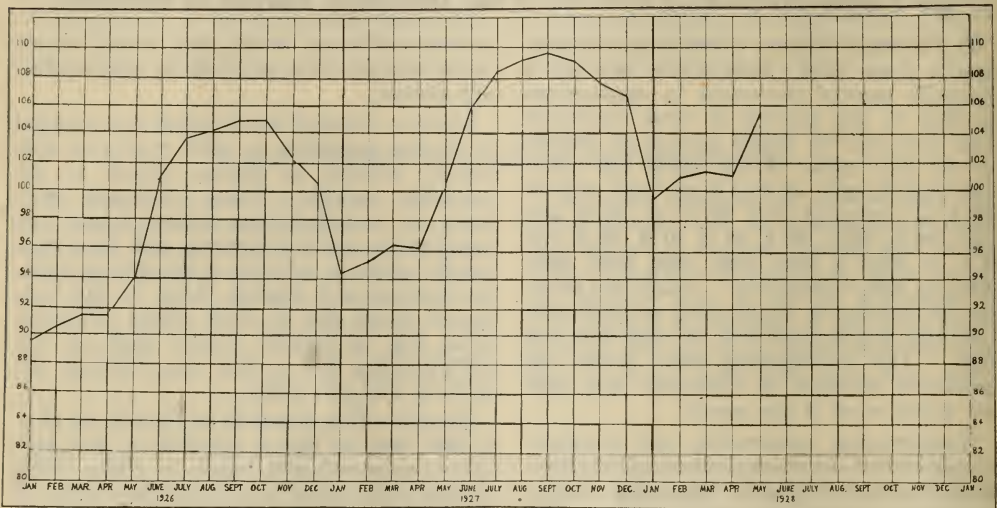
The eight cities for which separate returns are tabulated showed considerably increased activity Montreal and Toronto firms adding the largest numbers to their staffs.

Toronto.—Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported important increases in personnel in Toronto, according to data furnished by 847 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 109,777 persons as compared with 107,426 at the beginning of April. This expansion resulted in a higher level of employment than in the spring of any other year since 1922, when data for this city were first compiled.

Ottawa.—Lumber mills and construction registered the bulk of the improvement in Ottawa, where the advances considerably exceeded those noted on May 1 of previous years of the record. Statistics were tabulated from 137 firms employing 12,079 persons, compared with 10,620 in the preceding month. The index was at the maximum in the record for this city.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



Montreal.—Transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded the greatest advances in Montreal, where 761 employers added 4,606 workers to their payrolls, bringing them to 120,280 at the beginning of May. Somewhat smaller increases were indicated on the corresponding date last year, when the index stood at 100.6, as compared with 104.5 on May 1, 1928.

Quebec.—Statements were tabulated from 102 firms with 10,534 employees, as against 10,101 on April 1; most of the improvement took place in transportation. The gain involved more workers than that recorded on May 1, 1927, when the index was lower.

Hamilton.—A combined working force of 30,908 persons was reported by the 210 co-operating employers, who had 30,296 on April 1. Manufacturers were busier, as was construction. Employment was in greater volume than in the corresponding month of 1927, when the expansion indicated was on a smaller scale.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Considerable improvement was shown in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile factories, but also in construction. Returns were tabulated from 132 firms with 15,842 workers, compared with 14,614 in the preceding month.

Employment was more active than in any other month of the record.

Winnipeg.—Construction, manufacturing and trade reported the most noteworthy expansion in Winnipeg; 301 employers in that city added 1,182 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 29,737 on May 1. The situation was much more favourable than on the corresponding

date last year, when somewhat smaller gains were indicated.

Vancouver.—Construction, transportation and manufacturing registered the most pronounced increases in Vancouver, where 258 firms employed an aggregate working force of 26,851 persons, compared with 25,878 on April. The index was higher than at the

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" in Table I, II, III and IV shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
May 1.....	84.1	87.5	80.8	83.6	86.6	90.1
1922						
May 1.....	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3
1923						
May 1.....	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5
1924						
Jan. 1.....	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1.....	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar. 1.....	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1.....	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1.....	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1.....	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1.....	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1.....	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1.....	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1.....	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1.....	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1.....	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
1925						
Jan. 1.....	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1.....	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
Mar. 1.....	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1.....	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1.....	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1.....	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1.....	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1.....	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1.....	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1.....	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1.....	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1.....	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
1926						
Jan. 1.....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
Mar. 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1.....	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
1927						
Jan. 1.....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1.....	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
Mar. 1.....	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1.....	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1.....	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1.....	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1.....	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1.....	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1.....	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1.....	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1.....	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1.....	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
1928						
Jan. 1.....	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1.....	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
Mar. 1.....	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1.....	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1.....	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
Relative weight of employment by Districts and in manufacturing as at May 1, 1928.....	100.0	7.6	27.6	42.5	13.3	9.0

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (JAN. 1920=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
May 1.....	88.8		88.1	94.8	92.6		86.3	91.8
1924								
May 1.....	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
1925								
May 1.....	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
1926								
Jan. 1.....	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1.....	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1.....	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
April 1.....	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1.....	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1.....	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1.....	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1.....	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1.....	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1.....	104.3	105.1	95.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1.....	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1.....	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
1927								
Jan. 1.....	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1.....	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1.....	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1.....	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1.....	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1.....	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1.....	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1.....	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1.....	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1.....	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1.....	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1.....	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
1928								
Jan. 1.....	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1.....	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1.....	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
April 1.....	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1.....	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at May 1, 1928.....	13.6	1.2	12.4	1.4	3.5	1.8	3.4	3.0

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

	Manu- factures	Logging	Mining	Com- muni- cations	Trans- portation	Construc- tion	Services	Trade	Total
1923									
May 1.....	90.5	48.0	96.7	99.7	101.7	101.6	97.1	91.7	91.4
1924									
May 1.....	87.7	54.5	103.3	108.2	105.3	111.2	108.0	91.9	91.8
1925									
May 1.....	86.6	47.4	94.3	109.3	100.3	125.6	109.9	95.0	90.8
1926									
Jan. 1.....	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.3	107.8	102.1	89.6
Feb. 1.....	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2	90.7
Mar. 1.....	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6	91.5
April 1.....	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2	91.4
May 1.....	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1	94.3
June 1.....	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5	101.0
July 1.....	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4	103.7
Aug. 1.....	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0	104.2
Sept. 1.....	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9	104.9
Oct. 1.....	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8	105.2
Nov. 1.....	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	104.7	102.8
Dec. 1.....	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8	101.1
1927									
Jan. 1.....	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8	94.8
Feb. 1.....	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0	95.4
Mar. 1.....	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0	96.3
April 1.....	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1	96.2
May 1.....	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3	100.6
June 1.....	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7	105.9
July 1.....	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	108.4	108.4
Aug. 1.....	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2	109.2
Sept. 1.....	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3	109.7
Oct. 1.....	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3	109.0
Nov. 1.....	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8	107.5
Dec. 1.....	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2	106.8
1928									
Jan. 1.....	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4	99.5
Feb. 1.....	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9	100.8
Mar. 1.....	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6	101.4
April 1.....	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0	101.1
May 1.....	100.7	43.5	106.4	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6	105.5
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at May 1, 1928.....	56.8	2.1	5.4	2.9	12.7	10.2	1.9	8.0	100.0

beginning of May a year ago, when the trend was also upward.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Employment in manufactures showed an important gain at the beginning of May;

4,020 establishments reported 502,031 workers, compared with 491,158 in the preceding month. The largest advances were in iron and steel works and in lumber mills, where they were of a seasonal character, but pronounced expansion also took place in the fish-packing, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, distilled and

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	¹ Relative Weight	May 1, 1928	April 1, 1928	May 1, 1927	May 1, 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924
Manufacturing	56.8	100.7	98.5	96.1	91.3	86.6	87.7
Animal products—edible.....	1.9	105.1	94.6	99.2	94.7	92.2	86.5
Fur and products.....	.1	76.3	78.3	79.6	82.4	77.0	81.3
Leather and products.....	2.0	80.4	85.1	78.6	76.5	70.5	79.4
Lumber and products.....	5.5	98.7	92.2	98.7	94.7	97.7	91.6
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.3	104.9	94.8	110.0	105.5	113.9	104.2
Furniture.....	1.0	98.8	98.0	90.2	85.7	78.0	77.2
Other lumber products.....	1.2	84.9	81.6	80.3	77.8	79.2	74.5
Musical instruments.....	.3	63.1	65.1	69.2	68.5	58.8	60.6
Plant products—edible.....	2.9	93.5	93.6	93.0	90.0	89.4	88.9
Pulp and paper products.....	6.9	117.8	115.6	112.5	105.3	99.6	98.7
Pulp and paper.....	3.5	131.2	127.9	124.8	114.9	105.1	102.4
Paper products.....	.8	100.8	99.1	96.6	90.9	88.0	88.4
Printing and publishing.....	2.6	108.4	107.3	103.5	98.9	97.2	97.9
Rubber products.....	1.8	107.5	105.1	97.3	82.6	83.2	76.1
Textile products.....	8.7	99.4	98.9	98.4	93.2	89.4	85.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.4	118.1	115.6	116.7	107.4	103.0	95.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	106.6	105.3	104.3	102.7	90.9	89.2
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.5	76.8	77.4	75.4	73.6	73.2	73.4
Other textile products.....	1.1	109.4	112.7	114.0	102.6	101.9	94.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.7	119.4	114.2	103.6	103.2	96.2	96.4
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	130.1	141.3	107.7	88.2	95.3	103.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	.8	94.8	93.4	87.6	85.1	83.8	87.4
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	106.4	101.8	97.0	98.0	82.7	90.0
Electric current.....	1.5	141.4	139.1	130.9	120.1	129.1	119.9
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	139.3	136.3	130.0	115.9	110.4	113.4
Iron and steel products.....	16.4	92.5	90.4	86.1	83.0	75.0	81.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.7	75.8	72.5	70.4	62.9	62.2	72.1
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.3	90.4	89.1	83.4	75.4	68.4	72.6
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	82.3	84.5	90.8	81.8	56.4	59.1
Land vehicles.....	7.6	109.1	106.1	100.2	101.1	92.9	101.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.5	37.4	36.4	32.2	31.4	33.2	34.6
Heating appliances.....	.5	34.5	92.6	89.2	88.4	82.0	82.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	1.0	132.9	126.4	100.0	95.7	72.8	92.8
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.7	93.1	87.9	90.6	83.2	75.7	83.9
Other iron and steel products.....	2.1	83.1	84.1	82.5	77.8	71.5	74.1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.0	115.9	114.7	109.1	95.3	80.0	85.4
Mineral products.....	1.2	119.3	115.2	106.5	107.1	105.4	103.8
Miscellaneous.....	.5	90.2	86.4	92.7	88.2	85.9	87.7
Logging.....	2.1	43.5	48.9	45.8	40.3	47.4	54.5
Mining.....	5.4	106.6	104.2	99.0	88.9	94.3	103.3
Coal.....	3.0	85.0	85.5	83.8	74.4	78.3	92.0
Metallic ores.....	1.5	183.5	183.4	159.2	140.4	154.8	147.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	.9	122.7	103.0	103.1	97.0	87.6	95.9
Communications.....	2.9	122.2	119.1	120.4	115.8	109.3	108.2
Telegraphs.....	.6	124.1	118.1	123.5	112.8	105.8	106.2
Telephones.....	2.3	121.7	119.4	119.6	116.5	110.2	108.7
Transportation.....	12.7	109.1	106.4	109.1	102.8	100.3	105.3
Street railways and cartage.....	2.4	121.3	117.2	116.9	110.9	110.9	113.8
Steam railways.....	8.7	98.2	98.4	98.9	94.4	91.4	97.3
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.6	200.7	169.0	203.7	176.7	174.4	173.1
Construction and maintenance.....	10.2	169.1	128.1	154.7	134.6	125.6	111.2
Building.....	3.9	164.0	139.2	164.5	144.8	112.0	95.8
Highway.....	1.4	1,289.1	663.8	1,053.6	935.9	908.7	546.2
Railway.....	4.9	139.3	105.2	126.6	109.1	114.3	109.3
Services.....	1.9	133.7	129.8	121.4	114.6	109.9	108.0
Hotels and restaurants.....	.9	127.5	123.6	118.2	114.6	112.0	109.8
Professional.....	.2	139.0	137.9	119.5	117.1	113.6	112.3
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.8	140.7	136.2	126.5	113.9	105.7	104.2
Trade.....	8.0	112.6	112.0	105.3	97.1	95.0	91.9
Retail.....	5.5	116.5	115.6	108.2	93.3	95.1	90.1
Wholesale.....	2.5	104.9	104.6	100.0	95.0	94.8	95.0
All Industries.....	100.0	105.5	101.1	100.6	94.3	90.8	91.8

¹The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

malt liquor, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral product and some other groups. Boot and shoe, musical instrument and vegetable food works, however, were slacker. Employment was in greater volume than on May 1 in any other year since 1920; the situation was, in fact, more favourable than in any other month since that year.

Animal Products, Edible.—Continued and larger increases in employment were noted in fish-packing plants and dairies, the improvement being more extensive than on May 1 in earlier years of the record, in all of which the index was lower. Statements were tabulated from 233 firms in this group, employing 17,136 workers, or 1,734 more than at the beginning of April. The expansion took place chiefly in the Maritime Provinces, but the trend was also upward in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

Leather and Products.—Employment in boot and shoe and other leather factories showed a seasonally downward movement, according to 194 manufacturers with 17,479 employees, as compared with 18,463 in the preceding month. The largest declines were in Quebec. The reduction involved more workers than that noted on May 1, 1927, but the index number then was lower.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal activity in lumber mills caused a pronounced advance in this group, practically all divisions showing some improvement. Data were received from 724 employers of 48,982 persons, as against 45,809 in the preceding month. The increases were distributed over the country, those in Quebec and Ontario being most noteworthy. Although greater additions to staffs had been registered on May 1, 1927, the index then was the same as on the date under review.

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument works showed a decrease, 144 operatives being released by the 42 co-operating manufacturers; they had 2,882 employees on the date under review, when the index was lower than in the corresponding period last year. Most of the loss took place in Quebec.

Plant Products, Edible.—There was a small decline in employment in edible plant product factories, chiefly in those producing biscuits and confectionery. This reduction contrasts with a small increase on May 1, 1927, but the index number then was fractionally lower than at the beginning of May this year. Statements were compiled from 315 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 25,876 persons, as compared with 26,038 at the beginning of April. There were minor contractions in all provinces except British Columbia.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was continued improvement in the pulp and paper industries, in which employment was in greater volume than in the spring of any other year of the record. Much of the gain took place in pulp and paper mills, but printing and publishing paper product plants were also busier. The working forces of the 475 co-operating establishments aggregated 61,135 employees, as against 60,088 in their last report. Heightened activity was shown in all except the Prairie Provinces, though the advance in Quebec was most pronounced.

Rubber Products.—Further and larger additions to staffs were noted in rubber factories on May 1, 1928, slightly exceeding the gains indicated on the same date in 1927, when the index was ten points lower. Returns were tabulated from 37 manufacturers employing 15,420 workers or 352 more than at the commencement of April. Most of the increase was in Ontario.

Textile Products.—There was slight improvement in this group at the beginning of May, according to statistics from 524 manufacturers having 76,741 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 76,565 on April 1. Employment was brisker in cotton, woollen and knitting mills, but headwear and garment and personal furnishing factories released employees. Ontario and British Columbia reported the bulk of the gain.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Data were received from 134 plants in this group employing 14,595 persons, or 610 more than in the preceding month. This increase, which exceeded that recorded on May 1, 1927, took place chiefly in Quebec. Employment was at a considerably higher level than on the corresponding date in 1927 and earlier years for which data are available.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Employment in chemicals and allied products showed a moderate increase in Quebec and Ontario, according to information from 119 manufacturers, whose staffs included 7,388 workers, as against 7,277 in April. The index was several points higher than on May 1 a year ago, when the trend was also favourable.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Building material factories in all provinces, except Ontario indicated seasonal improvement; the general gain was more marked than at the beginning of May last year, when the index number was over nine points lower. The 125 co-operating firms reported 10,880 employees, as against 10,418 in the preceding month.

Electric Current.—Further and more pronounced additions to staffs were recorded on May 1 in electric current plants, in which

employment was in greater volume than in the spring of any other year of the record. Statements were received from 89 companies employing 13,199 workers, an increase of 261 over their April 1 forces.

Electrical Apparatus.—The trend of employment in this group continued to be upward, 240 persons being added to the payrolls of the 46 reporting establishments which had 11,349 employees. The improvement was largely confined to Ontario. Curtailment had been registered on May 1, 1927, when the index number, as on the corresponding date in earlier years of the record, was much lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—The rolling mill, general plant machinery, structural iron and steel, foundry and other divisions of this group reported moderate increases in activity, and there were pronounced gains in automobile factories. Returns were tabulated from 670 manufacturers with 144,988 operatives, as compared with 141,608 in the preceding month. The improvement indicated on the corresponding date last year was less pronounced, and the situation was not so favourable. All provinces shared in the upward movement, but Ontario registered the greatest advances.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Non-ferrous metal products showed an increase in employment, the working forces of the 115 co-operating firms rising from 17,457 at the beginning of April to 17,650 on May 1. There were advances in all provinces except British Columbia. Additions to staff on a similar scale were reported in this group in the same month in 1927, but the index number then was lower. Employment on the date under review was, in fact, brisker than in any other month for which statistics have been compiled.

Mineral Products.—Continued gains were made in the mineral products group, the increases being more pronounced than on May 1 last year, when the index number, as in all other months of the record, was lower than on the date under review. Reports were received from 79 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 10,779 persons, as compared with 10,399 in the preceding month. The greatest improvement was in Ontario.

Logging

In spite of large increases in Quebec on account of river drives, there was on the whole a decline in logging, according to 243 firms employing 18,300 men, or 2,162 less than in April. Smaller losses were registered at the beginning of May, 1927, when the index was rather higher.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal mining showed a reduction, which, however, was not so pronounced as in the corresponding month last year. The index then was slightly lower than on May 1, 1928. Data were received from 87 operators with 26,396 employees, as compared with 26,572 at the beginning of April. The decrease took place in the Western coal fields, the tendency in the Maritime Provinces being favourable.

Metallic Ores.—There was a further slight improvement in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Quebec and British Columbia. An aggregate working force of 13,609 persons was employed by the 64 co-operating firms, who had 13,559 in their last report. More noteworthy gains were indicated at the beginning of May a year ago, but employment this spring, is better than in any other period of the record.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Employment in this group, so far during 1928, has shown uninterrupted gains, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any other month since the series was commenced in 1920. Seventy-one employers enlarged their payrolls by 1,133 workers to 7,569 at the beginning of May. Quarries and other divisions reported heightened activity. The greatest gains were in Ontario, but the movement was generally upward.

Communications

Further increases were noted in telegraph and telephone operation, 664 persons having been added to the forces of the 188 co-operating companies and branches, which had 25,493 in their employ. Conditions were better than in the spring of any other year of the record.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Continued and more pronounced improvement was shown in local transportation at the beginning of May, when the 125 firms from whom information was received, reported 21,236 employees, or 758 more than in the preceding month. The index was higher than on the corresponding date in 1927 and in earlier years. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the improvement.

Steam Railways.—Steam railway operation afforded more employment in Ontario and the Western Provinces, but more extensive curtailment was shown in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Statements were received from 101 employers in this division, whose payrolls declined from 76,997 persons on April 1 to 76,793 at the beginning of May. Con-

siderable increases had been noted on May 1, 1927, when the index was fractionally higher.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A combined staff of 13,922 men, as compared with 11,727 in the preceding month, was reported by the 60 firms furnishing statistics in the water transportation group. This gain was smaller than that noted on the same date last year, when the index was slightly higher. Large reductions in the Maritime Provinces were offset by increases in Quebec and Ontario.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction continued to expand largely, the seasonal improvement being more extensive than in any other month of the record; the index, however, stood at 164.0, as compared with 164.5 on May 1, 1927. The working forces of the 523 co-operating contractors aggregated 34,595 persons as compared with 29,369 at the beginning of April. The tendency was favourable in all provinces, but the greatest gains were in Quebec and Ontario.

Highway.—Activity on roads and highways advanced very considerably, 5,987 men being added to the working forces of the 149 employers making returns, who had 11,963 on May 1. All provinces registered noteworthy increases, of which the largest were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The additions to staffs indicated on the same date last year were on a very much smaller scale and employment was in less volume.

Railway.—Forty-two companies and divisional superintendents in this group employed 43,674 workers, as against 33,022 in the last report. All provinces shared in the upward

movement, which, however, was most marked in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. Expansion involving practically the same number of men was noted at the beginning of May a year ago, when the index number stood at 126.6, as compared with 139.3 on the date under review. The latter was higher than on May 1 in any other year since the record was commenced in 1920.

Services

Hotels, laundries and other divisions of the service group reported heightened activity, according to statements from 182 establishments employing 16,867 persons, as against 16,489 in their last report. The situation was decidedly better than on May 1 of 1927 and of earlier years of the record. Quebec and the Prairie Provinces registered the greatest gains.

Trade

Continued additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 649 establishments enlarged their forces by 696 employees to 70,599 on the date under review. The index was higher than on May 1 in any other year since the series was commenced, and was also higher than in any month of the years 1920 to 1926. Improvement was noted in both retail and wholesale trade, the largest gains being in the Prairie Provinces.

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities, and industries. The columns headed "relative weight", show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on May 1, 1928.

Unemployment in Trade Unions in Canada at the Close of April, 1928

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied in employment other than their own trades, or who are idle through illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The local trade union situation at the end of April was somewhat more favourable than that indicated at the close of the preceding month, as was shown by the reports tabulated from 1,642 labour organizations with a mem-

bership aggregating 185,318 persons. Of these, 9,573 or a percentage of 5.2 were unemployed on April 30, in contrast with percentages of 6.5 in March, 1928, and 6.0 in April, last year. The improvement shown in comparison with March was rather generally distributed throughout the various provinces, with the exception of Alberta, where inactivity, especially among coal miners, caused an unemployment increase of 1.3 per cent. Of the gains in employment in the remaining provinces, the most noteworthy was that of 3.5 per cent recorded in Nova Scotia, followed by 3.3 per cent in Saskatchewan and 2.3 per cent in Manitoba. In comparison with the returns for April, 1927, Quebec, owing to greater activity in the garment establishments of the province, indicated an advance in employment of 3.1 per cent, while the changes in the other provinces were

slight, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia unions in addition showing increases in the amount of work afforded, and Nova Scotia and Ontario unions small reductions.

A separate tabulation is compiled each month showing the situation as affecting trade unionists in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The percentage of unemployed members reported by Edmonton unions during April was the smallest recorded by any of the cities covered in this tabulation, and was an indication of much better conditions than had prevailed in that city during the preceding month. In Halifax and Vancouver, also, the improvement over March was noteworthy, while moderate increases in activity were

the close of April standing 1.3 per cent below that recorded at the end of March. The unemployment level, as shown by the curve, on April 30 was also lower than that traced during the same month in 1927.

From unions in the manufacturing industries 439 reports were tabulated, including a membership of 52,167 persons, 4.5 per cent of whom were without work at the close of April, as compared with percentages of 6.1 in March, 1928, and 9.9 in April, 1927. The most decided improvement over March was shown by iron and steel workers, while the printing, pulp and paper, woodworking, and glass trades also absorbed a greater number of workers. Garment and textile workers and hat and cap makers, on the other hand, were less fully engaged. In comparison with the April, 1927,

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



shown by unions in Toronto and Winnipeg. In Montreal the change was so small as to be almost negligible, and the declines in available employment in St. John and Regina were but nominal. When comparison is made with the returns of April, 1927, Montreal unions showed the most noticeable advance in work afforded, while Halifax, Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver contributed varying gains in employment, though of lesser magnitude than was reported from Montreal. On the contrary Regina, Toronto, and St. John unions registered contractions in activity, the change in Regina being over 2 per cent, and in the latter two cities fractional percentages only.

The accompanying chart illustrates the trend of unemployment among local trade unions by months from January, 1922, to date. The course pursued by the curve during April was a continuation of the favourable trend indicated during the previous month, the level at

situation more favourable conditions prevailed during the month under review for iron and steel, garment, textile, leather workers, glass workers, printing tradesmen, and paper makers. Cigar makers, wood workers, and hat and cap makers, however, were not so actively employed.

The mining group, as a whole, as indicated by returns tabulated from 41 unions with a combined membership of 17,368 persons, registered little variation during April from the March situation, the unemployment percentage on April 30 standing at 10.6 in contrast with 10.4 per cent at the end of March. The Nova Scotia and Alberta changes in coal mining, however, were noteworthy, the increase in activity registered in Nova Scotia partially offsetting the reductions in employment for Alberta miners. From British Columbia coal miners no change in the situation was reported. In addition to the unemployment re-

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and seafaring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
1919	0	0	2.2	3.3	2.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	4.3	4.9	7.9	...	12.1	3.6	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.2	6.2	4.4	
1920	0	0	1.2	2.2	5.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	3.3	3.0	0.2	1.1	...	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.7	0.8	0	0	0	2.2	1.9	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1921	26.3	46.6	21.4	21.7	4.9	5.3	7.5	7.0	1.2	1.3	3.8	2.2	3.6	3.0	27.3	27.3	3.4	23.5	16.9	1.4	1.9	2.4	10.9	4.8	0	0	0	2.2	3.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1922	55.8	38.7	23.6	10.8	10.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	10.5	4.6	18.6	10.6	8.7	27.3	9.4	9.4	16.9	10.8	6.6	4.5	7.1	4.8	0	0	0	2.2	3.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1923	20.2	6.3	8.6	3.7	4.4	2.8	0	0	4.2	6.7	5.5	1.8	7.0	1.1	19.5	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	3.6	3.9	3.9	0.5	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1924	0	0	1.3	4.5	2.8	6.1	10.2	10.2	3.6	6.1	2.3	10.2	4	6.7	9.7	4.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.4	3.6	2.8	2.7	0	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1925	3.1	63.0	14.0	12.3	11.5	5.4	1.5	1.5	7.5	6.1	18.6	13.8	39.2	6.5	9.7	7.9	6.5	36.6	0.5	0.5	5.0	4.0	5.1	3.8	1.6	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1926	25.8	0	13.8	7.9	8.1	4.0	2.2	2.2	4.8	15.4	9.4	15.8	8.7	8.9	13.0	7.9	9.2	58.1	0	0	26.6	7.6	5.1	2.8	1.9	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1927	4.4	26.4	21.8	5.2	10.2	4.1	1.1	1.1	5.9	8.3	7.2	20.3	6.5	3	6.9	3.0	8.4	37.2	0	0	13.7	6.6	5.1	3.8	1.3	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1928	1.9	29.8	17.1	9.8	7.1	2.7	1.5	1.5	4.0	4.1	30.7	26.3	31.7	15.9	11.6	3.3	3.2	4.7	9.4	10.5	20.9	4.5	9.4	5.1	1.4	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1929	1.3	4	10.1	9.6	6.1	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.9	3.1	19.0	33.3	23.2	26.3	4.0	4.4	3.5	34.0	0	0	12.5	5.0	12.9	3.8	1.3	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1930	1.4	0	6.4	8.3	2.1	4.1	3.0	3.0	4.5	6.5	4.4	13.7	1.5	9.7	1.7	1.6	2.7	12.4	0	0	5.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.0	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1931	2.6	35.4	7.7	6.8	3.3	2.6	2.0	2.0	3.5	9.8	5.2	17.3	1.7	21.3	1.9	2.4	4.7	17.9	0	0	4.4	2.0	7.2	2.2	1.6	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1932	2.6	0	4.1	3.2	5.7	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.2	4.2	13.2	4	13.7	1.5	9.7	1.7	1.6	2.7	0	0	4.7	1.5	6.7	2.1	1.6	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1933	2.4	0	10.8	6.3	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	10.1	5.9	12.8	5.9	15.2	2.1	2.4	16.8	3.6	0	0	4.7	1.8	5.8	2.1	1.8	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1934	4.2	9	0	3.7	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	18.0	6.5	11.0	4.7	15.8	1.1	2.4	16.8	3.6	0	0	4.7	1.8	5.8	2.1	1.8	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1935	14.0	5.1	7.3	15.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.4	18.0	6.5	11.0	4.7	15.8	1.1	2.4	16.8	3.6	0	0	4.7	1.8	5.8	2.1	1.8	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1936	3.9	1.6	1.3	7.8	13.3	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.4	16.3	6.2	4.5	6.2	9.7	3.1	7.1	4.9	1.4	0	0	4.7	1.8	5.8	2.1	1.8	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1937	4.1	0	3.2	6.8	14.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	6.3	9.0	5.2	3.3	5.5	5.5	22.5	6.9	4.0	5.4	2.8	20.0	4.7	3.0	6.0	3.9	1.1	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1938	1.3	0	8.0	9.9	6.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	4.2	30.8	5.3	3.4	1.9	14.8	4.8	3.0	16.5	2.8	3.1	11.9	3.5	10.6	3.1	4.0	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1939	1.5	0	0.7	8.9	5.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.2	37.7	2.4	3.1	8.2	1.1	4.8	1.0	30.0	0.8	0	3.1	11.9	3.5	10.6	3.1	4.0	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5
1940	0.9	0	3.9	3.8	4.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.6	5.7	3.7	2.6	2.4	4.2	7.5	4.8	1.0	30.0	0.8	0	3.1	11.9	3.5	10.6	3.1	4.0	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5
1941	0.9	0	4.8	4.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	4.8	6.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	7.5	4.2	3.8	21.2	0.9	0.9	6.9	2.2	7.8	2.1	5.5	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1942	1.5	0	2.9	5.9	5.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4	14.8	6.6	1.3	1.7	4.5	6.4	5.1	16.7	49.3	0.1	0.1	8.5	1.9	4.9	2.1	2.0	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1943	2.6	0	7.7	4.0	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.1	11.8	7.7	3.0	1.8	7.7	10.9	6.4	6.0	13.0	0.1	0.1	8.5	1.9	4.9	2.1	2.0	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1944	3.5	0	2.8	5.0	2.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	5.5	3.0	1.1	1.1	4.2	8.5	5.4	16.7	49.3	0.1	0.1	8.5	1.9	4.9	2.1	2.0	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1945	19.9	0	2.9	7.2	2.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.8	2.2	2.0	7.7	3.0	1.9	6.6	6.4	6.5	13.0	0.1	0.1	8.5	1.9	4.9	2.1	2.0	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1946	26.7	0	2.8	9.3	1.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.2	3.8	3.5	0.1	0.1	8.6	25.3	3.9	5.9	18.2	1.1	1.1	8.7	3.6	7.4	3.0	3.4	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1947	2.6	0	2.9	8.2	11.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.0	0.1	0.1	8.6	25.3	3.9	5.9	18.2	1.1	1.1	8.7	3.6	7.4	3.0	3.4	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1948	27.5	0	6.3	7.3	8.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.4	15.7	30.5	0.1	0.1	4.3	10.7	6.7	3.3	0.1	0.1	8.7	3.6	7.4	3.0	3.4	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1949	37.5	0	3.1	10.4	6.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.4	3.1	12.3	40.5	0.1	0.1	4.3	10.7	6.7	3.3	0.1	0.1	8.7	3.6	7.4	3.0	3.4	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	
1950	0	0	3.1	10.6	4.5	12.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	6.0	9.6	2.6	10.0	14.1	10.8	2.0	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.6	6.4	3.3	3.4	2.1	1.6	0	0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.5	

corded among coal miners during April, considerable short time prevailed. Curtailment in operations for coal miners during the month under review is shown when comparison is made with the conditions existing in April last year, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions all sharing to some extent in the reductions in work available. Asbestos miners in Quebec reported all their members at work during April this year.

Building operations at the close of April continued to show marked seasonal improvement, this being evident from the returns received from 187 local unions covering a membership of 21,010 persons. Of these, 2,864 or a percentage of 13.6 were idle on April 30, compared with 19.1 per cent in March. With the exception of steam shovel and dredge men, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, all tradesmen registered additional employment, when compared with March, the most noticeable increases occurring among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, and bridge and structural iron workers. Conditions in the building group were slightly less favourable than in April a year ago, when

11.9 per cent of the tradesmen were unemployed. In this comparison bridge and structural iron workers and granite and stone cutters reported moderate gains in employment, while among the remaining tradesmen the change was adverse.

Among transportation workers the 668 reporting unions in April, with a membership of 63,105 persons, showed slight improvement in employment conditions over March, the percentage of unemployment on April 30 standing at 3.2, as compared with 4.0 per cent of unemployed members at the close of March. Navigation workers, steam and street electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs all shared in the greater activity recorded. The situation in the transportation group, as a whole, was, however, less favourable than in April last year when 2.8 per cent of the members were idle, due, for the most part, to slackness in the navigation division this year.

Longshore workers whose reports are tabulated separately, registered an almost 3 per cent increase in employment during April over March, and slightly more than 1 per cent when compared with April, 1927. Reports for April this year were received from 14 unions of longshore workers with 7,203 members, 1,093 of whom, or a percentage of 15.2, were out of work.

The unemployment percentage indicated by the reports tabulated from 140 unions of governmental employees, including a membership of 13,145 persons, was small during April, namely, .6 per cent, as compared with nominal percentages of idleness in both the previous month and the corresponding month last year. Federal employees were reported fully engaged in all three months used here for comparison, while among civic employees the changes were not outstanding.

Reports received from 110 local unions with 5,072 members in the miscellaneous group of trades indicated an unemployment percentage of 5.9 at the end of April, as against 7.0 per cent in March. Work for stationary engineers and firemen, barbers and hotel and restaurant employees was in greater volume than in March while among theatre and stage employees and office workers employment declined slightly. In comparison with the April, 1927, returns, when 5.5 per cent of the members were idle, considerable improvement by theatre and stage employees and a nominal percentage increase in activity by hotel and restaurant employees were registered while the declines among barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were small.

Among unions in the fishing industry no idleness was reported in April, compared with

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
April, 1919.....	2.4	2.5	4.4	4.3	1.7	4.0	2.3	10.1	4.4
April, 1920.....	0.6	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	6.0	2.5
April, 1921.....	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
April, 1922.....	20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4
April, 1923.....	2.2	0.5	4.9	2.8	8.3	3.7	11.9	5.4	4.6
April, 1924.....	2.2	4.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	5.2	4.1	2.2	5.1
April, 1925.....	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	8.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	5.1	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	4.1	1.4	8.5	5.6	2.6
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	9.9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Dec., 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	1.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	1.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar. 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2

a "fully engaged" situation in March, 1928, and a small percentage of unemployment in April last year. The logging industry registered 3.1 per cent of inactivity during April, the same percentage as was reported at the close of March, 1928, and in contrast with no unemployment in April, 1927.

Employment Office Reports for April, 1928

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of April, 1928, when compared with the preceding month, showed a substantial increase of almost 59 per cent in the daily average of placements effected during the period, while a gain of nearly 17 per cent was shown by comparison with April, 1927. The favourable increase over last year was for the most part due to increased placements in farming, though construction and maintenance also showed a noticeable gain. Additional workers were, however, particularly in demand in the Western provinces during April for completion of threshing operations, which were curtailed last fall owing to the inclement weather. Lesser gains were registered in manufacturing, mining and trade. All other groups showed declines, the largest of which occurred in logging, where conditions were somewhat less active than usual at this season of the year.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1926, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications rose steadily throughout the month, each attaining a level two points higher than that reached at the close of April a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 80.8 during the first half and 85.4 during the second half of April in contrast with the ratios of 77.5 and 83.4 during the corresponding periods of 1927. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 73.4 and 77.5, as compared with 69.6 and 75.5 respectively during the corresponding month of 1927.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,923 during the first half of April, as compared with 1,453 during the preceding period, and with 1,495 daily during the first half of April, 1927. Applications for work during the latter half of the month numbered 1,918 daily, in con-

trast with 1,929, daily during the latter half of April a year ago.

Table II on page 645 summarizes the returns by provinces for April of each year from 1919 to 1925, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1926, to date, while table I on page 644 indicates the percentages of unemployment registered in the various groups of industries for the same months.

The average number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service daily was 1,554 during the first half, and 1,638 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,159 and 1,609 vacancies during the month of April, 1927. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of March, 1928, averaged 1,077 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the first half of April, 1928, was 1,412, of which 974 were in regular employment and 438 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total average of placements during the preceding period of 1,000 daily, and with 1,041 daily during the first half of April a year ago. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,487 daily (1,024 regular and 463 casual), as compared with an average of 1,456 daily during the corresponding period of 1927.

During the month of April, 1928, the offices of the Service referred 34,834 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 33,444 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 23,056, of which 19,009 were for men and 4,047 for women, while the placements in casual work totalled 10,388. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 25,818 for men and 11,011 for women, a total of 36,829, while applications for work numbered 44,152, of which 32,819 were from men and 11,333 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928 (4 months).....	63,876	34,947	98,823

NOVA SCOTIA

Orders listed at employment offices in Nova Scotia during April showed an increase of over 23 per cent when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of 14 per cent from the corresponding period a year ago. Placements were over 21 per cent higher than in March, but 8 per cent below April last year. Increased placements over April 1927 were shown in manufacturing, but this gain was more than offset by a decline in the services group. Minor changes only were reported in other groups with the exception of trade which remained unchanged. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected

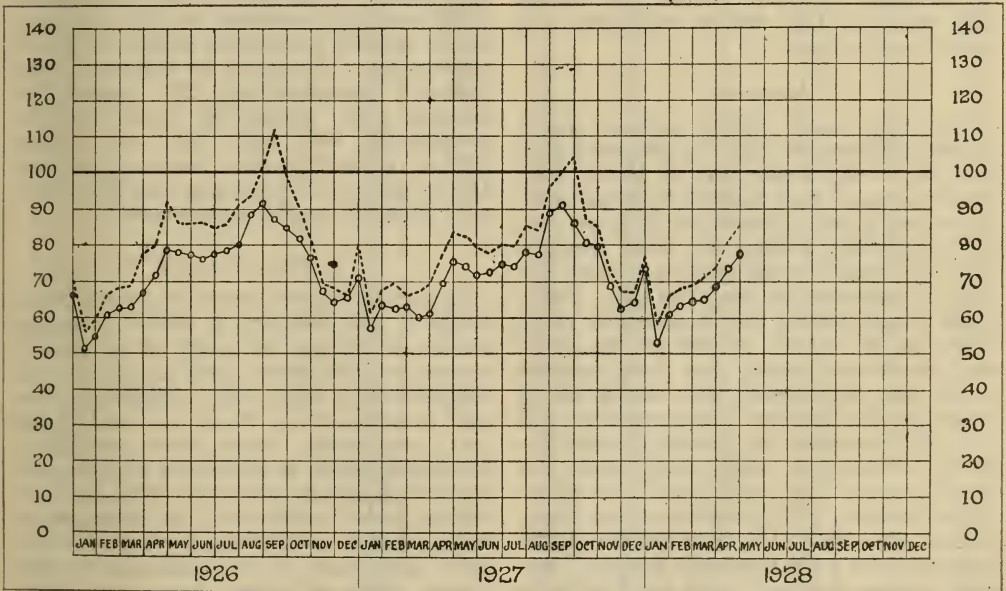
a gain of less than one per cent over April, 1927. Very little change from a year ago was shown in the different industrial divisions, minor gains in some being offset by small losses in others. Placements in construction and maintenance numbered 51 and in services 507, of which 370 were of household workers. During the month 122 men and 101 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

There was an increase of nearly 47 per cent in the number of orders received by Quebec employment offices during April when compared with the preceding month, but a decline

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



were: manufacturing, 107; trade, 73; and services, 426, of which 343 were household workers. Regular employment was found for 114 men and 67 women during the month.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of New Brunswick during April, showed an increase of more than 15 per cent over March, but were nearly 12 per cent less favourable than in April last year. Placements increased almost 14 per cent in comparison with the preceding month, but showed

of over 35 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also increased almost 24 per cent over March, 1928, but were over 39 per cent below April a year ago. Decreased placements compared with April, 1927, were reported in all groups except transportation, which remained unchanged, the largest declines occurring in logging and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 103; logging, 246; construction and maintenance, 463; and services, 498, including 319 household workers. Regular employment for 969 men and 399 women was secured during the month.

ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during April, were nearly 15 per cent more numerous than in March, 1928, but 2 per cent less than in April, 1927. Placements increased over 12 per cent in comparison with the preceding month, but declined slightly over 2 per cent when compared with the corresponding month a year ago. Manufacturing, mining, construction and maintenance, and trade showed increased placements over last year, but these gains were more than offset by losses shown in logging, farming, communication, transportation, and services. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing, 1,825; logging, 322; farming, 927; mining, 118; transportation, 392; construction and maintenance, 2,404; trade, 424; and services, 4,130, of which 2,475 were of household workers. During the month 5,277 men and 1,358 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

During the month of April positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba were over 41 per cent higher than in March, 1928, and 12 per cent more than in April last year. There were gains in placements of 38 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, when comparisons were made with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of 1927. Placements in construction and maintenance, particularly in the railway division of this group, were considerably higher than those recorded a year ago. Minor gains were also shown in manufacturing, farming, transportation, and trade, while services and logging reported declines. Divisions in which employment was found for more than one hundred workers included: farming, 1,513; construction and maintenance, 989; trade, 172; and services, 1,878, which included 1,458 household workers. Regular employment was found for 2,519 men and 646 women during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment offices in Saskatchewan were notified of over 49 per cent more vacancies during April than in the preceding month, and over 21 per cent more than during the corresponding month a year ago. The number of placements effected during April was nearly 57 per cent higher than in March and almost 22 per cent in excess of April, 1927. All industrial divisions except communication participated in the increase of placements over April last year, the highest gains being shown in farming and services. Groups in which the majority of placements were effected were:

manufacturing, 99; farming, 2,840; transportation, 99; construction and maintenance, 384; trade, 103; and services, 1,182, of which 788 were of household workers. There were 3,255 men and 684 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ALBERTA

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Alberta during April was over 93 per cent higher than in March, 1928, and nearly 58 per cent in excess of April, 1927. Placements also increased nearly 83 per cent in comparison with March this year and more than 45 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago. All groups recorded increased placements over those reported during April last year. Farming, however, was the chief contributing factor, as over 74 per cent of the total gains was shown in that division alone, where threshing operations which were not completed last fall created an active demand for workers during the month under review. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 322; logging, 97; farming, 4,107; mining, 98; construction and maintenance, 646; trade, 140; and services, 996, of which 701 were household workers. During the month 4,963 men and 464 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During April orders received at employment offices in the Province of British Columbia showed an increase of nearly 32 per cent in comparison with March, 1928, and 35 per cent compared with April, 1927. Placements likewise showed gains of 38 per cent and 43 per cent, respectively, under each comparison. Noteworthy gains in placements over the corresponding month last year were made in farming and in construction and maintenance, where highway and building construction called for a large share of the additional workers placed. Gains of a lesser degree were shown in all other groups except logging and transportation, wherein minor reductions occurred. The majority of placements recorded during the month were made in the following groups: manufacturing, 388; logging, 250; farming, 663; mining, 156; transportation, 145; construction and maintenance, 1,410; trade, 140; and service, 945, which included 550 household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,790 of men and 328 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of April, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, effected 23,056 placements in regular employment, of which 15,798 were of persons for whom the

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1928

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Place- ments same period 1927
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	788	100	759	740	181	525	573	191
Halifax.....	432	44	423	386	43	343	306	78
New Glasgow.....	149	51	123	148	79	38	128	68
Sydney.....	207	5	213	206	59	144	139	45
New Brunswick	687	25	693	670	223	447	462	151
Chatham.....	46	5	54	44	25	19	88	13
Moncton.....	294	20	279	279	116	163	62	35
St. John.....	347	0	360	347	82	265	312	103
Quebec	1,813	462	3,536	1,704	1,368	25	1,341	2,279
Hull.....	322	127	374	267	267	0	62	286
Montreal.....	1,120	231	2,402	1,011	861	12	947	1,060
Quebec.....	95	0	372	125	87	10	175	684
Sherbrooke.....	110	65	178	87	49	2	82	104
Three Rivers.....	166	39	199	214	104	1	75	145
Ontario	12,426	1,749	15,142	11,263	6,635	3,978	7,191	6,718
Belleville.....	187	0	188	182	139	43	73	55
Brantford.....	348	43	353	297	200	97	199	153
Chatham.....	252	16	287	251	203	48	81	200
Cobalt.....	92	12	119	95	84	4	48	116
Fort William.....	143	0	170	143	102	41	134	355
Guelph.....	290	117	241	186	91	61	150	91
Hamilton.....	1,087	37	1,484	1,100	533	565	1,062	296
Kingston.....	324	37	315	302	195	107	141	158
Kitchener.....	269	33	509	302	171	95	264	105
London.....	416	77	412	375	273	77	376	285
Niagara Falls.....	241	33	174	212	102	101	110	111
North Bay.....	153	6	238	157	116	40	85	296
Oshawa.....	426	1	448	383	285	98	39	216
Ottawa.....	829	229	763	746	410	196	700	464
Pembroke.....	275	160	239	181	107	74	27	135
Peterborough.....	149	13	193	187	96	52	111	143
Port Arthur.....	440	0	354	345	305	40	52	455
St. Catharines.....	431	76	408	337	182	155	337	153
St. Thomas.....	162	23	178	163	79	84	79	95
Sarnia.....	154	2	157	155	117	38	97	86
Sault Ste. Marie.....	123	6	548	151	67	40	269	134
Sudbury.....	642	2	623	650	639	11	174	717
Timmins.....	191	3	234	161	146	14	75	160
Toronto.....	3,893	750	5,686	3,378	1,652	1,414	2,306	1,400
Windsor.....	889	73	871	824	341	483	202	339
Manitoba	4,594	124	6,222	4,833	3,165	1,571	1,838	2,374
Brandon.....	490	22	429	415	394	21	17	501
Dauphin.....	80	4	232	95	76	19	149	82
Portage la Prairie.....	125	10	110	104	103	1	6	112
Winnipeg.....	3,899	88	5,451	4,219	2,592	1,530	1,666	1,679
Saskatchewan	5,341	512	4,936	4,768	3,939	793	470	3,176
Estevan.....	174	38	135	109	96	13	86	88
Melfort.....	79	0	79	79	79	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw.....	1,296	212	1,168	1,143	919	158	125	887
North Battleford.....	250	61	193	193	174	19	0	158
Prince Albert.....	215	42	200	167	152	15	46	133
Regina.....	1,096	65	1,205	1,153	947	206	192	794
Saskatoon.....	1,149	23	1,045	1,012	789	223	17	541
Swift Current.....	656	48	511	517	476	41	0	238
Weyburn.....	163	15	139	136	106	80	4	123
Yorkton.....	263	8	261	259	171	88	0	214
Alberta	7,404	485	7,006	6,517	5,427	1,057	633	3,848
Calgary.....	2,931	239	2,739	2,432	2,235	197	269	1,328
Drumheller.....	521	16	479	382	313	69	69	133
Edmonton.....	2,521	148	2,536	2,461	2,034	394	247	1,578
Lethbridge.....	713	40	616	602	299	303	47	376
Medicine Hat.....	718	42	636	640	546	94	1	383
British Columbia	3,776	149	5,858	4,339	2,118	1,993	1,878	1,747
Cranbrook.....	184	3	155	179	179	0	22	153
Kamloops.....	187	2	286	115	89	9	36	155
Kelowna.....	33	2	58	29	21	3	18	.....
Nanaimo.....	704	1	665	649	20	629	48	17
Nelson.....	103	9	99	97	85	9	52	114
New Westminster.....	95	0	242	154	113	41	180	89
Penticton.....	96	7	87	86	47	35	35	42
Prince George.....	70	4	68	68	68	0	74	.....
Prince Rupert.....	43	6	96	40	24	16	62	63
Revelstoke.....	52	1	129	44	11	33	41	3
Vancouver.....	1,533	95	3,145	2,179	1,243	776	970	885
Vernon.....	47	0	89	45	28	17	41	.....
Victoria.....	629	19	739	654	190	424	373	152
All Offices	36,829	3,606	44,132	34,834	23,056	10,388	14,886	20,484
Men.....	1,371	1,371	32,819	25,000	19,009	5,645	11,505	16,681
Women.....	11,011	2,235	11,333	9,834	4,047	4,743	2,881	3,803

employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 3,254 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 2,404 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 850 to other provinces. This reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The offices in Quebec issued 22 certificates for reduced transportation, 12 to Quebec points and 10 to stations outside the province. Provincially the Quebec City office transferred 9 construction labourers and one camp cook and the Montreal office 2 saw mill labourers to employment within their respective zones. The transfers outside the province were all of bushmen going from Hull to Sudbury and vicinity.

Of the 96 persons who benefited by the reduced rate from Ontario offices, 93 went to employment within the province and 3 to other provinces. Included in the provincial movement were one millwright, one fireman, 3 lumber pilers, one railroad construction labourer and one cook despatched from Pembroke to Sudbury, while from the same centre 5 bricklayers were sent to North Bay and one cook and 2 cookees to Sault Ste. Marie; from North Bay 14 carpenters, one pipe fitter and 2 labourers travelled to Timmins, one cook to Sudbury, and 2 farm labourers to Cobalt. To points within their respective zones Fort William despatched 8 construction labourers and 2 bushmen, Port Arthur 21 bushmen and one machinist, and Timmins 2 mine muckers and one machine runner. The Sudbury office issued certificates to 6 carpenters and 2 bushmen for Timmins and to 7 bushmen, 2 cookees, 2 labourers and one cook for stations within its own zone. Timmins in addition received one tinsmith from Toronto, one gardener from London and one millwright from Hamilton. Port Arthur issued the 3 certificates for points in other provinces; two were for railroad construction labourers, one proceeding to each of the Hull and Winnipeg zones and the third was for a farm labourer for Regina.

Transportation certificates issued by Manitoba office during April totalled 1,484, of which 1,165 were for persons going to provincial districts and 319 to other provinces. The movement of labour within the Province all originated in Winnipeg, 376 farm hands and 35 farm domestics going to employment in various agricultural parts, 615 railroad construction labourers, 6 teamsters, 2 wood cutters, one fireman, 5 steel sharpeners, 2 engin-

eers, 6 cooks, 2 labourers, 3 section men, one carpenter, one lumber piler, 31 rock men and one blacksmith travelling to Winnipeg zone centres, 48 teamsters, 2 cookees, one construction labourer, 2 generals, 2 cooks, one hotel clerk and 3 female hotel workers to Brandon and surrounding districts and 8 carpenters, 3 bushmen and 8 hotel and household workers to stations within the Dauphin zone. The Winnipeg offices effected 290 of the transfers to other provinces, 168 of which were of farm hands and 11 of farm domestics for the Saskatchewan rural districts and 12 of which were of farm labourers for Alberta situations. To Port Arthur and vicinity Winnipeg transferred 29 bushmen, 6 millwrights, 3 farm labourers, one timber foreman, 2 general labourers, 2 carpenters and one construction labourer; to Timmins one saw mill labourer and to Montreal one cooper. From Winnipeg, also, 18 labourers were carried at the reduced rate to Yorkton; 2 blacksmiths, one machinist's helper, one boilermaker and one construction labourer to Saskatoon; 3 female hotel workers and one auto mechanic to Regina; 3 hotel workers to Estevan; one iron moulder to Calgary; and 13 teamsters, 2 cooks, one blacksmith and one railway construction foreman to Edmonton. The Brandon office issued certificates to 6 farm labourers for the Medicine Hat zone; to one stableman for Weyburn; and to one hotel porter for Estevan. The Dauphin office despatched 11 farm hands, 7 general labourers, and 3 railroad construction labourers to points in the Moose Jaw zone.

Persons securing reduced transportation certificates from offices in Saskatchewan were 355 in number 346 of whom went to points within the Province and 9 to outside districts. Of the former, 293 were farm hands and 4 were farm domestics for rural localities within the province, travelling mainly from Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. From Saskatoon 2 bushmen and one dishwasher were sent to Prince Albert; one housekeeper to North Battleford; one drayman to Yorkton; and 6 housekeepers, 1 blacksmith, 1 hotel porter and 1 waitress to points within the same zone. From Moose Jaw one gas engineer and one cook were transported to Swift Current; one housekeeper to Saskatoon; and 2 cooks, one domestic, and one mechanic to points within the Moose Jaw zone. From Regina one blacksmith, one auto mechanic, one hotel cook and one domestic received certificates of transportation to Moose Jaw; 2 gas engineers to Saskatoon; one cabinet maker and one labourer to Prince Albert; and 2 grader men, one housekeeper, and one hotel porter to Swift Current. The balance of the movement provincially was from Prince Albert, and included 9 bushmen, 6 saw mill labourers, and

one waitress for points within the same zone. Of the interprovincial transfers, 6 were of farm hands for Alberta points, 4 of whom were shipped from Saskatoon and 2 from Regina and the remaining 3 were of household workers, travelling from Regina to positions in the Winnipeg zone.

Alberta offices granted 634 certificates of reduced transportation, 601 of which were provincial and 33 interprovincial. Among the transfers provincially were included 243 farm hands and 5 farm household workers proceeding from Edmonton and 128 farm hands and 11 farm domestics from Calgary to farming sections within the Province. From Edmonton one construction labourer was despatched to Drumheller; 4 bushmen to Calgary; one mill setter to Lethbridge; and 32 carpenters, 5 miners, 23 mine labourers, 15 mill hands, 25 bushmen, 10 construction workers, 10 teamsters, 6 cookees, 4 housekeepers, 11 labourers, 12 bricklayers, 4 engineers, 3 lathers, 2 painters, 2 firemen, one stonemason, one waitress, one plasterer, one packer, one gardener, one hotel porter, one janitor, 6 cooks, and one flunkey to points within the Edmonton zone. The Calgary office issued certificates to one fireman and one lumber mill flunkey for Lethbridge; 15 carpenters and 9 construction labourers for Edmonton; one waitress and one maid for Drumheller; and one hotel housekeeper and one restaurant employee for work within its own zone. The movement outside the Province was all of farm hands for Saskatchewan points, who received their certificates of transportation at Edmonton.

Reduced rate certificates were granted by British Columbia offices during April to 663 workers, 187 of whom went to stations within the Province and 476 to points in other provinces. The majority of the provincial transfers were from Vancouver, 6 carpenters, 6 farm labourers, 9 bushmen, 32 railroad construction

labourers, 4 painters, one blacksmith, one saw fitter, 2 flunkeys, one engineer, one planer man, one carpenter, 3 cooks and one dishwasher travelling to positions within the Kamloops zone; 3 carpenters, one saw filer and one cook to Vernon; 5 farm labourers, one fireman, 2 engineers, 2 miners, one cook, one carpenter and 2 household workers to Penticton; 2 cooks, 2 engineers and one flunkey to Prince George; 8 miners and one engineer to Revelstoke; 4 carpenters, one planer man, one mill superintendent and one lead burner to Nelson; and 19 miners, 3 flunkeys, 2 farm labourers and 2 machine runners to Vancouver zone centres. From Prince George 2 railroad construction labourers went to Kamloops and 28 bushmen, one miner and one mining engineer to points within the same zone. From Prince Rupert one housekeeper was dispatched to Prince George and 5 miners and 2 bushmen to employment within the Prince Rupert zone. The remaining transfers to provincial points included 6 bushmen, 2 miners, one labourer, and 3 farm hands travelling from Nelson to points within its own zone and one labourer from New Westminster to Revelstoke. The interprovincial movement was largely of farm labour, 351 farm hands and 18 farm domestics going to Alberta rural districts, 86 farm hands and 14 farm domestics to Saskatchewan agricultural areas, and 6 farm hands to points in Manitoba. The certificates for these workers were, for the most part, issued by the Vancouver and New Westminster offices. In addition one moulder was transferred from Vancouver to employment in Calgary.

Of the 3,254 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,880 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 1,337 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 21 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 16 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During April, 1928

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 63 cities which granted building permits valued at \$18,527,846 during April, as compared with \$14,916,247 in the preceding month and \$17,312,470 in the corresponding month last year. There was therefore, an increase of \$3,611,599 or 24.2 per cent in the first comparison, and of \$1,215,376 or 7.0 per cent in the second. The aggregate for the elapsed months of this year—\$51,480,102—exceeds that for any other since the record was begun in 1920, while building costs continue lower than in any of the last eight years, except 1927.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 1,600 permits for dwellings valued at over \$8,000,000 and for some 3,500 other buildings estimated to cost almost \$10,000,000. In March, authority was given for the erection of some 1,100 dwellings and 2,200 other buildings, valued at approximately \$5,100,000 and \$9,600,000, respectively.

New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued during April as compared with March, the greatest gains, of \$1,889,077 or 31.3

per cent, and \$1,647,224 or 317.1 per cent, taking place in Ontario and Alberta respectively. Nova Scotia and Quebec registered declines of 92.9 per cent and 11.2 per cent, respectively.

As compared with April, 1927, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized. Alberta again indicated a pronounced advance, of \$1,612,852, or 291.3 per cent. Of the remaining provinces, Quebec recorded the greatest loss, of \$2,395,966 or 44.2 per cent, due to the exceptionally high total in April last year in Quebec City.

Of the larger cities, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver registered increases in the building authorized during April as compared with the preceding month and with April, 1927; in Montreal, on the other hand, there were losses in both comparisons. Of the smaller centres, New Glasgow, Sydney, Fredericton, Moncton, Saint John, Shawinigan Falls, Westmount, Belleville, Brantford, Fort William, Galt, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sault St. Marie, York Township, Riverside, Woodstock, Brandon, St. Boniface, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Kamloops, Point Grey, North Vancouver and Victoria reported increases in the value of the permits issued, as compared with March, 1928, and April, 1927.

Cumulative Record for First Four Months, 1928.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during April and in the first four months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first four months of the same years are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of permits issued		Indexes of value of permits issued first four months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first four months (1913=100)
	In April	In first four months		
	\$	\$		
1928	18,527,846	5,480,102	149.0	148.2
1927	17,312,470	42,340,823	122.5	147.2
1926	19,044,499	41,538,073	120.2	152.0
1925	15,482,383	35,463,398	102.6	154.0
1924	13,689,101	31,737,100	91.8	166.5
1923	19,530,851	39,008,970	112.9	165.5
1922	15,833,688	34,513,861	99.9	160.7
1921	13,500,360	27,069,872	78.3	204.6
1920	15,648,915	34,558,901	100.0	213.4

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	April, 1928	March, 1928	April, 1927
	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown			Nil
Nova Scotia	63,555	898,175	400,320
*Halifax.....	7,260	895,950	372,220
New Glasgow.....	26,715	Nil	700
*Sydney.....	29,580	2,225	27,400
New Brunswick	120,595	36,467	40,259
*Fredericton.....	10,115	Nil	8,229
*Moncton.....	52,580	11,650	22,275
*St. John.....	57,900	24,817	9,755
Quebec	3,027,004	3,407,888	5,422,970
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve.....	1,862,030	2,695,020	2,061,253
*Quebec.....	366,084	277,943	2,546,699
Shawinigan Falls.....	80,065	1,600	44,040
*Sherbrooke.....	23,600	28,850	112,025
*Three Rivers.....	124,175	38,375	425,300
*Westmount.....	571,050	368,100	233,653
Ontario	7,920,151	6,031,074	7,301,063
Belleville.....	87,655	10,275	24,045
*Brantford.....	58,235	51,864	22,320
Chatham.....	49,175	26,225	75,899
*Fort William.....	96,300	20,480	71,940
Galt.....	30,443	4,736	9,340
*Guelph.....	43,876	43,195	78,360
*Hamilton.....	814,800	1,115,000	371,400
*Kingston.....	171,732	71,830	11,617
*Kitchener.....	133,830	48,049	136,478
London.....	336,725	209,535	403,460
Niagara Falls.....	104,895	201,471	298,163
Oshawa.....	379,880	291,850	518,040
*Ottawa.....	351,150	46,250	300,030
Owen Sound.....	12,100	Nil	238,000
*Peterboro.....	38,827	3,245	35,915
*Port Arthur.....	71,230	155,080	51,704
*Stratford.....	9,435	4,000	66,870
*St. Catharines.....	98,220	38,300	36,536
*St. Thomas.....	4,915	1,105	20,800
Sarnia.....	48,575	64,015	96,475
Sault Ste. Marie.....	39,506	7,630	39,033
*Toronto.....	3,103,740	2,787,485	2,207,632
York and East York Townships.....	1,013,406	335,850	754,475
Welland.....	44,480	7,000	60,040
*Windsor.....	463,438	312,955	634,515
Ford.....	105,900	21,350	171,840
Riverside.....	63,500	21,850	33,915
Sandwich.....	17,225	65,100	428,700
Walkerville.....	85,000	47,000	96,000
Woodstock.....	41,958	17,949	4,521
Manitoba	1,624,192	1,294,444	1,251,084
*Brandon.....	24,992	7,044	619
*St. Boniface.....	150,300	96,800	53,765
*Winnipeg.....	1,448,900	1,190,600	1,196,700
Saskatchewan	1,052,770	945,815	615,340
* Moose Jaw.....	50,360	7,555	61,100
*Regina.....	413,005	231,910	283,170
*Saskatoon.....	589,405	706,350	271,070
Alberta	2,166,610	519,386	553,758
*Calgary.....	1,407,750	293,626	292,192
*Edmonton.....	568,615	197,545	221,935
Lethbridge.....	185,765	21,750	38,940
Medicine Hat.....	4,480	6,465	691
British Columbia	2,552,969	1,782,998	1,727,676
Kamloops.....	22,347	3,575	12,935
Nanaimo.....	3,220	7,150	14,585
*New Westminster.....	123,800	54,250	177,450
*Prince Rupert.....	18,000	80,900	18,800
*Vancouver.....	1,118,187	836,970	735,731
Point Grey.....	481,320	457,230	464,460
North Vancouver.....	485,740	20,360	51,495
South Vancouver.....	115,700	222,545	129,043
*Victoria.....	184,655	100,018	123,177
Total—63 cities	18,527,846	14,916,247	17,312,470
*Total—35 cities	14,820,381	12,038,601	13,623,361

The aggregate for the first four months of this year was 21.6 per cent greater than in

1927, the previous high level of the record, while the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials continued to be lower than in any other year since 1920 except 1927.

The other table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during April and March, 1928, and April, 1927. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below, showing the employment situation during April. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the May issue relates to the situation existing in March, 1928. In addition, the United States employment situation is also indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. The following information, taken from the May issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, gives the percentages of unemployment for the month of March, 1928.

Great Britain

Employment during April was subject to considerable fluctuation, particularly after the Easter holidays and towards the end of the month. At the end of April it was not quite so good, on the whole, as at the end of March. The seasonal improvement in the building trade, in public works contracting, and in the brick and tile, and tailoring industries continued; and there was also some improvement in the tinplate industry in railway carriage and wagon building, in paper manufacture, and in the food and drink industries. There was, however, a decline in coal mining, in ship-building and ship-repairing, in the iron and steel and glass industries, in boot and shoe manufacture, and in most of the textile industries, as well as in the canal, river, dock and harbour service.

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts (aged 16 to 64 in-

clusive and numbering approximately 11,800,000), and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 23rd April, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 9.6, as compared with 9.6 at 26th March, 1928, and 9.4 at 25th April, 1927. For males alone the percentage at 23rd April, 1928, was 11.0, as compared with 11.0 at 26th March, 1928; for females the corresponding figures were 5.7 and 5.7. The percentage wholly unemployed fell from 7.7 at 26th March, 1928, to 7.6 at 23rd April, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 30th April, 1928, was approximately 1,171,000, of whom 942,000 were men and 160,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 2nd April, 1928, it was 1,071,000, of whom 865,000 were men and 147,000 were women; and at 25th April, 1927, it was 1,075,000, of whom 867,000 were men and 144,000 were women.

United States

According to the May issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* employment in manufacturing industries increased 0.7 per cent in March, 1928, as compared with February, 1928, and pay-roll totals increased 1.3 per cent. It was stated that the trend of employment in March has been upward in five of the last six years, but that the increase in March, 1928, is greater than in either 1927 or 1926. With these increases the volume of employment in March, 1928, stood at a higher level than at any time since October, 1927, while pay-roll totals were greater than at any time since June, 1927, with the single exception of October, 1927, when they were at the same level as in March, 1928.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics weighted index of employment for March, 1928, is 86.1, as compared with 85.5 for February, 1928; 84.2 for January, 1928; and 91.4 for March, 1927. The weighted index of pay-roll totals for March, 1928, is 91.2 as compared with 90.0 for February, 1928; 85.8 for January, 1928; and 97.7 for March, 1927. The monthly average for 1923 equals 100.

Employment and pay-roll totals in March, 1928, were 5·8 per cent and 6·7 per cent lower in the two items, respectively, than in March, 1927.

The data for March, 1928, were based on reports from 10,880 representative establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in March had 3,023,122 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were: \$82,616,721.

Employment in February and March.—Thirty-four of the fifty-four separate industries had more employees in March than in February, and 36 industries reported increased pay-roll totals, the majority of the increases being of a seasonal character. The fertilizer industry indicated the greatest increase in employment during March with a gain of 39 per cent, while employees in the following industries had increased from 3·1 per cent to 4·9 per cent each: Agricultural implements, cast-iron pipe, stamped ware, automobiles, ice cream, glass and brick. Nearly all of these industries reported corresponding increases in pay-roll totals, and the following industries, with smaller increases in employment, also reported substantially increased pay-rolls: Sugar refining, foundries and machine shops, machine tools, and sawmills. The iron and steel industry had gained about 2 per cent both in employment and in pay-roll totals.

The notable decreases in March were in the woollen goods, book and job printing, chewing tobacco, rubber boots, and ship-building industries.

The chemical group as a whole indicated the greatest gains in March, due to the peak season increases in the fertilizer industry; the stone-clay-glass group's largest increases were due to seasonal prospects in building construction, as were a large share of the gains in the iron and steel and the lumber groups. The vehicle group owed its advance largely to the spurt in the automobile factories.

The Pacific and East North Central geographic divisions reported the greatest improvement in employment in March, although all but two divisions showed this improvement in lesser degrees. The New England and East South Central divisions each reported a falling off in employment.

Employment in March 1927 and 1928.—A comparison of employment and pay-roll totals in March 1928 and March 1927 is made in a section of the chapter on the trend of employment. The level of employment in manufacturing industries in March, 1928, was 5·8 per cent lower than in March, 1927, and pay-roll totals were 6·7 per cent lower.

Comparing conditions in March, 1928, and March, 1927, the food group alone of the 12 groups of industries shows gains both in employment and in pay-roll totals, although the vehicle group indicates a small gain in the second item. The group of miscellaneous industries shows very large decreases—15·3 per cent and 17·3 per cent—and the iron and steel, stone-clay-glass, metal other than iron and steel, lumber, leather, and chemical groups all show large decreases—ranging from 4·7 per cent to 9·8 per cent—in the two items.

The notable increases in employment in separate industries over this 12-month period were in the fertilizer, agricultural implement, automobile, rubber tire, slaughtering and meat packing, and flour industries.

The pronounced decreases in employment between March, 1927, and March, 1928, were in the ship-building, petroleum refining, piano, cast-iron pipe, brick, stove, steam-fitting, foundry and machine shop, cement, steam railroad car building and repairing, and woollen goods industries.

The East North Central geographic division again showed an increase in employment over the twelve-month period, but the New England, Middle Atlantic and West South Central divisions each had dropped 8 per cent or over of their employees, while the remaining five divisions showed smaller decreases.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate that employment in the United States has increased materially since last fall. These statistics show the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities. The method of computation as described in the March issue of the *American Federationist* is as follows:

“The local unions in the 23 cities under review report monthly their membership and the number of unemployed members at the first of the month or the nearest possible date. From these reports the percentage of unemployed members is calculated for identical unions in the current and the previous month. Thus for every month there are two percentage figures—that is for identical unions in December and January—and for identical unions in January and February and so on. The final figure for January, then, is calculated by taking the simple arithmetical average of the two January percentages. It may be noted that the reports cover all trades which are organized, factory workers as well as teachers and building trade workers.”

By the above method is computed the percentage of unemployed union members out of the total membership of the local unions reporting.

According to the May issue of the *American Federationist* the most recent unemployed

percentages during the various months, in the 23 cities works out as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS			
Oct. to Dec., 1927	Jan., 1928	Feb., 1928	March, 1928
14	18	18	18

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1928

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. Both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices were, however, slightly lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.80 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$10.87 for April; \$10.76 for May, 1927; \$11.29 for May, 1926; \$10.48 for May, 1925; \$9.89 for May, 1924; \$10.36 for May, 1923; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.65 for May, 1920; \$12.66 for May, 1918; and \$7.43 for May, 1914. The most important change was a seasonal decline in the price of eggs, while less important declines occurred in the prices of milk, butter, potatoes and veal. Slight increases occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, lard, cheese, flour, beans and evaporated apples. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.04 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$21.11 for April; \$20.95 for May, 1927; \$21.54 for May, 1926; \$20.72 for May, 1925; \$20.24 for May, 1924; \$20.90 for May, 1923; \$20.57 for May, 1922; \$22.84 for May, 1921; \$26.44 for May, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.09 for May, 1918; and \$14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, declined slightly to 152.9, as compared with 153.2 for April; 151.9 for May, 1927; 156.8 for May, 1926; 158.8 for May, 1925; 150.6 for May, 1924; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 170.5 for May, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 201.4 for May, 1919; and 194.6 for May, 1918. Thirty-four prices quotations were lower, fifty-

four were higher and one hundred and forty-eight were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups were lower, five were higher and one was unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group declined, higher levels for grains, flour, oat products, foreign fruits, apples, coffee, hay and straw being more than offset by lower prices for potatoes sugar, millfeed, tea, rosin and turpentine. A substantial decline in the price of potatoes exerted the greatest influence on the downward movement of the general index number. The Animals and their Products group was also lower, lower prices for milk, butter, furs and sheep more than offsetting advances in the prices of cattle, hogs, meats, eggs and leather. The groups which advanced were: the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to higher prices for cotton and wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to higher prices for some lines of lumber; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, because of higher prices for silver, copper, tin and spelter; the Iron and its Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group due to changes of a minor character. The Non-Metallic Minerals group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined, while producers' goods were somewhat higher. In the former group higher prices for flour, fruits, coffee, meats and eggs were more than offset by lower prices for milk, butter, potatoes, tea and sugar. In the latter group building and construction materials advanced, mainly because of higher prices for painters' materials and some lines of lumber. Materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the leather industry, for the metal working industries, for the meat packing industries, for the milling and other industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, advanced. Materials for the fur industry were lower.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods advanced, higher levels for grains, cattle, hogs, beef, eggs, cotton, wool and jute more than offsetting lower levels for potatoes, milk, tea, rosin, and furs. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods were lower, advances in the prices of flour, oat products, smoked meats, shellac, leather and non-ferrous metals being more than offset by declines in butter, refined sugar, turpentine and steel sheets. Domestic farm products were slightly lower, while articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were somewhat higher.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods

included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy

(Continued on page 664)

1.—RETAIL. PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	33.9	28.4	26.4	20.1	16.0	21.6	30.0	25.2	25.4	35.2	39.5	55.9
Nova Scotia (average)	32.8	27.5	24.1	19.5	15.2	16.3	24.8	25.0	24.7	31.5	35.3	53.2
1—Sydney.....	35.4	28.4	26.4	21.7	19	16.5	24	26.7	25.7	33.4	35.6	48.6
2—New Glasgow.....	30.8	28.3	22.2	18.3	12.7	13.5	25	25	24.7	32	35.3	54
3—Amherst.....	29.2	26	21.2	18.2	14.9	17.5	25	24.5	22.8	28.5	32.5	50
4—Halifax.....	36.4	28.5	27.9	22.5	17.6	16.2	25	26.1	24	30.4	34.5	58.6
5—Windsor.....	30	26	22	18	12	18	25	27.5	25	35	40	58.3
6—Truro.....	35	28	25	18	15	16	.....	20	26.2	29.5	33.8	49.8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	30	30	25	21.5	16.5	15	.....	22.5	23.3	28.3	33.6	45
New Brunswick (average)	32.0	25.8	23.6	18.5	14.3	17.8	23.1	26.5	25.2	35.2	39.6	56.4
8—Moncton.....	30	23.7	20.8	17.2	12.8	19.5	.....	27.8	25.4	33.3	38.4	53.3
9—St. John.....	39	28	25.6	18.4	14	15.2	25	27	26.4	33	36.7	59.3
10—Fredericton.....	32.8	26.5	26.5	20.3	15.9	18.3	21.2	25.6	24.6	32.9	37	53.1
11—Bathurst.....	26.2	25	21.4	18.1	14.6	18.3	.....	25.5	24.4	41.7	46.3	60
Quebec (average)	28.6	25.0	25.0	17.4	12.6	14.5	25.9	22.9	23.2	30.6	34.2	55.9
12—Quebec.....	30	27.5	24.8	18.9	14	15.5	26.9	22.4	24	30.6	33.2	51.1
13—Three Rivers.....	28.8	26.7	26.2	19	13.4	16.5	26.3	24.3	25.2	34	35.7	58.1
14—Sherbrooke.....	33.2	28.2	30.7	21.9	12.6	16.3	25	29.3	24.8	31.2	33.2	61.9
15—Sorel.....	23.3	19	20.3	15	10	13.5	20	19	21.3	.....	.....	51.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	24.2	22.6	21.1	16.3	12.9	13.2	25.3	19.8	20.9	31.7	36.7	52
17—St. John's.....	25	23.5	25	13.5	11	13.2	25	20.5	21	25.5	35	55
18—Theftford Mines.....	23.7	19.3	17.7	15.7	12	20	25	21.7	24.1	32.5	.....	60
19—Montreal.....	35.6	30.5	32.3	18.1	14.8	10.2	31.5	24.5	22.4	30.3	32.4	56.7
20—Hull.....	33.4	27.5	27.2	18.3	13	12.5	28	24.4	25.2	28.8	33.3	57
Ontario (average)	35.2	29.9	27.3	20.9	16.6	24.1	29.8	24.5	25.6	32.3	36.4	55.7
21—Ottawa.....	32.7	27.3	24.8	19	14.9	20.9	26.8	22.7	22	31.9	35.2	56.1
22—Brockville.....	36.9	31.8	28.6	18.6	16.4	16.8	28.2	24.8	23.8	34.4	38.9	56.2
23—Kingston.....	33.2	27.1	25.5	20.2	14.4	17.3	25	23.4	22	30.1	34.6	50.8
24—Belleville.....	32.2	26.2	26	21.4	15	25.5	30	23.8	27.7	37.6	39.9	60.4
25—Peterborough.....	36.3	32.1	27.2	22.6	18.9	26	31.6	23.2	27.2	31.9	36.5	56.8
26—Oshawa.....	36.8	33	29.6	20	18.6	26.8	34.5	26.2	28.5	36.8	39.4	57
27—Orillia.....	33.9	29.2	26.5	21.5	17.9	24	31.7	24	26	32.8	36.7	54.2
28—Toronto.....	35.2	29.1	29.8	19.2	16.9	22.9	30.9	24.2	27.5	34.5	38.4	55.4
29—Niagara Falls.....	38.5	32	31.6	21.2	16.2	25.7	36.5	24.8	27	32.5	35.9	55.2
30—St. Catharines.....	33.5	29	25.2	18.8	15.1	25.3	30	23	23.6	28.2	31.1	51.6
31—Hamilton.....	35.4	29.5	29.4	21.4	17.4	23.1	22.5	23.4	29.2	31.1	35.9	55.6
32—Brantford.....	36.7	31.7	28.2	22.8	17.7	24.4	31	25.3	26	30.2	34.9	57.6
33—Galt.....	35	30	26.7	19.5	16.6	24.5	33.3	23.6	22.5	33.1	36.7	54.5
34—Guelph.....	32.5	28.3	25	20	16.2	25	25	25	21.7	28.8	32.5	51.1
35—Kitchener.....	34.2	29.8	23.7	21.1	17.9	25.6	35	26.3	.....	25.6	30.6	52.6
36—Woodstock.....	36.7	29.2	27.1	20.6	16	24.7	28	23.7	24.7	30.8	33.4	52.2
37—Stratford.....	34	30	24	20.2	18	26.6	26	26.7	24	32.7	37.5	57.7
38—London.....	36	29.5	28.7	21.5	15.8	23.2	28.3	25.7	22.3	32.5	36.6	55
39—St. Thomas.....	33.9	29.1	26.3	20.3	16.7	23	27.4	23.2	25	31.4	35.5	54.3
40—Chatham.....	34.4	29.8	26.2	20	15.5	25.6	30.4	23.3	24.6	30.6	38.2	57.3
41—Windsor.....	34.2	27.9	26.7	20.5	15	25.3	29.4	24	24.3	30.1	35.4	56.9
42—Sarnia.....	33.6	29.2	26.6	22	18	26.6	31.2	25	24.2	30	34.8	61.7
43—Owen Sound.....	33.7	28.7	23.5	20.5	16.2	27	23.8	25	25	33.4	35.8	53.1
44—North Bay.....	42.5	35	35	20.7	15	20	30	24	24.4	28.9	33.4	55
45—Sudbury.....	39.7	33.2	32	24.1	18.3	25.4	25	29.2	26.4	34.9	42.2	59.4
46—Cobalt.....	33.5	29	26	19	13.2	.....	.....	26.2	29	31	35.2	56.9
47—Timmins.....	35	31.7	28.7	24	17.7	27.5	30	27.7	27.3	32.5	36.2	55.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	37.6	33.3	31	23.2	17.6	25.4	32.2	25.8	27.4	34.3	38.2	56.7
49—Port Arthur.....	35	27.5	24.4	21.6	18.3	23.7	37.7	23.8	28	37.9	43	56.4
50—Fort William.....	34.1	26.4	24.2	20.2	17.9	21.1	31.6	25.1	27	37.4	40.5	56.6
Manitoba (average)	32.4	25.9	24.8	17.8	14.5	18.2	29.6	24.2	22.5	36.4	41.1	55.0
51—Winnipeg.....	32.7	25.1	25.9	17.9	14.8	17.5	28.7	24.2	25	37.6	42.4	55
52—Brandon.....	32	26.6	23.6	17.6	14.1	18.8	30.5	24.2	20	35.1	40.4	55
Saskatchewan (average)	33.2	26.1	24.9	19.1	15.6	21.2	33.4	24.6	25.5	43.0	49.6	60.0
53—Regina.....	31.6	24.6	22.3	17.1	14.9	19.2	34.6	23.2	23.3	40.9	49.6	60.8
54—Prince Albert.....	31.7	25.5	25	19.3	16.7	21.7	33.3	25	28.2	46.7	51.2	58.7
55—Saskatoon.....	31.4	25.1	23.3	18.1	13.9	20.3	31.8	24.3	24	43.3	48.7	57.9
56—Moose Jaw.....	38.1	29.2	28.8	22	16.7	23.4	33.7	25.7	26.6	41.2	48.7	62.5
Alberta (average)	33.3	26.4	24.1	19.5	15.0	22.8	33.5	24.2	24.8	41.0	44.4	52.4
57—Medicine Hat.....	33	25	23.8	19.6	15.9	23	37.7	24.4	25.8	45.6	48.2	49.3
58—Drumheller.....	35	30	25	25	15	25	30	30	25	45	.....	60
59—Edmonton.....	34.1	26.3	27	18	14.7	22.4	34.2	22.9	25.1	38.1	44.4	48.5
60—Calgary.....	32.2	25.7	24.1	16.8	14.3	22	31.8	22.8	22.6	41.5	46.4	56.3
61—Lethbridge.....	32.2	25	20.8	18.2	15.1	21.8	33.8	21	25.7	34.6	38.4	48.1
British Columbia (average)	38.6	31.5	30.2	23.0	19.9	27.9	39.3	31.2	29.0	46.9	51.9	60.1
62—Fernie.....	35	30	28	20	15	25	.....	35	31	46.2	50	54
63—Nelson.....	40	30	32.5	27.5	22.5	30	.....	35	28.7	47	51	56
64—Trail.....	39.8	33.1	31.4	27.3	21	29.7	40.8	34.2	29.5	50	56.9	60
65—New Westminster.....	37.7	30.7	27.4	19.5	19.3	27.3	37.6	26.2	29.7	43.1	48.9	60.5
66—Vancouver.....	38.2	30.2	29.6	19.8	19.4	27.7	39.2	26.4	29.8	45.1	50.9	61.4
67—Victoria.....	39.3	32.6	30.6	22.2	20.8	28.5	36.4	27.2	24.5	45.4	49.7	60.4
68—Nanaimo.....	38.8	30	26.7	22.8	21.5	27	41.7	30.8	27.5	48.2	53.4	66.1
69—Prince Rupert.....	40	35	35	25	20	28	40	35	32.5	50	55	62.5

a Price per single quart higher.

b Adjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart.

c Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1928

Fish									Eggs		Butter		
Cod Steak, fresh and frozen, per lb	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz	Cooking, fresh No 1s and storage, per doz	Milk, per quart, in bottles	Dairy, solids prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
19-2	30-2	21-1	14-3	60-6	21-1	20-3	36-9	21-7	35-8	31-6	12-0	42-2	46-7
17-2	31-7			57-0	17-4	18-0	28-9	21-9	38-5	34-8	11-5	45-1	49-7
20-25	25			50-70	17-8	15-8	27-5	21-1	42-4	38-3	b12-14	45	48-1
16	35			60	16-9		31-6	20	35-2	31-1	12	45	50-9
12-5	35			50	17-9	16-5	32-1	21-4	36-7		9	45	49-4
25				50-60	16-3		25-4	23-2	39-4	36-4	a12-5-13-3	43-5	49-8
				60	18-7		33-1	25	38-2	33-5	10	47-5	50
12	35			50	16-9		23-7	20-4	39	34-7	12	44-5	50
15-5	35-0		10-0	56-9	18-2	17-7	35-0	22	30	21-5	8-10	38-2	45
12	35			60	18-4	18	37-5	21-7	37	33-4	10-12	44-2	46-9
18	35			60	17-2	17-2	40	20-3	38-8	32-5	a13-5	43-8	48-2
20				55-60	18-6	17-5	34-8	21-5	37		12	44-7	45-3
12				50	18-5	18	27-6	23-6	30-4		12	40	45-7
17-2	30-9	24-3	10-4	61-7	21-6	21-8	32-4	21-0	37-5	34-6	11-0	39-1	42-3
15-20	25	20		50	21	19-7	34-2	21-4	38-9	36-1	14	37-3	42
18-20	35-40	30	10	60	25	22-7	31-7	22-7	43-4	37-8	12	40	41-7
25	30		12		21-2	25	31	20-2	38-3	32	a10	38-8	42-7
					20	25	31-7	20-1	35-8		12		41-9
							27-5	20-7	32		8	36-5	41-7
15	30	25-28	12	75	22-5	19	37-8	19-8	34-8	32	10	40	41-4
			8	50			28-3	22-7	37-2		10	39-3	43-3
18-20	32-35	25		60	20-2	21-7	34-9	19-7	42-5	37-5	12	41-7	43-5
15	30		10	70	21	19-3	34-6	21-6	34-8	32-3	11	38-8	42-5
18-2	30-8	22-7	13-0	65-3	20-7	19-5	40-0	20-9	36-2	32-5	12-2	42-2	46-1
					21-1	24-6	40-4	20-3	42-2	35-7	11	42-7	44-8
16					20-7	17	44-3	22	31-8	31	10	40	43-9
15	35	20-22	10-20		18	17-2	36-4	19-3	32-7	28-9	10	39-3	43-9
					20-3	21-5	35-7	22-9	30-3	29	a9	44-3	44
20	32	25		60	25	23	40-5	21-7	33-9	29-8	10	41-4	45-1
20	30				20	23	41-3	23-1	35	34-2	13	45	47-3
					22-4	15	37-5	20-7	32-7	30-3	10-12	43	47-1
14-17	30-32	18		72	21-4	16-1	44	20-6	38-9	33-7	12	42-9	46-7
22	35	25			21	19-8	40-9	19-5	35-6		c13	42	47-5
14	32				24-5	19	36-2	17-9	34-1	32-2	13	43-7	46-6
20	35	25		60	19-6	14-7	45-1	19-6	36-9	33-1	13	42-1	46-9
20	30	25	15		19-5	17	39-2	19-3	34-4	31-3	a-c12-5	43-4	44-1
15	33	22	12		21-7	18	41	19	32-5	27-5	a11-8	41-7	44-6
20	30	25			21-7	18	39-8	19-9	34-7	30-8	12	41-5	44-8
		23			20	25	34-6	18	31-8	30-7	12	40-6	44-1
							36	18-8	31-5	31	10	40	44
20	25				20-2	20-5	38-3	21-2	33	28-2	12	41-7	45
22	35	25			17-9	17	40	21-6	34-7	32-5	11	42-7	46-4
15	25			50	20-3	20	46-3	20-5	32-9	30-8	12	43-7	45-9
18	32	18-25			23-4	21-5	39-8	19-9	34-4	29-5	12	43-6	47-5
20	35	25			23	21-7	44-9	18-5	35-2	33-2	14	45	46-4
18	30	28	15		19-7	22-5	47-1	21-7	33-2	28-7	12	44-3	47-7
20		22			17-7	15	38-6	19-4	28-8		12	41-2	43-7
					20	18	39-1	23	42-8	40	12	38	44-8
	25	25	10	75	21	18-7	34-7	23-3	43-1	39-2	15	39-5	46-4
	30	15		75	20	22-5	38-6	23-7	43-3		17	40	48-1
		25			22-6	22-5	33-7	25	49-6	39-8	a16-7	48-6	47
					20	22-2	47-2	20-6	43-2	37-5	13	41-7	46-6
18-20	30		10		20	17-5	39	24-3	41-1		a12-5	45	50-9
15	25	17		80	19-5	16-3	38-8	22-8	41	36-2	a12-5	45	50-9
	32-0				21-2	18-9	39-2	21-7	35-0	31-5	12-0	41-7	47-0
25	34	18	12		20-8	18-2	41-1	20-5	36-9	33-1	c12	42-4	48-7
	30				21-6	19-6	37-3	22-9	33-1	29-8	12	41	45-3
27-5	31-3	15-4	16-0	25-0	22-9	22-9	33-3	22-5	31-5	27-0	12-1	39-5	48-3
25-30	30-35	15		25	23	31-9	32-2	22-5	31-8	28-5	a12-5	38-7	48-2
30	30	12-15	12	25	23-3	32-2	35-8	22	27-5	24-2	10	40	49-3
25-30	30-35	15	20	25	20-2	35-8	23	34	28-7	28-7	13	39-2	47
25	30	18		25	25	33-3	22-4	32-5	26-4	26-4	13	40	48-6
21-7	27-8	16-7	18-3	24-1	23-4	36-9	22-7	33-1	27-1	27-1	11-8	40-8	47-5
	30	18	20	25	26	36-7	24-2	32-3	23-6	23-6	12	43-9	49-2
25	30	18		25	25	30	22-7	32-5	30	30	a12-5	40	47-7
17-5-20	23-25	17-5	15	21-7	23-3	34-5	24-3	34-3	26-9	26-9	a12-5	41-1	47-2
25	30	15	18	25	21-3	41-3	22-7	35-8	32-3	32-3	12	39	47-6
18	25	15	20	24	21-2	41-8	19-6	30-5	22-8	22-8	10	40	46
21-8	26-6	20-0	17-4	22-7	21-8	38-7	23-8	35-6	30-0	30-0	13-2	46-0	50-0
	30	20	18	23-3	25	40-4	25	38-3	30	30	a12-5		49-6
30	35	20	20	26		36-2	25	35	35		a14-3	45	49-2
30	35	20	20	26-2	25	36-7	25-9	35	30	30	a14-3	50	55
17-5	22-5		15	22-4	19-3	40-6	21-9	32-5	28-3	28-3	a11-1	45-6	48-6
13-5	18		13-5	21-1	18-7	36-8	21-6	34	29-1	29-1	a11-1	42	47-4
	22		20	21-5	19-1	39-4	21-3	33-4	30-4	30-4	a14-3	46-7	49-9
25	30			21-2	20-8	40-6	24-6	30	27-5	27-5	a13-3	46-7	50-3
15	20		15	20	25	39-1		25	46-2	35	a14-3	46	50

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	32.9	7.7	18.1	5.2	6.3	10.5	12.4	16.2	16.3	16.2
Nova Scotia (average)	32.6	8.0	17.5	5.6	6.6	9.6	14.0	17.2	16.6	16.8
1—Sydney.....	34.7	6.7	16.7	5.5	6.6	9.8	13.9	16.8	16.6	16.6
2—New Glasgow.....	32.1	8	16.5	5.5	6	9.9	13.2	16.8	16.6	16.6
3—Amherst.....	30.2	8.7	17.8	5.6	6.4	9.5	14	17.5	15.8	16.3
4—Halifax.....	32.9	8	17.7	5.3	6.7	8.7	13.3	17.7	16.7	16.9
5—Windsor.....	34.2	8.3	20	6.2	7.5	10	16	19.3	18.7	19.3
6—Truro.....	31.7	8	16.4	5.4	6.4	9.6	13.6	15.1	15	15
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29.6	7.4	19	5.1	5.7	10.5	16.2	15.8	14.7	15.2
New Brunswick (average)	33.7	8.5	18.1	5.5	6.4	10.6	14.5	16.2	15.8	15.5
8—Moncton.....	34.2	8.7	18.1	5.7	6.6	12.7	14.4	17	15.9	15.9
9—St. John.....	33.3	8.7	19	5	6.5	9	13.1	15.3	15.2	14.8
10—Fredericton.....	34.1	8.7	17.2	5.5	6.6	10.7	15.5	15.1	15	15.1
11—Bathurst.....	33.3	8	18	5.7	6	10	15.7	17.4	17.2	16.3
Quebec (average)	30.5	6.4	17.3	5.0	6.5	9.3	12.3	14.4	16.0	15.0
12—Quebec.....	30.9	7.5	17.5	5.2	6.2	9.8	13	14.8	15.9	15.6
13—Three Rivers.....	31.7	6	18.6	5.3	7.5	9.7	14.2	14.9	19.2	15.5
14—Sherbrooke.....	31.3	6.6-7	17.1	4.9	6.3	9.7	12.5	13.9	15.3	13.8
15—Sorel.....	28.2	6	17	4.6	5.6	9.2	11	15.1	17.3	15.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	29.3	5	17.3	4.8	6.7	9.9	12.6	14	14.7	15.3
17—St. John's.....	28	5.3-6.7	17.1	4.4	6	8.7	10.0	13.2	15.1	14.5
18—Theftford Mines.....	32.5	6.7	17.7	5.5	7	8	13.3	14.9	17	15.6
19—Montreal.....	31.7	5.3-8	18.1	5.3	5.8	9.9	11.5	14	14.9	14.9
20—Hull.....	30.8	6.8	15.1	5.3	7	8.8	12.2	14.4	14.7	14.1
Ontario (average)	32.8	7.3	17.5	4.9	6.1	11.1	12.8	15.4	15.2	15.2
21—Ottawa.....	32.8	7.3-8	17.1	5.8	6.7	11.3	10.9	16.7	14.7	14.9
22—Brockville.....	31.1	6.7	15.8	5.2	5.7	10	11.1	14.5	14.8	14.8
23—Kingston.....	29.2	6.7	15.5	5.3	5.3	10	11.6	13.5	13.1	13.5
24—Belleville.....	30.3	6.3	17.3	4.4	5.3	11.4	13.4	14.7	15	14.7
25—Peterborough.....	31.9	7.3	16.1	4.5	5.5	11.9	13	14.8	14.7	14.9
26—Oshawa.....	36.4	7.3	17.4	4.4	6.5	11	12.6	15.8	15.2	15.2
27—Orillia.....	32.6	6.7	17.7	5.3	5.9	11.2	12.6	15.7	15.4	15.4
28—Toronto.....	33.4	7.3-8	18.4	4.9	6.1	10.3	11.7	15.2	15.6	15.1
29—Niagara Falls.....	34.9	7.3	18.8	5.1	5.7	10.4	13	15.3	15.5	15.8
30—St. Catharines.....	31.7	7.3	17.7	4.9	5.5	11.5	12.6	14.5	14.2	14.7
31—Hamilton.....	35.8	7.3	17.7	4.3	5.7	11.1	12.1	15.1	14.7	14.7
32—Brantford.....	31.8	6.7-8	17.2	4.2	5.8	11.9	13.2	14.8	14.3	14.7
33—Galt.....	33.3	7.3	18.1	4.5	6.2	12.6	13.3	14.9	15.2	15
34—Guelph.....	34.2	7.3	18.1	4.6	6.5	12.1	12.9	15.1	14.7	15.2
35—Kitchener.....	32.4	6.6-7	17.8	4.2	6.1	11	12	14.9	15.4	14.8
36—Woodstock.....	30.6	6.7-7.3	17.7	4	6.1	11.2	11.9	14.4	14.7	14.9
37—Stratford.....	32.6	7.3	18.9	4.3	6.4	11.8	13.4	16.5	15.2	15.9
38—London.....	32.7	7.3	16.9	4.5	5.7	11	12.7	15.2	15.5	15.1
39—St. Thomas.....	32.6	7.3-8.7	18.6	4.8	6.1	11.7	13.3	15.5	15.8	15.2
40—Chatham.....	31.5	6.7	18.2	4.6	6.2	10.7	14.3	15.4	15.3	14.6
41—Windsor.....	31.5	8.9-3	18.3	4.6	5.8	11	14.5	15	14.9	15.3
42—Sarnia.....	33.5	7.3-8	18	4.9	6	11.1	13.1	16	15.5	16
43—Owen Sound.....	32	6.7-7.3	18.5	4.2	5.9	10.2	12.6	16.1	15.7	15.4
44—North Bay.....	33.3	7.3	16	5.5	6.5	10.2	13.7	15.4	15.1	14.8
45—Sudbury.....	33.2	8	17	5.8	7.7	9.4	14.5	16.3	16.4	16.2
46—Cobalt.....	36.6	8.3	17.7	5.8	7.4	12.1	14.3	17.9	18.6	18.3
47—Timmins.....	34.3	8.3	15.5	5.6	6.8	10.5	13.1	16.3	15.5	15.3
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.7	8	18	5.4	7.2	13.2	15.1	15.4	16	15.9
49—Port Arthur.....	33.2	6.7	18.6	5.5	5.9	9.8	10.9	16.4	14.6	14.9
50—Fort William.....	33	6.7	17.6	5.5	5.8	10.1	10.1	15.4	15	15.3
Manitoba (average)	34.6	6.9	18.9	5.6	6.4	11.5	12.8	18.3	18.6	17.6
51—Winnipeg.....	35.2	7	19.2	5.5	6.2	11.4	12.8	19.1	19.2	18.3
52—Brandon.....	33.9	6.3-7	18.6	5.6	6.5	11.5	12.8	17.5	17.9	16.9
Saskatchewan (average)	34.3	8.3	16.9	5.6	6.4	10.6	12.9	18.2	18.3	18.3
53—Regina.....	33.7	8.8-4	15	5.5	5.8	12.3	12.2	17.9	17.8	17.6
54—Prince Albert.....	31.7	8	15	5.5	6.6	8.7	12.6	18.1	18.1	18.1
55—Saskatoon.....	33.9	8	19	5.6	6.4	10.8	13.6	18.1	18.4	18.7
56—Moose Jaw.....	37.7	8.8	18.7	5.8	6.7	10.7	13	18.7	18.7	18.6
Alberta (average)	33.8	8.6	18.7	5.7	6.2	10.9	10.3	17.5	18.0	18.4
57—Medicine Hat.....	33.3	8.9	20	5.9	6.9	11.7	10.8	17.7	18.9	18.6
58—Drumheller.....	36.7	8.9	19	5.9	6.3	11.7	10.3	17.6	18.3	18.5
59—Edmonton.....	32.1	8	18.1	5.3	5.8	9.5	9.3	17.2	17.1	18
60—Calgary.....	34.5	8	19.4	5.6	6.1	11.6	10.7	17.3	18.4	19.1
61—Lethbridge.....	32.4	8-10	17	5.7	6	10.2	10.3	17.7	17.2	18
British Columbia (average)	34.2	9.8	21.5	5.8	6.5	9.8	9.8	18.3	18.3	18.6
62—Fernie.....	34	10	20.5	5.6	6.4	11.2	11	17.9	19.2	19.1
63—Nelson.....	35	10	17.9	6.1	6.8	10.2	10.5	13.5	20	20
64—Trail.....	34	9.3	16.9	5.7	6.1	9.8	9.6	18.2	18.7	19.1
65—New Westminster.....	34.5	8.3-9.5	23.5	5.7	6.4	8.3	8.1	17.2	17.6	16.9
66—Vancouver.....	33.2	8.3-9.5	21	5.8	6.1	9	8.6	16.3	16.6	16.5
67—Victoria.....	34.5	10	24.7	5.8	6.9	9.5	9.6	17.4	17.3	18.1
68—Nanaimo.....	35	8.9	22.5	5.8	7.6	9.4	9.7	18.4	18.4	19.1
69—Prince Rupert.....	33.7	12.5	25	5.9	6	10.7	11.2	22.5	18.7	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1928

	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin	
	Onions, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.								Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
8-7	8-1	1-738	34-8	33-6	21-1	13-4	17-5	18-8	77-1	27-1	65-3	42-9
8-4	7-3	1-605	31-4	25-7	18-4	13-7	16-8	19-0	83-8	28-4	63-7	39-1
8-1	6-4	2-051	38-9		18-6	14-8	17	20	81-8	27-7	70-8	
8-5	8-4	1-433	26-4	31-7	18	14-7	16-1	17-9	82-5	28-4	56-5	42
8-3	6-5	1-392	26-9	20	17-7	13-4	15-6	19-2	90	28-1		40
8-1	9-2	1-805	36-9	28-1	16-7	13	16	17-8	80-7	26-7	67	39
9-3	5-5	1-50	31-7		20	13	20	21	90	35		35
7-9	7-9	1-435	27-4	23-1	19-4	13-1	15-8	17-8	77-8	24-2	60-5	35-5
8	8-2	1-167	25	20		13-5	15-1	17-7	82-5	26-7	75	41-5
8-6	7-6	1-541	33-3	32-0	19-9	14-5	18-6	19-4	84-2	28-3	67-6	46-7
9	8-1	1-54	33-2	31-2	20	14-1	17-1	18-9	80	30-8	72-5	50
7-8	7-3	1-812	35	32-7	21-5	11-5	15	19-6	71-7	24-9	57-9	41-7
8-8	7-5	1-685	36-8		18	14	16-7	19	95	27-4	75	45
8-6	7-6	1-125	28-2		20	15-5	17-5	20	90	29-9	65	50
8-1	8-1	1-761	33-4	31-0	19-7	13-5	18-4	18-1	83-2	26-9	72-7	40-9
8-9	7-7	1-647	32-2	25-7	19-2	14-7	19-1	19-5	89-8	25-3	78-7	40-2
8-3	9-9	1-879	36-9	30	22-2	14-4	22	19-8	92	28-7	65	42-5
8	7-7	1-729	31-7	30-4	23-2	13-2	18-3	19	82-5	27-4	66-8	41-1
8-2	9-5	1-563	35-2	35		12-8	17-6	18-2	92-5	25	92-5	39-7
7-5	6-8	1-908	35		18-3	12-2	17-8	14-6	83-3	26-8		40-2
8	9-3	1-935	35		19	12-7	17-5	18-3	62			40
7-2	7-1	1-672	29-3		18-3	14-2	18-5	16-5	95-8	32-5	78-7	41-7
8-2	7-9	1-706	32-7	38-1	20-8	13	17-5	17-8	86-1	24-8	64-8	38
8-9	7	1-758	32-5	26-7	16-5	14-2	17	19	65	25-5	62-5	45
8-8	8-5	2-039	39-7	36-0	21-5	13-6	17-3	18-8	76-0	26-7	63-9	40-0
9-3	8-9	1-96	37-1	42-1	26-7	12-9	17	20-6	71-9	26-6	57-7	43-3
8-7	9-6	2-20	41-5	38-3	25	13-1	17-8	18-2	75	27-5	70	40-4
8-7	8-5	2-05	37-2	28-1	17-5	13-2	17	18-1	76	22-7	60-6	40
9-7	8	2-21	41-4	22-5	25	13-4	16-6	17-4	76	26-4	63-2	37-3
8-9	8-7	1-86	34-3	25	17	13-3	16-5	18-6	77-5	28-8	59-5	31-1
9-2	9-9	1-983	41-2	25		14-5	17-7	19-5	84-5	27	65-7	41-7
8-4	11-1	1-63	31-4	31		13-7	16-7	17-7	81-2	25	60-7	35-7
8-7	8-6	1-93	37-5	36-4	17	11-7	16-4	18-3	77-3	25-6	62-3	38-8
9-7	8-4	2-22	40-8	32-5		11-7	18-4	18-4	88-7	28-7	73-7	40-6
8-7	7-1	2-21	36-9	28-3		13-1	17-3	15-4	74	24-2	57-5	35-5
9-5	8-7	2-13	40-4	40	25	13	16-6	17-7	76-3	23-8	65	39
7-4	7-6	2-18	40-9	50		13-3	16-6	17-2	62-5	25-3	50-7	37-2
7-9	8-2	2-08	41	40		13-7	15-7	17-7	76-7	24-7	66-7	37-8
8-7	9-6	1-89	38-2	40		12-7	16-4	18-7	59	26-4	63-5	37-4
8-1	8-4	2-08	38-3	31		11-8	16-7	18	60	24-7	59-5	36
7-2	5-8	2-06	38-5	25		13-1	16-6	17	82	26-7	62	36-7
9-4	8	2-28	42-8	34-3		16-6	18-1	19-9	72-5	25-8	55-7	39-7
8-1	6-7	1-97	38-9	35		14-3	15-7	16-2	76	25-7	69-5	38
9	7-4	2-13	40-4			13-9	16-8	18-8	86-1	27-3	68	39-2
8-8	6-9	2-14	39-4	30		13-6	16-6	18-1	80-3	26-9	68-7	38-8
9-2	8-7	2-07	37-1	45		14-2	17-7	17-8	67-8	26-9	61-3	41-1
8-6	5-8	2-37	46-1	50	20	12-5	17	19-7	83-3	26-3	77-5	40-5
7-6	8	1-56	31-6	35		13-5	16-8	18-8	74-8	29-4	65	39-3
8-7	8-8	1-70	39-3	52-5	21-7	13-1	17	18-9	73-6	28-5	58-8	40-7
9-5	10-2	2-16	46		21	14-4	19-7	21-7	83-2	28-8	68-7	44-7
9-6	11	1-69	41-5		22-4	15-3	20-5	20-2	88	30-8	72-5	49-3
9-3	9-4	2-01	50		20-3	15-2	19-6	20-4	77	28-6	62-5	46-2
9	9-6	2-23	44	37-5	18	15-2	17-7	21-7	75	26-7	66-7	41-2
8-8	8-2	2-03	37-7	30-3	24-2	14-3	17-9	21-8	72-1	27-7	61-9	41-9
9-3	9-1	2-16	39-7	51-2	21-5	14-3	17-6	20-8	70-4	27-2	59-4	41-9
9-4	7-6	1-375	28-3		22-9	12-8	18-2	19-6	74-1	26-8	64-6	44-2
9-4	8-8	1-67	33-9		22	12-6	18-7	19-7	74-6	27-2	62-5	44-7
9-3	6-3	1-08	22-7		23-7	12-9	17-6	19-4	73-6	25-4	66-7	43-7
8-9	9-0	1-383	27-2		22-2	13-3	18-6	21-5	73-4	26-9	64-1	48-6
8-5	11	1-472	29		21-7	14-1	18-2	21-7	73-7	26-8	64-4	47-8
9-9	9-2	1-339	26-7		21-7	12-3	20	23-1	75	27	63	50
8-9	8-5	1-19	25-9		23-3	13-1	17-7	21	72-4	26-6	66-4	49-4
8-1	7-3	1-53				13-6	18-6	20	72-5	27	62-5	47-2
9-0	8-1	1-178	26-8		22-8	12-4	18-3	19-2	71-3	26-8	63-4	48-8
9-5	7-5	1-08	23-9		23	11-9	18-7	21	72-1	27-1	69-3	50
9-4	8-1	1-62	35		25	14-2	19-2	18-5	75	26-7	65	50
8-6	7-7	.784	20		22-4	11-9	17-4	19-5	68-4	25-6	59	48-4
8-8	8-6	1-552	34-1		20	12-1	17-8	18-2	70-6	26-6	63-8	49-2
8-5	8-8	.855	21		23-5	12	18-2	18-8	70-4	27-8	60	46-2
8-6	7-4	1-469	31-5		22-7	12-5	17-7	18-0	71-5	27-7	64-2	49-2
9-2	7-2	1-305	30		21-7	13-5	19-2	18-7	73-3	31-7	69-2	50
9-3	9	1-799	38-3		21-7	13-8	18-3	18	78	31	65	50
8-3	8-1	1-89	40		25	13-6	18-3	16-6	74	31	68	48-6
7-8	6-5	1-006	25		20-1	10-3	16-5	16-3	66-6	28-2	58-4	43-5
7-9	5-9	1-116	26-5		20-1	11-3	15-4	18	64-4	23-5	57-2	44-8
8-1	6-3	1-255	30-1		23-1	11-4	15-6	18-9	67-7	26-9	59-7	47
8-4	7-3	1-354	30-5		25	13-3	18-6	19	67-8	26-4	66-1	52-5
10	9	2-027			25		18-7	18-7	80	25	70	57-5

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 1/2 lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, Standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton.	
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.											
Dominion (average).....	8.1	7.6	60.4	71.6	27.9	15.7	3.6	61.8	58.5	12.3	6.3	16.211	
Nova Scotia (average).....	8.3	7.6	65.7	70.3	29.1	13.1	3.9	63.9	46.7	13.4	7.3	16.583	
1—Sydney.....	7.9	7.7	66.1	69.6	29.5	15	3.6	65.2	50	13.1	6.8	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	8.4	7.7	64.5	71.7	30	13.3	3.4	55.6	39.9	13.7	7.9	.....
3—Amherst.....	8.2	7.6	67.6	68.8	27.8	12	4.1	62.7	40	12.3	7.2	17.50	
4—Halifax.....	7.7	7.2	61	68.7	30	14	3.8	68.3	50.3	13.5	7.2	15.00-15.50	
5—Windsor.....	9	8	70	72.5	27.5	12	5	.....	60	14.5	8	17.00
6—Truro.....	8.3	7.6	65	70.7	29.6	12.2	3.4	67.8	40	13.1	6.6	.....
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	7.6	7.1	63.7	68.1	27	15.2	3.8	58.7	47	13.2	6.7	15.40	
New Brunswick (average).....	8.2	7.5	64.3	73.3	28.1	12.9	3.4	68.4	42.9	12.7	6.8	16.375	
8—Moncton.....	8.7	7.9	65.5	74.4	28.9	13	3.7	66.2	44	13.1	6.6	16.00	
9—St. John.....	7.9	7.2	64.2	69.3	26.2	13.3	3.6	73	41	12.7	7	15.50	
10—Fredericton.....	8.2	7.7	62.5	75	27.8	11.9	2.9	68.3	40.5	11.5	6.7	16.00	
11—Bathurst.....	7.8	7.2	65	74.5	29.5	13.2	3.4	66	46	13.4	6.9	18.00	
Quebec (average).....	7.5	7.1	59.5	67.1	27.4	14.4	3.6	60.1	65.4	11.4	6.2	15.444	
12—Quebec.....	7.4	7	59	67.7	27.1	16.7	3.2	63.8	63.3	10.9	6.6	15.50-16.50	
13—Three Rivers.....	8.2	7.5	61.9	71.3	26.3	14.9	4.2	61.7	70	11.8	6.4	15.50	
14—Sherbrooke.....	6.9	6.8	61.7	70.8	26.4	14.5	3.5	54.4	64.4	11.2	6	15.75-16.25	
15—Sorel.....	7.8	7.2	55	48.7	28.6	13.1	3.9	55.8	72.5	11	6.4	14.75	
16—St-Hyacinthe.....	7.3	7	60	69.4	28.2	12.8	3.8	58.1	80	10.4	6.3	14.50-15.00	
17—St. John's.....	7.3	7	60	69	28.3	13.5	3.7	56.7	55	12	5.9	14.00	
18—Thetford Mines.....	7.9	7.4	61.2	70.3	26.8	14.2	3.9	60.6	62.5	12.2	6.7	16.50-17.00	
19—Montreal.....	7.1	6.9	59.5	69.3	26.1	15	3.2	60	65.8	10.8	6.1	15.50	
20—Hull.....	7.6	7.2	57.5	61.2	29	15	3	70	55	12	5.7	15.75	
Ontario (average).....	8.0	7.6	61.8	73.2	26.8	14.0	3.5	62.0	60.0	11.5	6.1	15.613	
21—Ottawa.....	7.5	7.1	61.2	77.8	27.5	14.5	3.4	73.1	64.1	11.8	6.5	15.50-15.75	
22—Brockville.....	8.3	7.6	60	75.7	28.3	13.3	4	60.7	55	10.8	6.3	15.50	
23—Kingston.....	7.2	6.8	58.1	67	26.3	12.7	3.6	62.7	58.5	10.9	5.9	15.50	
24—Belleville.....	7.9	7.7	61.4	69.3	25.3	14.2	3.3	63.3	65	11.3	5.9	15.00-15.50	
25—Peterborough.....	7.4	7.1	62.2	70	25.3	14.6	3.4	57.2	52.2	11.7	5.9	14.75	
26—Oshawa.....	8.1	7.8	63	75	26	12	3.6	66.2	60	11.4	6.5	15.50-16.00	
27—Orillia.....	7.9	7.5	63.7	74.5	25.5	13.2	4.3	73.7	55	11.6	6.6	14.50-15.00	
28—Toronto.....	7.5	7.2	61.2	73.2	24.4	12.3	3.4	63.4	51.3	9.4	6.1	14.50-15.00	
29—Niagara Falls.....	8.1	7.8	65.9	75.6	27.7	14.3	3.5	67.5	68.3	11.7	6.4	g14.00-14.50	
30—St. Catharines.....	7.9	7.4	60.3	75.5	25.4	12.9	3.1	60	59.1	11	6.4	g14.50-15.00	
31—Hamilton.....	7.4	7.1	61	72.9	25.4	12	3.3	66.4	60.4	10.9	6.1	14.50-15.00	
32—Brantford.....	7.5	7.3	61.1	68.8	26	13.5	3.2	63.5	70	10.7	5.7	14.50-15.00	
33—Galt.....	7.7	7.4	61.8	71.1	25.1	13.7	3.2	62.1	58.3	10	5.8	14.50-15.00	
34—Guelph.....	7.8	7.5	63.7	71.7	25.5	13.6	3.8	60	57.1	10.4	5.7	14.50-15.00	
35—Kitchener.....	8.3	8.2	51.1	71.6	24.8	12.6	3.1	66.7	58.3	10	5.5	14.50-15.00	
36—Woodstock.....	7	7	65	71	26.2	12.5	3.3	60	55	10.6	6.2	14.50	
37—Stratford.....	8.3	7.8	61.2	74	26.2	14	3.2	67	51.7	10.6	6.4	15.50-16.00	
38—London.....	8.1	7.8	65.4	73.8	26	14.4	3.4	64.6	57.8	11.2	6.5	15.00	
39—St. Thomas.....	8.3	7.9	65.1	72.1	26.4	13.6	3.6	63.6	65	12.4	6.3	15.50-16.00	
40—Chatham.....	7.7	7.4	56.1	72.6	23.6	13.6	3.3	58.7	68	11.2	5.4	15.50	
41—Windsor.....	7.5	7.3	61.3	71.3	26.9	13.3	3.2	56.7	60	10.6	6	g15.50-16.00	
42—Sarnia.....	7.9	7.8	62.5	75.6	26.9	14	3.1	65	62.5	11.1	6.7	15.25	
43—Owen Sound.....	7.7	7.2	68.3	74.8	26	12.7	3.4	62.5	60	12.1	5.8	15.50-16.00	
44—North Bay.....	8.3	8	69.3	74.7	29	16.4	3.7	61.7	55	12.4	5.3	16.50	
45—Sudbury.....	8.6	8.3	65	74.7	30	16.7	3.8	55	70	15	6	17.00-17.50	
46—Cobalt.....	9.1	8.1	61.7	73.8	32.1	15.7	4.3	64	60	13.7	7	18.00	
47—Timmins.....	9	8.3	60.7	75	28.7	15.6	3.8	51.7	45	15	6.1	18.00-18.50	
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8.5	8.2	58.7	75.7	28.7	17	3.5	50	75	13	6.7	16.00	
49—Port Arthur.....	8.6	8.3	56.9	71.7	27.9	15.7	2.7	55.8	63.3	11.7	5.6	17.00-17.50	
50—Fort William.....	8.2	7.8	60.4	74.4	29.5	14.5	3	58.6	58.4	12	6	17.00-17.50	
Manitoba (average).....	8.4	8.2	54.7	70.5	29.6	13.6	3.4	61.5	55.4	12.8	6.4	20.750	
51—Winnipeg.....	8.6	8.3	54.3	72.9	29.4	12.5	3.3	59	55	12.6	6.5	19.50	
52—Brandon.....	8.2	8	55	68.1	29.7	14.7	3.5	63.9	55.7	12.9	6.2	22.00	
Saskatchewan (average).....	8.5	8.1	57.6	75.5	29.9	19.7	3.4	57.7	58.5	13.9	6.6	23.625	
53—Regina.....	8.3	8	58.1	72.6	28.9	19	3.1	60.8	59	13.3	7.3	23.00	
54—Prince Albert.....	8.7	8	51	78	31	a	20.9	4	55	60	15	6.2	
55—Saskatoon.....	8.1	8	57.7	75.6	29.8	a	20.6	3.2	61.7	50	13.5	5.4	23.00-25.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	9	8.4	63.5	75.8	29.8	a	18.2	3.3	53.3	65	13.7	7.6	
Alberta (average).....	8.7	7.9	53.3	70.4	29.2	19.4	3.8	56.7	62.7	14.3	5.8	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	9	8.2	54.3	74.8	29.8	a	21.2	3.6	60	70	15	5.4	
58—Drumheller.....	9.2	8.4	46.7	66.7	31.7	a	22.5	3.9	63.3	70	15	6.4	
59—Edmonton.....	8.8	7.7	53.4	67.4	28.6	a	17.4	3.2	57	55	13.7	5.7	
60—Calgary.....	8.2	7.8	59.7	70.9	27.2	a	17.4	3.6	54.4	60	13.1	6.3	
61—Lethbridge.....	8.4	7.6	52.5	72	28.6	a	18.7	3.2	48.7	58.7	14.5	5.2	
British Columbia (Average).....	8.4	7.8	56.8	70.8	29.9	23.0	3.9	64.1	61.8	13.3	6.4	.....
62—Fernie.....	9.3	8.5	63.3	73.6	28	a	17.5	4.1	70	66.7	13.1	6.5	
63—Nelson.....	8.5	7.9	58	73.3	30	a	28	3.8	59	66	15	6.2	
64—Trail.....	8.5	8.3	57.5	73.8	28	a	27.5	3.8	67	63.3	14.2	6.2	
65—New Westminster.....	7.5	7.3	55	66.6	30	a	19.1	3.7	60.7	61.4	13.3	5.6	
66—Vancouver.....	7.7	7.3	52.3	65.7	28.1	a	23.5	3.3	63.3	52.5	11.2	5	
67—Victoria.....	8.3	7.6	56.7	69.8	30.6	a	19.7	3.6	60	55.7	12.7	5.7	
68—Nanaimo.....	8.1	7.9	61.4	70	32	a	23.3	4.1	68	58.7	14	8.1	
69—Prince Rupert.....	9	7.5	50	73.7	32.5	a	25	4.6	65	70	12.5	7.5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk).

(Continued from page 656)

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living												
		1914	1916	1918	1920	1921	May, 1922	May, 1923	May, 1924	May, 1925	May, 1926	May, 1927	April, 1928	May, 1928
Total Index 236 Commodities.....	236	102.3	131.6	199.0	243.5	171.8	153.9	155.2	150.6	158.8	156.8	152.1	153.2	152.9
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	287.6	178.2	161.4	152.5	140.6	176.2	180.5	174.0	169.7	168.5
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	204.8	154.6	131.2	126.5	117.8	131.5	133.4	136.0	140.4	139.1
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97.8	133.3	269.9	303.3	165.0	173.4	199.2	205.0	192.7	174.0	154.7	167.4	170.1
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	165.1	175.1	170.5	158.9	155.4	153.6	155.2	156.0
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	244.4	185.7	147.3	172.5	163.4	151.7	144.1	143.6	141.5	141.7
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	137.7	98.6	97.5	99.2	94.2	102.5	100.7	94.9	94.3	95.7
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	197.5	205.4	185.8	182.6	186.0	176.2	174.7	170.1	169.9	169.9
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	223.3	184.7	166.2	164.2	169.3	157.9	157.2	155.2	149.9	150.0
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	258.2	164.2	148.6	132.4	122.3	157.1	162.0	158.6	160.6	159.3
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	152.9	138.0	151.3	150.7	163.7	158.4	158.1	168.7
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	165.1	175.1	170.5	158.9	155.4	153.6	155.3	156.0
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	196.2	175.6	156.0	158.6	158.9	151.2	148.2	144.8	143.2	143.5
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	244.0	168.4	152.9	148.0	141.2	157.2	157.7	154.5	155.9	156.0
All manufactured (fully of chiefly).....	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	242.0	180.0	157.4	159.7	152.8	159.3	154.0	148.6	149.4	148.8
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).....	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	226.1	174.4	153.6	148.7	145.7	151.8	161.3	153.0	152.0	150.7
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	244.4	170.7	145.5	144.3	135.2	148.9	161.3	155.0	152.5	150.0
Beverages.....	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	249.7	176.0	193.9	223.7	222.5	248.5	256.6	234.9	227.0	225.4
Breadstuffs.....	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	261.2	186.9	162.2	142.3	123.2	189.0	175.7	169.0	167.0	168.4
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	183.2	109.2	104.0	100.0	96.0	104.0	104.0	132.0	124.0	124.0
Fish.....	8	93.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	152.9	138.0	151.3	150.7	163.7	158.4	158.1	168.7
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	249.4	218.6	245.0	209.9	168.7	213.6	158.9	167.0	200.4	231.7
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	209.2	152.7	125.2	129.2	121.1	148.8	150.7	145.8	137.5	138.6
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	203.0	167.8	128.3	130.7	121.6	127.5	128.3	136.6	148.8	141.3
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	408.3	213.3	134.0	243.5	195.5	148.7	140.7	153.3	145.5	140.9
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	431.1	170.0	157.2	153.3	213.4	120.9	354.6	251.0	195.0	155.8
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	213.1	159.7	103.2	104.9	92.2	103.6	108.7	111.0	109.6	113.3
Tobacco.....	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	227.0	206.5	206.6	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	283.8	186.9	175.6	160.4	159.3	145.8	151.1	157.5	158.7	158.7
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.0	105.8	146.9	203.1	179.2	163.4	154.2	158.9	155.4	161.3	150.6	151.4	151.4
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	260.2	186.3	160.3	165.7	156.5	152.0	152.0	146.9	157.9	157.9
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	185.0	176.9	164.4	150.5	159.7	156.5	164.2	151.8	149.4	149.4
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	323.4	249.4	219.6	229.1	196.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	490.6	461.6	408.1	317.1	274.7	321.6	321.6	321.6	320.1	320.1
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	182.3	174.8	162.7	149.0	158.8	155.3	163.1	150.5	148.1	148.1
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D).....	146	103.4	130.7	195.0	241.9	167.3	152.3	151.7	142.6	159.0	149.1	149.3	152.7	153.9
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	197.1	206.5	185.7	184.5	188.4	179.9	180.8	174.8	173.6	173.6
Tools.....	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	264.5	248.0	189.6	216.0	222.0	204.2	204.2	204.2	205.2	205.2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	7	94.5	99.9	142.1	194.1	206.4	186.0	183.8	187.8	179.4	181.0	175.3	173.9	173.9
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	242.3	268.6	200.5	177.1	197.1	198.4	188.9	169.4	154.9	160.8	160.8
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	246.8	163.0	148.2	148.2	137.7	156.7	145.7	146.6	150.4	151.8
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	214.9	183.2	162.5	167.4	163.8	153.9	147.7	146.4	149.5	150.3
Lumber.....	14	91.1	92.3	130.4	206.4	180.0	160.9	165.7	160.9	149.3	147.2	147.3	150.1	151.2
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	313.7	173.3	182.8	209.1	204.6	210.5	174.3	169.3	157.7	158.1
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	227.7	192.6	164.9	168.1	167.6	160.5	146.5	145.5	147.4	147.3
Manufacturers' Materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	254.0	158.4	145.4	143.9	132.1	157.3	145.3	146.4	150.6	152.1
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	95.2	134.2	274.1	310.2	157.3	177.0	200.1	212.5	194.4	173.7	152.2	170.6	171.6
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	477.5	264.4	316.2	324.1	219.9	248.9	316.4	430.2	295.2	285.5
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	176.3	98.0	92.0	93.4	88.5	98.5	90.0	98.0	146.4	146.6
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	173.0	123.2	110.8	123.3	115.0	115.7	110.8	107.4	106.5	107.4
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	110.8	167.9	230.6	208.7	184.8	162.8	156.5	153.0	150.8	153.8	151.4	136.1	136.1
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	186.6	114.3	128.3	113.1	106.5	119.4	121.4	127.1	136.7	139.7
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	114.6	153.8	252.7	280.7	177.7	160.6	134.3	118.6	199.2	166.9	174.0	180.0	181.4
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	295.8	186.7	154.1	161.2	142.0	154.6	151.4	153.0	147.4	148.9

the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised, Prices and Price

Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1. Natural gas,

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	166
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	153
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	158
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	156	157	166	155

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

1913, 100; 1914, 109.6; 1915, 112.8; 1916, 112.8; 1917, 113.6; 1918, 114.2; 1919, 116.2; 1920, 123.8; 1921, 143.0; 1922, 163.1; 1923, 162.9; 1924, 162.6; 1925, 178.7; 1926, 172.2. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The advance in beef prices continued, sirloin steak being up from an average of 33.7 cents per pound in April to 33.9 cents in May; round steak from 28.2 cents per pound in April to 28.4 cents in May; rib roast from 26.2 cents per pound in April to 26.4 cents in May; and shoulder roast from 20 cents per pound in April to 20.1 cents in May. Somewhat higher prices were reported from most localities. Veal was slightly lower at an average of 21.6 cents per pound, as compared with 21.8 cents in April. Mutton advanced from 29.2 cents per pound in April to 30 cents in May. Both fresh and salt pork advanced, the former from an average of 24.9 cents per pound to 25.2 cents, and the latter from 25 cents per pound to 25.4 cents. Bacon was slightly lower at an average price of 39.5 cents per pound. In fresh fish cod steak and halibut averaged slightly lower. Salt herrings and salt cod advanced somewhat. Lard was slightly higher, averaging 21.7 cents per pound.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline, fresh being down from an average of 40.2 cents per dozen in April to 35.8 cents in May, and cooking from an average of 35 cents per dozen in April to 31.6 cents in May. Lower prices were reported from practically all localities. Milk was down from an average price of 12.2 cents per quart in April to 12 cents in May. Lower prices were reported from New Glasgow, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Toronto, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg and Lethbridge. Butter was slightly lower, dairy averaging 42.2 cents per pound, in May as compared with 42.4 cents in April, and creamery averaging 46.7 cents per pound in May, as compared with 47.4 cents in April. Cheese advanced slightly, averaging 32.9 cents per pound. Bread was unchanged at an average price of 7.7 cents per pound. Soda biscuits were slightly lower, averaging 18.1 cents per pound, while flour was somewhat higher at 5.2 cents per pound.

Rolled oats and tapioca were steady. Canned vegetables showed little change. Beans rose from an average of 8.3 cents per pound in April to 8.7 cents in May. Onions were substantially higher, averaging 8.1 cents per pound in May, as compared with 6.7 cents in April. The increase was general. Potatoes averaged \$1.74 per ninety pounds in May, as compared with \$1.78 in April. Evaporated apples were up from an average of 20.8 cents per pound in April to 21.1 cents in May. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average price of 8.1 cents per pound. Coffee was slightly lower, averaging 60.4 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was down from an average price of \$16.41 per ton in April to \$16.21 in May. Lower prices were reported from Moncton, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Orillia, St. Catharines, Brantford, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, London and St. Thomas. Coke averaged \$12.93 per ton in May, as compared with \$13.03 in April. Hardwood was slightly higher, averaging \$12.18 per cord. Coal oil was unchanged at an average price of 31.1 cents per gallon. An increase in rent was reported from Quebec and St. Hyacinthe.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were at slightly higher levels in May than in the preceding month. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged \$1.57 per bushel, as compared with \$1.56½ in April. The high price for the month was \$1.64, reached at the beginning and the low \$1.48 reached at the end. Higher estimates of the winter wheat crop in the United States and more favourable weather both here and abroad were said to be the factors causing the decline from the higher price at the beginning of the month. Western barley declined from 93 cents per bushel to 91½ cents. Western oats advanced from 72 cents per bushel to 74½ cents and Ontario oats from 70 cents per bushel to 72½ cents. Flax seed advanced from \$1.94 per bushel to \$2.00½. American corn was slightly lower at \$1.11½ per bushel. Flour prices advanced in sympathy with the movement in wheat, the price at Toronto being \$8.48½ per barrel, as compared with \$8.42½ in April. Oatmeal advanced from \$4.40 per ninety-eight pound sack to \$4.57-\$4.90, and rolled oats from \$3.90 per ninety-pound sack to \$4.15. Shorts declined from \$42.25 per ton to \$41.65. Raw sugar at New York rose from \$2.68½ per cwt. to \$2.75, while granulated sugar at Montreal fell from \$6.08 per

cwt. to \$5.89. Potatoes were substantially lower, Quebec grades at Montreal being down from \$1.28 per ninety-pound bag to 91½ cents; Ontario grades at Toronto from \$1.82½ per bag to \$1.28½; Manitoba grades at Winnipeg from 75 cents per bushel to 74½ cents; and New Brunswick grades at St. John from \$3.75 per barrel to \$3.25. Linseed oil advanced from 88 cents per gallon to 90 cents. Coffee was slightly higher at 28½ cents per pound. Hay and straw advanced, the former from \$14.50 per ton to \$15, and the latter from \$9.50 per ton to \$10.39. Turpentine was 5 cents per gallon lower at 95 cents. Choice steers at Toronto advanced from \$10.12½ per hundred pounds to \$10.22½ and western cattle at Winnipeg from \$9.93 per hundred pounds to \$10.01. Hogs at Toronto rose from \$9.70 per hundred pounds to \$10.58, while sheep were somewhat lower, the price declining from \$8.50 per hundred pounds to \$8.20. Beef, dressed hind-quarter, at Toronto advanced from \$18.38 per hundred pounds to \$19.50. The price of milk to producers at Toronto fell from \$2.20 per eight gallon can to \$1.95, and the wholesale price from 37 cents per gallon to 32 cents. At Montreal the price to producers declined

from 29 cents per gallon to 21 cents. Finest creamery butter at Montreal was down from 41 cents per pound to 36 cents and prints at Toronto from 43 cents per pound to 39½ cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal were slightly higher at 38-40 cents per dozen. Raw cotton at New York was up from an average of 20.6 cents per pound in April to 21.6 cents in May. The high price for the month was 22.3 cents per pound at the beginning and the low 21.1 cents toward the end. The decline toward the end of May was said to be due to the more favourable crop prospects. Raw wool continued to advance, the price being up from 33-34 cents per pound to 34-36 cents. Prices of some lines of lumber were somewhat higher, hemlock advancing from \$32 per M. feet to \$34, and spruce from \$35 per M. feet to \$37. In non-ferrous metals copper advanced from \$15.82 per cwt. to \$16.05; copper sheets from 22 cents per pound to 22½ cents; copper wire from 18½ cents per pound to 18¾ cents; spelter from \$7.21 per hundred pounds to \$7.40; tin from 54¾ cents per pound to 55 cents; and silver from 57¼ cents per ounce to 60 cents. Lead was slightly lower at \$5.80 per cwt.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 142.9 for April, an advance of 1.5 per cent over March. Foods advanced 4.4 per cent, showing increases in all groups; industrial materials advanced 0.1 per cent with advances in cotton and other textiles and slight declines in iron and steel, other metal and minerals and miscellaneous commodities.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-77=100, was 125.6 for April as against 123.6 for March, an advance of 1.6 per cent. Food-stuffs increased 1.8 per cent, with a considerable increase in vegetable foods due to higher prices for potatoes, oats, flour, wheat and barley, while animal foods and sugar, tea and coffee showed only slight variations. Industrial materials advanced 1.5 per cent, with advances in all groups, most marked in the

textile group owing to higher prices for cotton, jute, silk and hemp.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 145.9 at the end of April, an advance of 1.5 per cent over March. The rise in prices was fairly general, the only groups which declined being iron and steel and textiles other than cotton. Metals and minerals, other than iron and steel, advanced 5 per cent owing to a new import tax on petroleum. In the foods group, cereals advanced 3.7 per cent with higher prices for wheat and flour.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 164 at May 1, showing no change from the previous month. The index number for food declined one point owing to reductions in prices of milk, butter and sugar, although potatoes and meat were dearer. Clothing advanced slightly owing to increases in prices of boots. Fuel and light also showed an increase and other groups were unchanged.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April, 1914=100, was 848 for March, showing no change from Febru-

ary. Seven groups showed increases, nine reductions and five were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living for a middle class family of moderate income, on the base 1921=100 was 205·88 for April, as compared with 204·91 for March. All groups advanced slightly with the exception of rent and lodging which showed a small reduction.

Denmark

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, advanced one point to 154 in April. The variations in all groups were slight; vegetable foods and fodder, hides, leather and footwear and chemicals advanced, while animal foods, fuel and oil, textiles and clothing declined, and fertilizers, metals and metal products, lime, cement, bricks, glass, wood and paper were unchanged.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 636 for April, showing no change from March. Foods declined 0·8 per cent owing to a sharp decline in animal foods, partly counteracted by advances in vegetable and other foods. Industrial materials advanced 0·6 per cent owing to an advance of 2·1 per cent in textiles; the other groups were practically unchanged.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 139·5 for April, an advance of 0·7 per cent over the March level. The rise was general and included all groups. Agricultural products advanced 1·7 per cent, provisions 1·9 per cent, industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods 0·2 per cent and manufactured goods 0·2 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living, on the base 1913-14=100, was 150·7 for April, an advance of 0·1 per cent. The food group was unchanged. Rent and heat and light declined, while clothing and sundries advanced slightly.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100, was 492·72 for April, as compared with 490·69 in the previous month. Both foods and industrial materials advanced. Vegetable foods advanced and animal foods declined. Textiles, metals and minerals, veg-

etable products and miscellaneous materials advanced, chemical products declined and materials for construction were unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 97·4 for April, an increase of 1·5 per cent over March. Farm products advanced 4 per cent owing to increases in prices of grains, hogs, lambs, poultry and cotton. Foods increased 1·5 per cent, building materials 1·6 per cent, and hides and leather 2·2 per cent. Miscellaneous commodities declined 2·2 per cent, while the other groups showed little or no change.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 151·5 for May, an advance of 2·4 per cent over April. Miscellaneous products declined, metals were unchanged and every other group showed advances, the most marked being in farm products, which advanced 3·6 per cent.

Bradstreet's index number (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was \$13.1913 at June 1, a decline of 1·8 per cent from the previous month. There were advances in provisions, fruits, miscellaneous products (chiefly rubber) building materials, chemicals and coal and decline in hides and leather, breadstuffs, live stock, textiles, metals, naval stores and oils.

Dun's index number, showing the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was \$195.691 at June 1, a decline of 1·7 per cent from May 1, owing chiefly to a decline of 7 per cent in breadstuffs.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 160·8 for April, a decline of 0·1 per cent from March. Food advanced slightly, but shelter, clothing and fuel and light declined. There was no change in the sundries group.

A free scholarship covering five years' tuition in chemical or civil engineering (general engineering) in L'Ecole Polytechnique of the University of Montreal is offered, subject to competitive examination, to apprentices and other employees enrolled on the permanent staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and under 21 years of age, and to minor sons of employees. A similar free scholarship covering four years' tuition in L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales de Montreal is also offered by the company. Competitors for the scholarship should speak and understand French since all tuition, except modern languages, is conducted in that language.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has received information regarding contracts recently executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contained the following fair wages clause:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purpose of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Two of the contracts above mentioned were awarded for interior fittings (Group "B") containing the general fair wages clause and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council which reads as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the contractor, and the contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited, unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of an extension of the outer 435 feet of the eastern face of the Canadian

National Railway wharf, and construction of a freight shed, at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractors, "Standard Construction Company, Limited," Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, May 1, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$135,979.90.

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing of dredge "P.W.D. No. 303" (Frühling). Name of contractors, "Burrard Dry Dock Company, Limited," North Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 14, 1928. Amount of contract, \$10,750.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Supply and installation of six electric freight elevators and doors in the Old Examining Warehouse at Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Darling Brothers, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 10, 1928. Amount of contract, \$26,700.

Installation of interior fittings in Postal Station "B," Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, "The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, Limited," Preston, Ont. Date of contract, May 14, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,035.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of an eight-yard dipper dredge for service at the Hudson Bay Terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway. Name of contractors, "Canadian Vickers Limited," Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 3, 1928. Amount of contract, \$360,650.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in May, 1928, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders	
	\$	cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	780	00
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	918	86
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	5,042	18
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	436	00
Bag fittings.....	3,799	43
Scales.....	78	75
Rural mail boxes.....	24,258	87

FAIR WAGES ON PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS IN MANITOBA

IN compliance with the provisions of section 10 of chapter 69, Consolidated Amendments, 1924, being "An Act to Establish and Protect the Wages of Workmen Employed on Public Works," the Minister of Public Works of Manitoba has approved new schedules of rates of wages and maximum number of working hours in connection with the execution of public works, the schedules to be in effect from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929. The first schedule relates to the city of Winnipeg and a radius of thirty miles around it, and the

second to the rest of the province. The only changes made in the rates, etc., for 1928-1929 are an extension of the rates for stonemasons so as to cover those working outside Winnipeg at an hourly rate of \$1.35; increases in the rates to journeymen stonecutters from \$1 to \$1.10; for plasterers, \$1.25 to \$1.35; and for outside linemen from 89 to 92½ cents. The balance of the rates in the fair wage schedule are the same as in the previous year. Last year's schedule was printed in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** for July, 1927.

	Winnipeg		Manitoba	
	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
1. <i>Labourers</i> :-				
(a) Skilled—Comprising the following:—Unloading, piling, and handling face brick, cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, ornamental bronze and iron, interior joinery, laying drain tiles, mixing concrete by machinery, puddling concrete in forms or levelling and finishing in slabs, bending and placing reinforcing material, movable scaffolding and runways.	.50	50	.45	50
(b) Unskilled—Comprising all labour other than the occupations above defined or elsewhere provided for in this schedule.	.42½	54	.35	54
2. <i>Teamsters</i>.....	.50	60		
3. (a) <i>Bricklayers</i>	1.35	44	1.35	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated March 17, 1926, between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1).				
(b) <i>Helpers</i> :-				
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	.55	50	.50	50
2. Attending bricklayers on or at scaffold.....	.50	50	.45	50
4. (a) <i>Stonemasons</i>	1.35	44	1.35	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated March 17, 1926, between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1).				
(b) <i>Helpers</i> :-				
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	.55	50	.50	50
2. Attending stonemasons on or at scaffold.....	.50	50	.45	50
5. <i>Cement finishers</i>.....	.70	50	.70	50
6. (a) <i>Marble Setters</i>	1.30	44	1.30	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated March 17, 1926, by and between the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, Marble Section, and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America, Local No. 1, Winnipeg).				
(b) <i>Helpers</i>.....	.55	50	.50	50
7. (a) <i>Mosaic and Tile Setters</i>	1.25	44	1.25	44
(b) <i>Helpers</i>.....	.55	50	.50	50
8. <i>Terrazo Workers</i> :-				
(a) <i>Layers</i>.....	.72½	44	.72½	44
(b) <i>Helpers</i>.....	.55	50	.55	50
9. <i>Stonecutters</i> :-				
(a) <i>Carvers</i>	1.12½	44	1.12½	44
(b) <i>Journemen</i>	1.10	44	1.10	44
10. (a) <i>Plasterers</i>	1.35	44	1.35	44
(Subject to all conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 21, 1927, by and between the Master-Plasterers' Section, Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, and local No. 334, O. p. I.C.F.I.A.).				
(b) <i>Helpers</i>.....	.55	50	.50	50
11. <i>Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers</i>	1.00	44	1.00	44
12. (a) <i>Plumbers</i>	1.12½	44	1.12½	44
(b) <i>Helpers</i>.....	.50	50	.45	50
13. (a) <i>Steamfitters</i>	1.12½	44	1.12½	44
(b) <i>Helpers</i>.....	.50	50	.45	50
14. <i>Operating Engineers on Construction</i> :-				
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums.....	1.10	50	1.10	50
(b) Engineers in charge of double-drum machines.....	1.00	50	1.00	50
(c) Engineers in charge of single-drum machines.....	.95	50	.95	50
(d) <i>Fireman</i>.....	.65	50	.65	50
15. <i>Sheet Metal Workers</i>.....	.80	44	.80	44
16. <i>Painters, Decorators, Papemangers and Glaziers</i>.....	.85	44	.85	44
17. <i>Blacksmiths</i>.....	.75	44	.75	44

	Winnipeg		Manitoba	
	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
18. <i>Electrical Workers, Inside Wiremen:—</i>				
(a) Licensed Journeymen.....	1.00	44	1.00	44
(b) Journeymen working under permit.....	.77½	44	.77½	44
(c) Experienced Helper.....	.65	44	.65	44
(d) Helper.....	.45	44	.45	44
19. <i>Bridge and Structural Steel and Iron Workers.....</i>	.90	44	.90	44
20. <i>Asbestos Workers:—</i>				
(a) Journeymen.....	.90	44	.90	44
(b) First Class Improvers.....	.75	44	.75	44
21. <i>Asphalters:—</i>				
(a) Finishers.....	.65	44	.65	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating materials.....	.50	50	.50	50
22. (a) <i>Carpenters.....</i>	1.00	44	1.00	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated April 8, 1926, by and between the General Contractors' Section, Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, District Council, Winnipeg, Man., Local No. 343).				
(b) <i>Helpers.....</i>	.50	50	.45	50
23. <i>Outside linemen.....</i>	.92½	44	.92½	44

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL IRONWORKERS, LOCAL NO. 418 (ORNAMENTAL IRON SHOPMEN, FINISHERS AND HELPERS).

Agreement in effect from June 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929.

Hours: Outside erection work, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays; shop work, 9 hours, 4½ on Saturdays.

Overtime: Time and one-half until midnight. When a night gang is employed they shall work 7½ hours and be paid for 8 hours. All work over 7½ hours, time and one-half; double time for all work on Sundays and legal holidays.

Wages: Outside finishers, 80 cents per hour, outside helpers, 55 cents; shopmen finishers, 75

cents and 65 cents, apprentices of 2 years' experience and helpers, 50 cents.

Only union members to be employed as mechanics or helpers.

One apprentice or helper allowed for each journeyman on outside work.

For out of town work, railroad fare to be paid and travelling time up to 8 hours per day.

No employee to be discriminated against for his union activities and representatives of union to be allowed to visit shops.

Union members do not bind themselves to work on any job where labour trouble exists.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HAMILTON PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE HAMILTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 129.

The agreement which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1927, has been renewed to be in effect from January 1, 1928 to December 31, 1929 with the following provisos:

One week's vacation with pay to be granted all regular journeymen and apprentices each summer and union to try to prevent cost of production being increased during the holiday period.

A Christmas bonus of one week's wages to be granted to all regular journeymen and apprentices.

Number of apprentices limited to one for each six journeymen.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

QUEBEC, QUEBEC.—A CERTAIN CONTRACTOR AND THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL OF NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS.

Agreement in effect from March 30, 1928, until completion of contract for building of church and presbytery.

Only union members to be employed, with local men to be given preference, but if neces-

sary to employ other competent workmen, they will be admitted to the union if eligible.

No strike or lockout to occur in case of a dispute until all means of conciliation have been tried and until each side has offered to submit the dispute to arbitration. In case of suspension or discharge of a worker, reasons to be given to the union and the matter may be submitted to arbitration.

Hours: The hours which are customarily accepted by each individual union to be in force.

Overtime: Time and one-half until midnight and double time from midnight to 7 a.m. No work on Sundays, other Church holidays of obligation, St. Jean Baptiste day or Labour day.

The business agent of the union to be able to consult with Contractor and settle matters pertaining to this agreement.

The wages to be according to the following schedule of wages which was signed by 10 employers and verbally accepted by 15 others, to be in force until May 1, 1929.

Schedule of wages of the Building Trades Council of National and Catholic Unions for the year 1928-1929; bricklayers, 90 cents per hour, apprentices, 40 cents; plasterers 85 cents, apprentices 40 cents; masons 85 cents, apprentices 40 cents; carpenters and joiners 55 cents, painters 47 cents; sheet metal workers (roofers) 50 to 60 cents; plumbers and electricians, 45 cents; labourers, 40 cents; mortar makers, 50 cents; cement polishers, terrazzo polishers, tile and mosaic layers, 70 cents; metal lathe and reinforced concrete workers, 45 cents; stationary engineers, 50 to 55 cents.

Overtime: after regular hours until midnight time and one-half; from midnight till 7 a.m., and work on St. Jean Baptiste Day and Labour Day, double time. No work on Sundays or church holidays.

HALIFAX, N.S.—THE CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE INCORPORATED AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 83.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1928 to April 30, 1929, and from year to year until notice of change is given by either party 60 days previous to April 30, of any year.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one-half until 10 p.m., after 10 p.m. and all work on Sundays and certain holidays, double time.

Wages: 66 cents per hour.

GANANOQUE, ONTARIO.—TWO FIRMS AND THE PAVING CUTTERS UNION OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA, LOCAL No. 65.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1928 to December 31, 1928.

This agreement is the same as that summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1926, except that hours of work are fixed at eight per day and 4 on Saturdays.

TORONTO, ONTARIO AND CERTAIN OTHER CITIES—THREE EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS.

This agreement, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1927, has been extended to include work in other cities where locals of the union have been organized or have

jurisdiction, including at present Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver as well as Toronto.

Wages rate for elevator constructor mechanics to be the average wage rate of the five highest of the following seven principal building trades; bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, electricians, sheet metal workers, plumbers and steamfitters and iron workers; the wage rate for helpers to be 70 per cent of the mechanics' rate. Wages of apprentices not specified for various cities.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF HAMILTON AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, HAMILTON DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Agreement in effect from March 1, 1928 to February 28, 1929.

Wages: 90 cents per hour.

In the event of disputes or grievances which cannot be settled by the contracting firm and the business agent of the union, or in the event of violation of agreement the matter to be referred to a conciliation board, to be composed of three members of each party. No strike or lock-out until an international officer of the union and the chairman of the contractor's association has investigated the matter and rendered a decision.

The other clauses to this agreement are the same as those in the previous agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1927.

FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 25.

Verbal agreement in effect from May 1, 1928 to April 30, 1929; three months' notice of change must be given.

Wages: \$1.25 per hour. If men brought in by any contractor from other places where rate is higher, the higher rates to prevail with all men on the job. For out of town work where members cannot get home daily, \$1.40 per hour.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime, and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

The steward to examine all scaffolding and to see that safety measures are enforced.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS (FLOORLAYERS) LOCAL No. 1875.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1928 to April 30, 1929 and thereafter unless notice of change is given 30 days prior to expiry date.

This agreement was drawn up in settlement of a strike reported on page 579.

Hours: 8 per day with 5 day week to commence on June 1, 1928; no work on Saturday without permission of the union.

Overtime: Time and one-half for first four hours; after first four hours and work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, double time. Any man working overtime shall first get permission from the business agent or shop steward. In case of extra shifts more than four consecutive shifts shall constitute a night shift and shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half; less than

four consecutive shifts shall be paid at the usual overtime rates.

Wages: floorlayers and scrapers \$1.12½ per hour, finishers \$1.10 per hour.

Apprentices: Wages 45 cents per hour to start and pay raise every three months proportionally for three years when they shall receive journeymen's wages. No shop to employ more than one apprentice to every ten journeymen. Apprentices to be taught all branches of floorlaying except finishing. No apprentice to be allowed to work unless he can speak English.

Only union members or those willing to join union to be employed. No union member to work for any employer who is not a signatory to this agreement. No sub-contracting or piece-work allowed.

For work outside city, transportation, room and board to be paid and travelling time up to 8 hours per day.

Carpenters taken on during rush season must be union men and shall be paid carpenters' wages while laying backing and fir; otherwise floorlayers' wages.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

CORNWALL, ONTARIO.—THE CORNWALL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 946.

Agreement in effect from April 1, 1928, to April 1, 1929, and from year to year unless notice of change is given 30 days prior to April 1 in any year.

The agreement which was in force in 1927 and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1927, has been amended to provide for an increase in wages for all classes of work of 4 cents per hour.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO.—DREDGE OWNERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 504-1 (INTERNATIONAL SURFACE AND DRILL BOAT WORKERS ASSOCIATION).

Standard international agreement, accepted by local dredge owners in effect from April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1929, and thereafter from year to year unless notice of change is given by either party by January 1, 1929, in which case a conference will be held and any matters not decided by this conference, to be submitted to a joint arbitration committee.

Only union members or those willing to become such to be employed.

In case of a dispute which cannot be settled by representatives of each side, a board of arbitration to be appointed consisting of a member from either side and a third selected by these two, the decision of this board to be binding.

No deduction from monthly pay of foreman for holidays, but if required to work on these days, an extra day's pay will be given.

For out of town work, transportation to be paid.

No man shall be considered a driller unless he has had one season's experience as a driller's helper.

Foreman of each drill boat to hire his own crew but must not select members of his family.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: time and one-half; all work on Sundays or legal holidays, double time.

Wages: day foreman, \$273 per month (30 days); night foreman, \$257.25 per month (30 days); licensed engineer (who shall be employed where required by law), \$7.80 per day; blaster, \$7.80 per day; driller, \$7.75; fireman, \$7; driller's helper, \$6.50.

Service: Recreational

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THREE LARGE THEATRES AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS, LOCAL No. 149, THE TORONTO MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Agreement in effect from September 5, 1927, to August 30, 1929.

There shall be two regular sessions per day, at 2.15 to 5 p.m. and 8.15 to 11 p.m. (with option of variation of 5 or 10 minutes either way) and one supper session of vaudeville, not exceeding one and one-half hours. Men to receive \$65 per week; leader, \$100 per week.

Additional shows of vaudeville, not exceeding one and one-half hours each, men \$4, leader \$6 for each additional show. One half-hour intermission to be taken at regular sessions during the feature picture. On regular three shows a day, and subject to the variation referred to above, overtime to be paid after 5 p.m. and 11 p.m. at the rate of 75 cents per half hour or fraction thereof for men, leader \$1 per half hour or fraction thereof. Overtime to be computed at the end of each day.

In addition to the orchestra, there shall be two organists at \$50 each per week. The work to be equally divided between the two organists.

Above prices are based on a minimum number of 6 men for stock companies playing dramas, 8 men for burlesque houses and 9 men for all other theatres. Members of orchestra to be engaged by leader or contractor. One free rehearsal of two hours per week; extra rehearsals \$3 for two hours, extra time on all rehearsals \$1 per half or fraction thereof. Dress, stage or company rehearsals, not exceeding 3 hours, same as regular show. Sunday rehearsals and midnight performances, double pay. Any member of orchestra playing behind scenes, or assisting in act, \$1 extra each performance. Members of orchestra featured in solos, duos, trios, quartettes \$2 for each performance. Extra men engaged by the week to be paid \$3 per week over the scale. Any member or members of regular orchestra displaced by travelling musicians to receive full salary.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO THEATRE OWNERS' AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS, LOCAL No. 149, THE TORONTO MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

This agreement concerns theatres other than the large downtown theatres and operating nights only.

Agreement in effect from September 5, 1927, to September 5, 1929.

Only union members to be employed and under the following conditions:

To play pictures, or pictures and vaudeville, six nights per week, sessions not over three hours. Where the seating capacity of the theatre is 750 or less, side-men to receive \$24 per week, leader \$37 per week. Where the seating capacity is 750 to 1,000, side-men to receive \$25 per week, leader \$40 per week. Where the seating capacity is 1,000 to 1,250, side-men to receive \$28 per week, leader \$45. Where the seating capacity is over 1,250, side-men to receive \$28 per week, leader \$48 per week.

The above prices are based on a minimum of two musicians in houses seating 400 to 750, three musicians where seating capacity is 750 to 1,000 and four musicians for over 1,000, except in summer season (not exceeding ten weeks), when the minimum number may be reduced to one in each theatre.

Members of orchestra to be engaged by the leader.

Prices to include one rehearsal not exceeding one hour per week or two rehearsals for change of picture. Rehearsals over one hour, 50 cents per half hour or fraction thereof. If rehearsals called prior to 6 p.m. they must be paid for at the regular rate of \$3 per man for each rehearsal of two hours or less. Where there is no orchestra, pianist shall receive leader's salary. Midnight performances, for the House: men, \$5, leader \$8; for other parties, men \$7, leader \$10; afternoons, men \$5, leader \$8; when orchestra is featured on the stage, men to receive \$2 extra per session.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—MOVING PICTURE THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL NO. 173.

Agreement in effect from September 1, 1927, to August 31, 1929.

Ontario Labour Educational Association

The Ontario Labour Educational Association held its annual convention at Kitchener during May, when resolutions were adopted as follows:—

Request to the Ontario Government that mothers with one child be entitled to mothers' allowances; that the Dominion Government investigate the steel workers' strike in Toronto; that the control of the salaries of employees in the postal service be transferred from the Civil Service Commission to the Federal Government; that a minimum wage of \$15 a week be set for boys of 16 and 18 years of age; that training in first aid be provided in all grades from senior third up in the schools; that the Dominion Government continue the annual grant toward technical education; that the Provincial Government

This agreement is similar to that summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1926, with the following changes:

Theatres having a seating capacity of 500 or under and giving a continuous performance with two shifts daily, payable at the rate of \$45 per week per man.

Theatres with seating capacity of over 1,400 with two shifts, payable at rate of \$55 per week per man.

All special performances where no admissions are charged shall be paid at the rate of \$1.25 per hour from the time they are called, with a minimum charge of \$5. After 11 p.m. the charge shall be \$2 per hour.

Service: Personal

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—SCHEDULE OF HOURS, WORKING CONDITIONS, PRICES AND WAGES FOR JOURNEYMEN BARBERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 131.

To be in effect from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929.

Wages: Weekly guarantee of \$22 and 60 per cent over \$30. Spare time and relief work, 70 per cent with minimum guarantee of \$4 per day for week days, if starting before 5 p.m. and \$7 for Saturdays. If commencing work at 5 p.m. or after, 70 per cent straight.

Hours: from 8 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. with one hour for dinner and three-quarters of an hour for supper; barber shops to close every night at 7.30 p.m. excepting Saturdays when they may remain open till 10 p.m. No work on legal holidays. Every journeymen to be allowed one-half day off every week from 12 o'clock noon with full pay for time off.

Schedule of prices is also given.

investigate the accidents in technical schools; that the Workmen's Compensation Board be empowered to compensate students injured in the classes of these schools; and that the sale of beer by the glass in authorized places in Ontario be permitted.

The convention also endorsed the committee's recommendations in support of (1) old age pensions; (2) the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada's stand toward immigration; (3) opposition to dual labour organizations.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Rod Plant, Ottawa; vice-president, Larry O'Connell, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, Jos. T. Marks, Toronto. The next convention will be held in St. Thomas.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Municipal Employee Hired by Year May be Dismissed Without Notice.

A municipal council in Manitoba, by a by-law enacted in January, 1926, engaged a secretary-treasurer at a salary of \$2,400 a year, payable on the last day of each month, or until his successor should be appointed. On February 3, 1927, the council passed another by-law, providing for the appointment of another officer, thereby dismissing the first. The dismissed employee sued the municipality to recover \$200 salary claimed to be due to him for the month of February, 1927. The sum of \$41.67 was paid into court by the municipal council to cover services actually rendered by the plaintiff in February. The plaintiff's claim was allowed by the County Court on the ground that the municipality could only dispense with the services of the employee by giving him three months' notice under the Municipal Act, or by repealing the by-law appointing him. Section 326 of the Act provides that "any such officer (i.e. appointed by the council), and any servant or employee heretofore or hereafter appointed, may be removed or dismissed at any time by resolution of the council, upon one month's notice or upon payment of one month's salary where such officer, servant or employee is hired by the month, and upon three months' notice or payment of three months' salary where such hiring is by the year."

On appeal by the municipality, the Manitoba Court of Appeal reversed the judgment of the County Court, on the ground that under the by-law appointing him the plaintiff's employment was for the year 1926, or until his successor was appointed, and that by a by-law passed on February 3, 1927, a successor was duly appointed. The hiring being for a definite period the plaintiff was only entitled to be paid for that period. The appeal was therefore allowed and judgment entered for the plaintiff for \$41.67, the amount paid into court by the defendant on account of salary. Four judges agreed in this judgment, but the Chief Justice dissented.

—(*Manitoba—Blakeley versus Rural Municipality of Charleswood*)*

Compensation Denied when Unnecessary Risk is Taken

Three cattlemen employed on board a steamer which left Halifax, Nova Scotia, on January 29, 1927, went on the upper deck dur-

ing a storm and were washed overboard by waves which were sweeping the deck. The vessel was immediately stopped and circled round the scene of the accident, but the men were not found. The widow of one of the men, resident in Northern Ireland, brought action against the owners of the steamship under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The County Court held that the employee in visiting the upper deck had subjected himself to an unnecessary risk which did not fall within the scope of his employment, and decided against the applicant's claim. This decision was affirmed later by the Court of Appeal at Belfast.

—(*Northern Ireland—Poots versus Leyland and Company, Limited*)

Employer is Responsible for Enforcement of Safety Rules

A young man employed on construction work in the Province of Quebec was killed by a flying piece of rock following a blast of dynamite. The victim, with five companions, had been drilling holes and filling them with dynamite. While waiting for the explosion they took refuge on a barge which could be moved about. The father of the deceased workman sought compensation in the Superior Court at Beauharnois on the ground that he had been supported by wages of the deceased. The employing company contended that the fatality was due to the negligence of the employees, as they had been warned to go to a position of safety when a blast was about to explode, but had remained in a dangerous place contrary to instructions. The Court found that no one having authority was in charge of the gang.

Mr. Justice Bond, in giving judgment, said: "It has frequently been held that it is not sufficient for an employer to issue general instructions to his employees; he must take the necessary steps to see that those instructions are carried out. As it appears to the court there was serious negligence on the part of the defendant in failing to take the necessary steps to protect the lives of its employees and to avoid accidents of this nature, in failing to provide a capable foreman for this gang, and in leaving to the discretion of these labourers the task of determining how far the barge should be removed in order to ensure safety from flying debris resulting from the explosion of dynamite. There was further negligence in not providing adequate shelter for these employees

*Dominion Law Reports, 1928, 2, page 657.

from such an obvious risk. . . . I have no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that the death of the plaintiff's son is attributable to the fault and negligence of the defendant company in failing to take the necessary steps to protect the lives of its employees engaged in an occupation obviously presenting serious risks."

After discussing the expectations of the father in regard to future pecuniary benefit from his son, His Lordship fixed the amount of damages at \$600 and condemned the company to pay this amount.

—*Quebec—Leboeuf versus Montreal Cottons Limited*)

Eight Hour Day Law as Protection to Employers

The British Columbia Supreme Court in a decision given by Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald early in May dismissed the claim of a workman in the lumber industry for \$1,177, alleged to be the balance of wages due in respect of work performed during hours of work in excess of the limit of eight hours per day, as fixed by the Hours of Work Act, 1923. The claimant stated that he had entered into an agreement with his employer to work over the legal limit. In dismissing the claim the court held that the agreement was illegal, the act being applicable equally to employers and workmen.

—(*British Columbia—Covey versus Martin Lumber Company*)

Future Earnings of Undischarged Bankrupt May Not be Claimed by Creditor

An agent who had been employed by the United Typewriter Company to sell their product on a salary and commission basis, became insolvent and the trustee of the estate moved for a court order directing the employing company to pay to him, for the benefit of the creditors, the sum of \$3,500 yearly in monthly instalments out of the earnings of the debtor. An order to this effect was granted at Toronto by the Assistant Master. On appeal by the debtor and his employer the Ontario Supreme Court reversed this order, Mr. Justice Fisher giving the following reasons for judgment:

"I have examined all the cases referred to by the Master and I find that these decisions fall short of deciding that future personal earnings belong to a trustee as after-acquired property. The test, I think, is: Could the undischarged bankrupt, at the time the trustee launched this motion, have sued his employer for personal earnings to become due

in the future? If not, how can his trustee? If by a contract entered into between the undischarged bankrupt and his employer a certain sum for future personal earnings was actually due and payable, the case would be different. It seems to me that before a trustee can intervene and claim as 'after acquired property,' there must be property, real or personal, actually in existence and not something that may or may not come into being". . . .

"If the bankrupt had actually earned a certain sum of money, either a salary or a commission, and that money was actually owing and was in the possession of the bankrupt's employer, or had been paid to the bankrupt, or to some person for him, then the right of the trustee to intervene and to recover would be limited to so much as was not required for the bankrupt and his family. There is no jurisdiction in the courts outside of bankruptcy to appoint a receiver of the future earnings of a judgment debtor by way of equitable execution. Orders for payment out of future personal earnings of a bankrupt should be made sparingly, as there is always the danger of depriving a wage earner of the means of livelihood for himself and family, and an employer might not care to be bothered with court orders issued from time to time, and discharge the employee. Circumstances might also arise, in cases where an order was made and a certain sum fixed by the court, for the maintenance of the wage earner and his family, that would, owing to sickness or other unforeseen reasons, necessitate applications to the court from time to time to change the amount allowed for maintenance and these applications and orders would undoubtedly create confusion and annoyance to an employer. I doubt if the Bankruptcy Act was ever intended to expect a trustee to harass wage earning undischarged bankrupts for the benefit of creditors, excepting only in such cases where it was made clear that the wage earner should be made to pay something to his creditors out of his earnings. . . .

"The conclusion I have come to is that future personal earnings of undischarged bankrupt are not 'after acquired property' and do not pass to the trustee within the meaning of section 25 (a) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1919, Canada, chapter 36, as amended by 1923 Canada, chapter 31, section 21, but that if the personal earnings of an undischarged bankrupt are ascertained and owing, and in the actual possession of the debtor's employer, or of the debtor, or someone for him, the trustee would have a right to acquire for the

creditors only such portion thereof as in the opinion of the court as was found not necessary to be retained by the debtor for the support of himself and the members of his family dependent upon him.

"The appeal is allowed, and as I am of opinion the debtor could well afford to pay

something to his creditors, there will be no costs; trustee entitled to his costs out of the estate."

—(*Ontario Re Rung, ex parte Trustee*)*

* Dominion Law Reports, 1928, 2, page 602.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any other recorded month. This statement is based on returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,533 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 persons, the firms being representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. These firms had 943,344 employees on June 1, as compared with 884,262 on May 1. The index of employment (with January, 1920, as the base equal to 100) stood at 112.4 on June 1, as compared with 105.5 on May 1, 1928, and with 105.9, 101.0, 94.5, 95.2, 97.3, 89.2 and 86.6, on June 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated substantial increases in the volume of business transacted in May as compared with the preceding month and with May last year. At the beginning of June, 1928, the unemployment percentage reported by local trade unions was 3.7, compared with 5.2 per cent of unemployed members both at the beginning of May, 1928, and at the beginning of June, 1927. The percentage for June this year was based on the reports which were received by the Department of Labour from 1,697 labour organizations, covering a total membership of 182,383 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.73 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$10.80 for May; \$10.86 for June, 1927; \$11.06 for June, 1926; \$10.44 for June, 1925; \$9.86 for June, 1924; \$10.23 for June, 1923; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.79 for June, 1918; and \$7.49 for June, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was again lower at 150.2 for June, as compared with 152.9 for May; 153.5 for June, 1927; 155.6 for June, 1926; 158.6

for June, 1925; 152.3 for June, 1924; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.5 for June 1921; 255.1 for June, 1920; 201.7 for June, 1919; and 196.0 for June, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in June, 1928, was less than during May, 1928, but greater than during June, 1927. Twenty-one disputes were in existence at some time or other during the month, involving 2,901 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 24,480 working days. Corresponding figures for May, 1928, were: twenty disputes, 3,078 workpeople and 35,024 working days; and for June, 1927, twenty disputes, 2,881 workpeople and 15,060 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During the month of June the Department received reports from two boards of conciliation and investigation in connection respectively with the dispute between the Calgary General Contractors' Association and its carpenters, and with the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees at Galt Mines. One new application was received, and a Board was appointed during the month. A full account of the recent proceedings under the Act appears on page 690.

Eleventh International Labour Conference

This issue contains an account of the proceedings of the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference, which was held at Geneva on May 30-June 16. Canada was represented at the conference by a strong delegation which included the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, and Dr. W. A. Riddell, representing the Canadian Government; Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, representing labour, and Mr. H. H. Champ, representing Canadian employees, each of the delegates being supported by expert technical advisers. The Canadian Minister of Labour acted as chairman of the Selection Committee, the body which arranged

the business of the conference from day to day.

The eleventh session was marked by the adoption of the 26th Draft Convention and the 30th Recommendation of the International Conference, the new decisions relating to the creation, maintenance and application of minimum wage-fixing machinery in badly organized or lowly paid trades. The conference also adopted Draft Questionnaires on the subject of the prevention of industrial accidents, and it will be the duty of the International Labour Office at Geneva to analyze the replies received from the member states, and to prepare reports and concrete proposals for submission to the next session of the conference, with a view to the adoption in 1929 of a draft convention on the subject of industrial safety.

The Conference instructed the Governing Body of the Organization to take up anew the whole question of the revision of conventions and present a report on the problem at the next conference, this question having arisen particularly out of the recent proposal of the British Government with regard to revision of the Hours Convention. Resolutions on a variety of questions were adopted, including the effects of rationalization, housing conditions, disablement, production in general, and reform of the calendar.

Trades and Labour Congress Convention Call

The 44th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will be held at Toronto on September 10 and following days. The Convention Call issued from the headquarters of the Congress at Ottawa states that matters of vital importance to the workers will be reported on by the Executive Council to the convention, chief among which will be: the adoption by all the provinces of the Old Age Pensions Act; improvement in the workmen's compensation laws; re-enactment of the Technical Education Act, 1919; amendments to the Immigration Act; the eight-hour working day; curtailment of the veto power of the Senate; amendments to the British North America Act; unemployment and unemployment insurance; a national fuel policy; Militia Act amendments; labour representation on tariff board; and elimination of sales tax.

Delegates are informed that all resolutions or amendments to the constitution for consideration by the convention must be forwarded in time to reach the office of the Congress not later than August 22, twenty days prior to the opening of the convention, in accordance with section 4, of article IV,

of the constitution. Delegates credentials must reach the office of the secretary-treasurer at least ten days before the convention opens.

Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission

Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Commission Act of the Province of Quebec (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1928, page 461), the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council has named the members of the Commission as follows: Messrs. Robert Taschereau, K.C., of Montreal, chairman; Simon Lapointe, K.C., of Quebec, and O. E. Sharpe, of Quebec. Mr. O. G. Molleur, of Montreal, is named secretary of the Commission.

In addition to the actual Board of Commissioners an advisory body also has been chosen by the Provincial Government as follows: Messrs. A. Mathieu, of Montreal, representing the international unions; T. McArthur of Montreal, representing the national unions, and T. Poulin and G. Brosseau, of Quebec, representing the Catholic unions.

The new Workmen's Compensation Act will become effective on September 1, 1928.

Alberta Women's Bureau Act in effect

The Women's Bureau Act, passed at the recent session of the Alberta legislature, took effect on July 1 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 583). The Bureau is designed to co-ordinate the activities of women's organizations in improving the social and educational conditions of women in the province. It will collect and tabulate information and statistics relating to women, probably including such subjects as wages, hours, working conditions, legislation, health and accident problems, the extent of the contributions made by women to the support of their families, etc.

Farmers and compensation in British Columbia

The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia met representatives of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province early in June, in order to consider proposals for a reduction in the present assessments levied on farmers who have voluntarily come under the Act. The Act at first excluded farm labourers from its benefits, but this exemption was abolished under an amendment passed by the legislature in 1922. It is stated that only about 60 farmers are now under the Act, while the number of persons included in the farming class of the province is given as approximately 50,000. The farmers' institutes

considered that the present assessment rate of 4 per cent is too high, and they asked that it should be reduced by one-half. According to press reports the Board could not accept this proposal, the fees now charged barely covering the amounts paid out last year in compensation. Some reduction in the rates of assessment might be possible, it was thought, if a large number of farmers should elect to come under the provisions of the Act, and thus increase the amount of the fund for the payment of compensation for this class.

University school of industrial hygiene

On another page of this issue Dr. Frank G. Pedley describes the work carried on since 1927 by the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Department of Public Health of McGill University, Montreal. Special industrial courses of training are now given by the university to doctors and nurses. Cases of occupational disease are studied and treated at the industrial clinic, the employers being advised as to proper methods of prevention in future. The industrial clinic offers very valuable services to employers and workers, including preliminary and periodical inspections of employees, visiting nurses, and other benefits which are described in detail by Dr. Pedley.

Industrial safety work in Canada

Mr. H. R. Thompson, secretary of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, made a report at the recent ninth annual meeting of the Association on the present standing of industrial safety work in the Dominion. This report is summarized in *Nova Scotia Industrial Safety News* as follows:—During the year the secretary visited all the provinces and had an opportunity of getting first hand information with respect to accident prevention activities throughout the Dominion. The only provinces in Canada where safety work is carried on in an organized way through the formation of employers' associations organized for this express purpose, are Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In Ontario the Associations obtain their funds from the Workmen's Compensation Board and in New Brunswick the lumbering class has organized as a safety association but the funds are contributed by its active members. The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia is co-operating with the provincial boiler and factories inspectors and has been making an effort to reduce the number of industrial accidents. Statistics are compiled and circular letters distributed to employers illustrating that certain types of work can be done in a

safer manner. Some of the trade associations in that province employ full time safety inspectors to supervise their operations with the hope of reducing the number and severity of accidents. Organized industrial safety work in Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Quebec is of a negligible nature and ways and means of extending and intensifying it are now being considered. In reviewing the trend of safety in other provinces it is interesting to note that fatalities and accidents caused by mechanical hazards are being reduced whereas there appears to be, if anything, an increase in minor accidents. In commenting on this situation the chairman of the Ontario Compensation Board recently offered his opinion that the reduction of mechanical hazards indicated that industry is realizing the necessity for mechanical safeguards, but that an extension of educational work along safety lines was needed.

Results obtained by "team work" in industry

The paper by President Tagge, of the Canada Cement Company, on another page of this issue, will be read with interest in view of some recent discouraging statements as to the results so far obtained by the organized safety movement (LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1927, page 593). The remarkable record of the Canada Cement Company in completely eliminating lost time accidents from some of its plants for prolonged periods has been already noted (April 1927, page 347, January 1927, page 70, etc.). Mr. Tagge records that the company secured a reduction of 75 per cent in the number of industrial accidents at five of its plants during eight years. This result was obtained after it had been discovered that safety organization and safety education were necessary to supplement the provision of mechanical safeguards. The president describes the various methods used by the company for engaging the active co-operation of its employees. It is found that a habit of co-operation is acquired which affects the whole atmosphere of the industry. Mr. Tagge suggests that if the team work that has been shown in safety work could be directed by wise leadership into other lines "it might produce results equally marvellous."

Study of the efficiency of Canadian labour

Professor H. Michell, of McMaster University, Toronto, continues in the June issue of *Industrial Canada* his series of studies of various aspects of Canadian industry. Earlier articles in the series have been noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE

(November, 1927, page 1147; September, 1927, page 927). The latest study attempts to measure the efficiency of Canadian labour at successive periods. Three factors account for the increase that has occurred in labour "productivity" in recent years: (1) the perfecting of mechanical aids; (2) the better education of the modern workman as compared with his predecessors; and (3) improved working conditions, which have served to invigorate the workman, reducing accidents and lessening the amount of spoiled work.

Professor Michell bases his calculations on the statements of yearly production values contained in successive decennial censuses, these figures being adjusted by means of price index numbers. He summarizes his conclusions as follows:—

(1) From 1890 to 1900 the value of production per worker increased 15.5 per cent, or an annual average increase of 1.55 per cent.

(2) From 1900 to 1910 the value of production per worker increased 58.5 per cent, or an annual average increase of 5.85 per cent.

(3) From 1910 to 1920 the value of production per worker increased 7.3 per cent, or an annual average increase of 0.73 per cent.

(4) From 1920 to 1926 the value of production per worker increased 52.8 per cent or an average annual increase of 8.8 per cent.

Professor Michell points out however, that much work remains to be done before labour productivity can be accurately measured. He suggests that future investigations should follow the lines laid down by Dr. Woodlief Thomas, of the Federal Reserve Board of Washington, in connection with similar investigations in the United States, as follows:—

"(1) A more detailed analysis of physical volume of production per worker, thus escaping from the less accurate method of corrected values which we have been obliged to follow here.

"(2) A clear exposition of the relation of increase of production and decrease of working hours. Upon this problem, by no means a simple one, practically nothing has been done in Canada.

"(3) A study of the relation of power installation, especially electrical, to output of manufactures. This should be, at least, possible and will, doubtless, prove valuable.

"(4) A detailed study of output per industry. This is perfectly feasible and should prove highly illuminating. It should also be quite possible to do the same for agriculture and railways."

Increased productivity and decline of employment

In the *Labour Bulletin* (published monthly by the Illinois Department of Labour) Professor Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago, discusses the

appreciable decline that has occurred in the numbers employed in factories, railways and mines in the United States during the past nine years. This decline in employment has been accompanied by a great increase in productivity of manufacturing and transportation during the same period. The increases in production in some branches of manufacturing since 1919 have been very great, amounting to 72 per cent for the automobile industry, 62 per cent for non-ferrous metals, and about 100 per cent in the cement, brick and glass industries. The total increase in mining productivity was 38 per cent. All this increased production, Professor Douglas states, was accomplished with fewer workers than in 1919.

Basing his estimates on the figures given in the United States Census of Manufactures for 1919 and following years, he finds that with 11 per cent fewer manual workers employed, the manufacturing industries in the United States produced, in 1927, 26 per cent more goods. Similar declines in the numbers employed occurred in mining and transportation. Moreover, the farming population declined between 1920 to 1926 by 3,700,000 persons, and about 1,400,000 of this number were thrown into city life to seek industrial employment. Altogether, it is calculated that 4,100,000 persons have disappeared from the industries which employed them nine years ago.

Professor Douglas asks what has become of the workers thus displaced from their occupations, pointing out that this is one of the most important industrial questions of the day. By way of a tentative solution of the problem he suggests that the "lost" employees have become partly absorbed in the following ways:—

(1) The increase in the numbers employed in garages, filling stations, etc.

(2) The increase in the numbers employed in building construction over 1919.

(3) A possible increase in retail and wholesale trade employment.

(4) The rise in real earnings since 1919 has perhaps led to a decline in the number of persons in each family who feel obliged to work.

"But even after making the most generous allowances for each of these factors, however, it seems apparent that they cannot account for the total number of missing workers."

Employment standards for women in industry

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour has adopted a number of standard conditions which it is hoped may be made to govern the employment of women throughout the country. These conditions are enumerated by Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Bureau, in an article recently contributed to the *Personnel Journal*, published by the Personnel Research Federation, New York. Miss Anderson states that one in every five wage earners in the United States is a woman, and about two million are married women. The following standards were originally drawn up by a committee composed of employers, labour representatives and government experts during the war, and experience over the period since the war has proved them to be effective in promoting health and contentment and in eliminating fatigue and worry:

1. Equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex or race.
2. An eight-hour day; a half-holiday on Saturday; one day's rest in seven.
3. At least 30 minutes for a meal.
4. Ten minutes' rest in the middle of each half-day without lengthening the day.
5. No employment between midnight and 6 a.m.
6. Clean work places, with special attention to floors to prevent slipping.
7. Enough light but no glare.
8. Adequate ventilation. Provision against heat, humidity, dust, fumes.
9. Guarded machinery. Protection from fire and other hazards.
10. A chair for each woman, built on posture lines, adjusted to both worker and job. Neither constant sitting nor constant standing.
11. Sanitary and accessible drinking water; individual cups or sanitary fountains.
12. Sanitary and accessible washing facilities; hot and cold water, soap, individual towels.
13. Sanitary toilets, one to every fifteen women.
14. Dressing rooms for change of clothing. Rest rooms for rest periods.
15. Separate lunch rooms, with hot food where possible.
16. No prohibition of women's employment in any industry except those proved to be more injurious to women than to men.
17. No home work.

The bureau also recommends a personnel department in every plant, having responsibility for the selection, assignment, transfer

or withdrawal of workers and for the establishment of proper working conditions, with a competent woman in charge of all matters affecting women employees.

Five-day week for garment workers at New York

Beginning on Monday, June 4, about 20,000 workers of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in New York City entered on an arrangement whereby they were to work a five-day week of forty hours. It was stated that no loss in wages would be entailed by the change, and work was to go on as usual in the shops adopting the new arrangement, while energetic efforts were promised to bring into line some of the smaller shops not yet represented in the decision. The *New York World* says:—"It is not an innovation in New York—the capmakers have had the five-day week for some time—but may be used as a precedent in new arrangements proposed for workers upon men's clothing. In general industry throughout the country there is a considerable and growing number of five-day shops. The five-day week is hastened in New York by the fact that most of the members of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union are of the Jewish religion and wish to observe Saturday as the Sabbath."

The annual convention of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada will be held in Quebec city commencing September 9, the sessions being held in St. Peter's hall, St. Sauveur.

The Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities at its convention held at Moose Jaw in June passed a resolution approving the principle of unemployment insurance.

During June the Ontario Compensation Board received a total of 6,806 reports on accidents including 37 fatalities. In the same month, awards totalled \$536,962.47, of which \$101,783.98 was for medical aid.

The Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists has been incorporated under the Companies' Act, having its headquarters at Ottawa, its purpose being to organize and unite all workers in scientific and technical agriculture, to encourage agricultural research and co-ordinate the work of existing societies. It will also serve as a means of ensuring the employment of technical men for technical positions.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of June was reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farm prospects in the Province of Nova Scotia were stated to be encouraging with growth proceeding satisfactorily. The fishing industry reported that good catches were being made. Summer logging operations, chiefly involving the cutting and peeling of pulp wood, were proceeding normally with some workers being referred to vacancies that were arising. The building and construction industry appeared to be quite active, particularly so in the case of Halifax where several large structures were building. Manufacturing, including the iron and steel group, showed a rather fair measure of activity. Coal mining production, which had increased in recent weeks, was reported as in good volume for the summer months. Transportation was stated to be brisk, while trade was said to be improving. The usual summer slackness in the demands for women domestic workers was recorded.

As in Nova Scotia crop prospects in New Brunswick were good, with good growing weather obtaining. Numerous calls for pulp cutters and peelers were being received at the different employment offices as considerable of this type of work was progressing. Manufacturing industries in the different centres continued normal production. Construction, both building and highway, was showing a satisfactory volume of activity throughout the province. Trade was reported as very good, while transportation was likewise good. The usual quota of women domestic workers were being placed.

The number of farm workers being placed by the Quebec employment offices was quite substantial. With the curtailment of river driving in the logging industry throughout this province, the number of workers being placed in the lumbering industry had reached a very low point. In the manufacturing industries of the province the previous satisfactory level of production was being maintained, with some increases in the pace and no decreases of any moment: Montreal, Quebec, Hull, and Three Rivers were all reported as showing a favourable position in this line of activity. The general situation in the building and construction industry was stated to be very satisfactory, with orders for tradesmen of practically all classes being regularly received. Transportation and trade were both reported as being

very good. With a keen demand for women domestic workers, the offices reported some difficulty in filling vacancies of this nature.

With the advent of the haying season in the Province of Ontario numerous orders for farm workers were anticipated in the immediate future. Most of the skilled tradesmen in the building and construction group were reported as employed and this industry generally was showing very satisfactory activity. Although few additional workers were being engaged in the different factories throughout this province, the level of production in the manufacturing industry showed no recession. The usual situation was in evidence in the metal mines in the northern section of the province, namely, that while few new workers were being engaged, activity proceeded unabated. The demands for workers in the different branches of the lumbering industry were quite satisfactory, and numerous applicants were being referred, although one or two centres reported some difficulty in securing applicants to accept such employment in the summer season. The women's domestic sections of the offices continued to report a substantial number of orders as being received and the usual difficulties in the matter of securing a sufficient number of competent cooks-general.

With crop conditions in the Province of Manitoba reported as ideal, especially in the matter of the progress made by grains to date, the demand for farm workers was on the increase, and some difficulty in securing a sufficient number of suitable and satisfactory applicants was reported. Building construction, particularly in Winnipeg, showed a good level of activity throughout the province: building permits issued in the City of Winnipeg to June 30 totalled \$6,150,000. In addition to the building section, the other sections of the construction industry showed substantial works underway, especially in the railway construction and highway construction divisions. Heavier demands for and placements of women domestic workers were reported by the different offices, particularly Winnipeg, and it is probable that these demands will steadily increase up to the time of the harvest. The metal mining field of the northern section of the province continued as an increasing factor in the Manitoba employment situation. Generally speaking, conditions throughout this province appeared to be quite satisfactory for the season.

Although the demand for farm workers in the Province of Saskatchewan was on the increase, there was no shortage of experienced

workers to cope with it. Building and construction activity throughout the province was at a rather satisfactory level, and different of the larger centres reported that tradesmen in this group were practically all employed. The demand for women domestic workers was

rather good, and there did not appear to be any noticeable shortage of competent workers to fill such vacancies as were arising. The general situation in this province appeared quite normal for the season, and employment was at a not unsatisfactory level.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1928			1927		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		233,736,411	138,945,893	208,229,997	205,710,426	152,702,035
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		113,552,238	78,490,470	101,029,386	94,412,439	74,297,620
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		118,021,324	58,975,315	105,678,453	109,782,591	77,337,964
Customs duty collected..... \$		17,436,293	13,139,402	15,632,219	15,058,983	11,872,926
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		4,230,509,600	3,298,074,573	2,879,703,851	2,986,235,659	2,639,971,080
Bank clearings..... \$		2,358,000,000	1,800,000,000	1,655,000,000	1,716,975,000	1,538,700,000
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		162,402,410	170,688,098	177,611,562	164,506,202	172,105,609
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,516,206,532	1,511,837,937	1,380,325,581	1,389,750,483	1,405,213,554
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,207,363,245	1,175,418,388	1,027,186,517	1,022,732,000	1,022,450,926
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	143.9	164.5	156.6	117.5	118.3	116.4
Preferred stocks.....	123.0	125.9	123.9	106.1	105.5	104.6
Bonds.....	113.0	113.0	112.9	111.0	110.8	110.3
\$Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	150.2	152.9	153.2	153.5	151.9	148.5
\$Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	20.97	21.04	21.11	21.05	20.95	21.02
†Business failures, number.....	127	127	125	155	152	151
†Business failures, liabilities..... \$	1,681,273	3,706,873	1,555,633	2,008,274	1,794,489	1,554,792
‡Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures.....	112.4	105.5	101.1	105.9	100.6	96.2
**§Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*3.7	*5.2	*6.5	*5.2	*6.0	*5.7
Immigration.....		23,641	26,983	18,052	23,941	35,441
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	271,446	264,783	241,418	242,583	238,728	235,014
(1)Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	18,228,264	17,943,267	16,095,788	16,394,164	16,818,885	15,449,349
(2)Operating expenses..... \$			16,850,450	18,554,823	16,734,117	15,804,620
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		17,807,974	15,296,101	15,270,904	15,214,360	15,121,289
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		14,752,255	12,891,568	13,006,451	13,182,730	12,867,701
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,357,512,506	2,156,781,126	2,456,200,380	2,506,372,420
Building permits..... \$		27,497,189	18,527,846	18,999,858	20,532,147	17,312,470
†Contracts awarded..... \$	59,926,100	70,684,100	56,345,800	52,631,900	46,758,500	38,582,300
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	97,379	87,811	74,736	69,437	78,987	77,240
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	116,530	117,655	112,780	59,940	96,711	109,107
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,157	4,019	4,504	4,418	4,773	2,747
Coal..... tons	1,338,461	1,258,438	1,123,087	1,443,035	1,304,520	1,314,342
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	2,451,723	794,825	828,339	1,017,280	1,114,724	695,096
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		66,702,000	22,623,000	93,929,000	35,589,000	32,480,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		4,883,000	4,340,000	4,672,000	5,644,000	3,380,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		6,910,000	7,065,000	10,697,000	10,129,000	10,375,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		328,792,163	216,598,768	261,159,106	252,028,018	197,110,806
Flour production..... bbls.			1,301,000	1,314,000	1,455,000	1,154,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		69,254,000	67,624,000	85,186,000	87,585,000	54,187,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		41,001,000	42,088,000	36,931,000	35,987,000	36,990,000
(*)Sales of insurance..... \$		49,581,000	46,295,000	44,994,000	44,240,000	41,386,000
Newsprint..... tons		203,811	192,645	171,586	171,819	166,460
Automobiles, passenger.....		29,764	20,546	16,470	21,991	20,890
**Index of physical volume of business.....		††182.0	160.0	150.8	151.2	147.8
Industrial production.....		††188.0	160.6	161.8	163.7	157.5
Manufacturing.....		††184.8	157.0	159.4	164.1	162.9

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending June 30, 1928, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese. ††Preliminary. (1)Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2)Including lines east of Quebec. (3)Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

Crops prospects throughout the Province of Alberta were reported to be excellent, and although the demand for farm workers had not yet shown any striking increase such might be looked forward to in the course of a very few weeks. Building and construction were fairly active, and it would appear that most of the skilled tradesmen normally employed in these industries were engaged at their regular calling. The fact that considerable railway construction was under way was assisting the employment situation for unskilled labourers to a very noticeable extent. Owing to the fact that coal mining was not showing any substantial activity, there was practically no demand for workers. Edmonton reported that there was an increased demand for logging workers. The demand for women domestics showed a slight increase with no great difficulty in securing substantially enough applicants to meet it. Local labour throughout the Province of Alberta appeared to be rather well employed.

The logging and lumbering industries in the Province of British Columbia appeared to be showing improvement, and one of the outstanding features of the situation was that Cranbrook reported that there were no unemployed workers in the logging industry in that section of the province. Considerable building and construction was being carried on throughout the province, and some centres reported that practically all of the building tradesmen in this industry were still employed, though Vancouver stated that some were idle. Manufacturing industries showed fair activity. Vancouver reported the usual shortage of women domestic workers. Taking the Coast Province as a whole, there seemed to be a more satisfactory employment situation obtaining, and although unplaced applicants were still sufficient to meet practically all demands that might arise, their number did not seem to be unusually large for the end of June.

The Dominion Bureau of
EMPLOYEES' Statistics tabulated returns
REPORTS on employment from 6,533
firms with 943,344 employees

on June 1, as compared with 884,262 on May 1. This increase of 6.7 per cent brought the index to 112.4, or nearly three points above the previous high level in the last eight years, recorded on September 1, 1927. In the preceding month, the index number stood at 105.5 and on June 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 105.9, 101.0, 94.5, 95.2, 97.3, 89.2 and 86.6, respectively.

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, the increases being greatest in Quebec and Ontario. In the Maritime

Provinces, manufacturing and construction registered heightened activity, while logging, coal mining and transportation were seasonally slacker. In Quebec, construction, manufacturing and transportation recorded pronounced increases in personnel, and smaller gains were shown in logging, mining, services and trade. In Ontario, manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel and lumber products, construction and transportation registered the greatest expansion, but gains were also noted in mining, trade, logging and services. In the Prairie Provinces, construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, manufacturing and services reported marked improvement. In British Columbia, construction and manufacturing recorded the largest advances, but logging and other groups also showed heightened activity.

The trend of employment was favourable in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the Other Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerable gains, while moderate declines were noted in Ottawa. In Montreal, transportation, construction and manufacturing reported the greatest increases, but trade was also busier. In Quebec, the gains were reported chiefly in construction. In Toronto, manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, was much brisker, and improvement was also shown in construction, trade and transportation. In Ottawa, construction recorded heightened activity, but manufacturing was quiet. In Hamilton, most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants, but other industries were also busier. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities, further marked increases were registered in automobile factories, while other industries showed only small changes. In Winnipeg, general improvement was recorded in trade, communications and manufacturing. Manufacturing and construction reported the bulk of the gain in Vancouver, where transportation was rather slacker.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that there were important increases in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel and lumber plants, but also in fish-preserving, pulp and paper, vegetable food, building material, rubber, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral products and some other industries. On the other hand, boot and shoe and textile factories were seasonally dull. Logging, mining (other than of coal), transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade also registered

considerable improvement, that in construction and transportation being especially noteworthy.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of June 1928.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

Reports which were tabulated at the close of May, covering a total of 1,697 local trade unions with a total membership of 182,383 persons indicated that 6,657 of the members were out of work on the last day of the month, that is, a percentage of 3.7 as compared with 5.2 per cent of unemployment both at the end of April this year and at the close of May, 1927. A higher level of employment than in April was indicated in all provinces during May, but the changes were not particularly pronounced in any one province, ranging from 2.5 per cent improvement in Alberta to .3 per cent in both New Brunswick and British Columbia. When a comparison is made with the May, 1927, returns, Saskatchewan unions show a moderate decline in employment, while in the other provinces the situation is more favourable.

A report in greater detail of unemployment among local trade unions at the close of May will be found elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of May, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 43,680 references of persons to employment and effected a total of 42,237 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 26,162, of which 21,859 were of men and 4,303 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 16,075. Employers notified the Service of 45,742 opportunities for employment, 32,140 being for men and 13,602 for women. Applicants for work totalled 52,089, of whom 38,396 were men and 13,693 were women. Substantial gains were recorded in the volume of business transacted during May, both when a comparison was made with the preceding month and with the corresponding period last year, the records for April, 1928, showing 36,829 vacancies offered, 44,152 applications made and 33,444 placements effected, while in May, 1927, there were recorded 35,604 vacancies, 44,052 applications for work and 32,249 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of May, 1928, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 685. Industrial activity in Canada was at a new high level during May, according to an index prepared for the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Much of the material for this section is derived from this monthly publication to which readers are referred for fuller information on current business statistics.

The output of newsprint was the largest on record, and the iron and steel industry operated at a high percentage of capacity. The output of motor cars and trucks was greater than in any other month, and the imports of raw rubber and petroleum indicated that the tire factories and oil refineries were actively engaged. Even after seasonal adjustment, the building industry was awarded a greater volume of new business than in any month of the present year, the total for May exceeding all previous records. Mining operations were more active in May, all divisions showing gains over the preceding month.

External trade was heavy, the exports showing an important gain. Carloadings, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies, were practically maintained, as compared with the preceding month. Active speculation was reflected in the index of trading on the Montreal stock exchange. Bank debits, after seasonal adjustment, were the greatest on record, reflecting a heavy physical volume of business as well as active speculative operations. The advance of the index of industrial employment during the last three months, even after seasonal adjustment, confirms the general conclusion in regard to business conditions.

The index of industrial employment in Canada during the last three months it is stated, plainly shows the generally prosperous conditions of the present time. During the second quarter of the year, a considerable increase in employment is quite normal, but even after seasonal adjustment, the gain in the last three months was especially marked. The adjusted index for June 1, was 110.5, compared with 108.6 on May 1, and 107.6 on April 1, indicating a decided expansion in industrial operations. Most of the principal divisions of Canadian enterprise experienced greater activity than in the preceding month and the corresponding months of 1926 and 1927. Logging and sawmilling appear to be an exception in that operations were on a smaller scale than in preceding years.

EXTERNAL TRADE A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in May, 1928, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$113,582,238, as compared with \$78,490,470 in April, 1928, and \$94,412,439 in May, 1927. The chief imports in May, 1928, were: Iron and its products, \$35,367,182, and fibres, textiles and textile products, \$15,388,626.

The domestic merchandise exported amounted to \$118,021,324, as compared with \$58,975,315 in April, and \$108,782,591 in May, 1927. The chief exports in May, 1928, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$56,256,785; wood, wood products and paper, \$24,334,365 and animals and animal products, \$10,712,229.

In the two months ending May, 1928, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$176,996,639, and imports to \$192,072,708.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of May, 1928, amounted to \$27,497,189, as compared with \$18,527,846 in the preceding month, and with \$20,138,657 in May, 1927. The total for May exceeded that for the same month in any other year since this record was begun in 1920.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in June, 1928, at \$59,926,100. Of this amount \$18,589,200 was for residential building; \$17,871,100 for engineering work; \$16,201,500 for business buildings, and \$7,264,300 for industrial work. The apportionment by provinces during June, 1928, was as follows:—Ontario, \$32,836,600; Quebec, \$10,983,100; Prairie Provinces, \$10,293,500; British Columbia, \$3,565,300 and the Maritime Provinces, \$2,247,600.

The June contracts reached the second highest total ever recorded for any month, \$59,926,100, except May, 1928, which was \$70,684,100. The June total exceeds that for the same month of 1927, by 14.7, and the total for the year to date \$256,257,300 is greater than that for the corresponding period of last year by 33.9 per cent.

For the first half year the contracts awarded total, by divisions, shows: Ontario, \$98,654,900 or 38.5 per cent; Quebec, \$79,655,900, or 31.1 per cent; Prairie Provinces, \$33,219,900, or 12.9 per cent; Maritime Provinces, \$25,010,800, or 9.8 per cent, and British Columbia, \$19,-

715,800, of 7.7 per cent. By classification: Business buildings, \$91,713,300, or 35.8 per cent; Engineering work, \$53,722,500, or 21 per cent; residential work, \$72,531,000 or 28.3 per cent, and industrial work, \$38,290,500 or 14.9 per cent.

The contemplated new construction in Canada during June, 1928, according to the same *Review*, totalled \$76,972,300, \$21,426,900 of this amount being for residential buildings; \$37,133,200 for business buildings; \$9,634,400 for industrial buildings, and \$8,777,800 for engineering, including bridges, dams and wharves, sewers, water mains, roads, streets and general engineering.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in June, 1928, was less than during May, 1928, but greater than during June, 1927. There were in existence during the month twenty-one disputes, involving 2,901 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 24,480 working days, as compared with twenty disputes involving 3,078 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 35,024 working days during May. In June, 1927, there were on record twenty disputes, involving 2,881 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 15,060 working days. Four of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to June terminated during the month as did six of the disputes which commenced during June. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record eleven strikes and lockouts affecting 1,973 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.73 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$10.80 for May; \$10.86 for June, 1927; \$11.06 for June, 1926; \$10.44 for June, 1925; \$9.86 for June, 1924; \$10.23 for June, 1923; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.79 for June, 1918; and \$7.49 for June, 1914. The most important declines were in butter and potatoes, with smaller decreases in the prices of milk, cheese and granulated sugar. Prices of beef, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, eggs, flour, rolled oats, beans and evaporated apples advanced somewhat. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$20.97 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$21.04 for May; \$21.04 for June, 1927;

\$21.31 for June, 1926; \$20.67 for June, 1925; \$20.22 for June, 1924; \$20.72 for June, 1923; \$20.58 for June, 1922; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.81 for June, 1920; \$20.36 for June, 1918; and \$14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel and rent were unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again lower at 150.2 for June, as compared with 152.9 for May; 153.5 for June, 1927; 155.6 for June, 1926; 158.6 for June, 1925; 152.3 for June, 1924; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.5 for June, 1921; 255.1 for June, 1920; 201.7 for June, 1919; and 196.0 for June, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups declined, three advanced, while two were unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group was sub-

stantially lower, due mainly to lower prices for grains, flour, oat products, potatoes, sugar, tea, hay, straw and vegetable oils. The Iron and its Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were also lower, the former due mainly to slightly lower prices for steel bars and steel sheets, and the latter mainly because of a decline in the price of alcohol. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, chiefly because of higher prices for cattle, hogs, beef, smoked meats, lard, boots and shoes; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to higher prices for copper, lead and spelter, which more than offset lower prices for silver, tin and solder; and the Non-Metallic Minerals group, due to an advance in the price of anthracite coal. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group and the wood and wood Products group were unchanged.

" Civil Service Review " for Federal Employees

The Civil Service Federation of Canada recently issued the first number of the *Civil Service Review*, a quarterly magazine devoted to the interests of federal employees. The new magazine will enable civil servants throughout Canada, to keep themselves informed on the problems of the government service, and it is hoped that it will be the means of developing a spirit of co-operation and understanding among the 40,000 employees of the federal government. The Federation was established in 1909, and comprises about eighteen affiliated Civil Service Associations with branches throughout the Dominion, including the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, the Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association and other large organizations. The Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in a message to the *Review*, refers to his long connection with the federal Civil Service and pays a tribute to its high standards of loyalty and efficiency. He anticipates that the new quarterly will help to develop much literary talent among government officials, and that it will soon obtain a recognized place among the standard periodicals of the Dominion.

Among other contributions to the first issue the following may be mentioned: Civil Service Councils, by C. R. MacIntosh, M.P.; Ottawa—your Capital and Mine, by E. W. Harrold; The Proposed Deep Waterway, by V. C. Phelan; The Merit System in Canada, by William Foran; the Superannuation Sys-

tem, by A. C. Campbell; The Civil Service in Parliament, by Charles Lynch; At the Sign of the Wooden Leg, by Silas Wegg; Some Modern Aspects of Forest Conservation, by H. J. Bury; Leaders in a Great National Service, by V. L. Lawson; Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association, by T. H. Burns; Dominion Public Works Federation, by F. Jacques. and the Halcyon Club, by Miss B. K. Dibblee, etc.

The price of the *Civil Service Review* is 15 cents per copy. Regular rates of subscription will be announced later.

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board received reports of 276 fatalities in industry during the first half of 1928. This is higher than the number reported during the previous six months, when there were 243 fatalities. Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, of Ontario stated that 5,157 fatalities have been reported to the Board in thirteen years, or an average of almost four hundred for each year. The average cost of a death under compensation is about \$3,600 for all cases, and where dependents are left the figures are much higher. The total awards for the first half of 1928 amounted to \$3,515,124.17 including \$577,349.66 for medical aid. Total awards for the last half of 1927 were \$3,093,157.02 of which \$539,865.30 was for medical aid.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1928

DURING the month of June the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) The Calgary General Contractors Association and the Calgary Local Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and (2) The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees at Galt Mines, as represented by Local Unit No. 6, Mine Workers Union of Canada. The text of these reports is given below.

Application Received

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received during the month from certain employees of the Ottawa Electric Company, being members of Local Union No. 586, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Twenty-five employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which related to the demands of the employees for wage increases and adjustments of working conditions, as well as the dismissal of ten employees on June 1st. A Conciliation Board was established, the personnel being as follows: His Honour Judge J. T. Mulcahy, Pembroke, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. A. E. Fripp, K.C., and Mr. H. J. McNulty, both of Ottawa, nominees of the company and employees respectively.

Other Proceedings Under the Act

Reference was made in last month's issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* to an application made by certain employees, as represented by Wayne Local Unit, No. 16, Mine Workers Union of Canada, of the Rosedeer Coal Company; Jewel Collieries; Sovereign Coal Company; Excelsior Coal Company; Ideal Coal Company, all of Wayne, Alberta. During the month a Board was established in this case, with the following personnel: Mr. Wm. G. Carpenter, Calgary, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board, Messrs. George H. Eaton, of Calgary, and Norman Macdonald, of Wayne, nominees of the employing companies and employees respectively.

In the case of the application referred to in last month's issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* which was received from certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, members of the Gas Workers Unit of the One Big Union, Mr. M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department, proceeded to Winnipeg to interview the parties concerned. Through his efforts negotiations between the Committee of the Gas Workers Unit and officials of the company resulted in a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty, which arose as a result of the dismissal of an employee.

Reference was made in the March issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* to an application received from the shop employees of the Quebec Power Company being members of the International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Drop Forgers and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, and Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. The dispute related to general working conditions and increases in wages. Through the efforts of Mr. M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer, a new working agreement was arrived at which resulted in the reduction of the number of working hours per week from 53½ to 49½ without change in rate per hour.

An application was reported in last month's issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* as having been received from the Montreal District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to deal with a dispute between said organization and the General Contractor Section of the Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc. The industry concerned not coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for adjustment, a Board could be constituted only with the joint consent of the parties to the dispute under Section 64 of the Act. The employers declined to join with the employees in submitting the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and a Board could not be therefore established.

Report of Board in dispute between the Calgary General Contractors' Association and the Calgary Local Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

A report was received from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Calgary General Contractors Association and the Calgary Local Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The dispute arose as a result of the demand of the employees for an increase in wages. As mentioned in the article on Strikes and Lockouts in this issue, the men had been on strike since May 1st. Through the efforts of the Conciliation Officers of the Department, Messrs. M. S. Campbell and F. E. Harrison, on May 28th the parties to the dispute agreed to refer the matter to a Conciliation Board, the men to resume work forthwith, both parties agreeing to accept the report of the Board. The Board was composed as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice A. H. Clarke, Calgary, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the board, namely, Messrs. James H. Garden and Robert Hewitt, both of Calgary, nominated by the employer and employees respectively. The report of the Board was signed by The Honourable Mr. Justice A. H. Clarke, chairman, and Mr. James H. Garden, the employer's nominee. Mr. Robert Hewitt, the employees' nominee, submitted a minority report. Word has reached the Department that in accordance with the report of the Board a three-year agreement has been entered into between the parties to the dispute. The text of the Board's findings and the minority report is given below. The agreement is summarized in the regular article on Industrial Agreements, on another page of this issue.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between The Calgary General Contractors Association, employer, and Calgary Local Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, employees.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of the said Act, to whom the said dispute was referred, comprising Mr. James H. Garden and Mr. Robert Hewitt, both of Calgary, appointed on the recommendation of the employers and the employees respectively, and the Honourable Mr. Justice A. H. Clarke, appointed as third member and Chairman of the Board, on the recommendation of the other members of the Board, beg to report as follows:

All the members of the Board were present at every meeting thereof.

The Board held its first meeting for organization on the first day of June 1928, which was attended by a representative of each party to the dispute and, being assured that no settlement could be brought about, the Board appointed the fifth of June, 1928, to enquire into the dispute and all matters affecting its merits and right settlement thereof, and on the last mentioned date the Board was attended by Mr. E. E. Fielder and Mr. J. G. Bennett, representing the employers, and Mr. Fred J. White, M.L.A., Mr. John S. Davidson and Mr. Thomas F. Wilson, representing the employees. It was agreed by both parties that the only matter in dispute to be considered by the Board was the minimum rate per hour for Journeymen Carpenters for the period commencing on the first of May, 1928, and ending on the thirtieth of April, 1931.

After hearing the evidence adduced and what was alleged on both sides, and it appearing that for the year ending on the thirtieth of April, 1928, the minimum rate of one dollar per hour had been established by agreement between the parties and the cause of the present dispute being that the employees consider that such rate is insufficient to afford a fair living allowance and the Board having taken into consideration the cost of living; the rate of wages paid to Journeymen Carpenters and others engaged in the building trades at the present time and for some years past at Calgary and other places, particularly in Western Canada; the climatic conditions affecting the period of employment in each year; the gross earnings at the said rate of one dollar per hour and at the rates paid in previous years; the competition with those engaged in the building trades in other cities and other matters bearing upon the question.

The Board does not feel justified in recommending an increase over the said rate of one dollar per hour and recommends that such rate be established as the minimum rate of wages for the said period of three years commencing on the first of May, 1928.

It is understood that the rate of one dollar per hour does not apply to carpenters employed in mills, the scale of wages in their case to be the same as prevailed during 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) A. H. CLARKE,

Chairman of Board.

(Sgd.) JAMES H. GARDEN,

Member of Board.

CALGARY, 7th June, 1928.

Minority Report.

The undersigned member of the Board appointed under The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act begs to submit the following minority report, as dissenting from the majority findings:

First, the majority of the Board appears to base its decision upon the failure of the Carpenters to produce evidence to show that there has been any change either in living costs or wages of Carpenters in other Canadian cities since May 1st, 1927, when the existing rate was established, that would warrant any increase in rates of wages at the present time.

In the opinion of the undersigned evidence adduced showed conclusively that, even admitting that a fair and just wage on 1st May, 1927, would be a fair and just wage on 1st May, 1928, at no time past or present have the Carpenters of Calgary received a wage that would provide the average family with a proper living standard.

The evidence was conflicting as to the yearly earnings of a Calgary Carpenter, taking into consideration time lost owing to climatic conditions, but the average earnings as estimated even by the Contractors' representative did not come within reach of the scientifically estimated cost of supporting the average family as estimated by competent statisticians.

It is, therefore, the opinion of the undersigned Member of the Board that the request of the Carpenters for this present increase, which is only a portion of what they have long been justly entitled to should have been granted and that, if spread out in small increases at stated intervals over a three year period, would have had no ill effect upon the industry.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) ROBT. HEWITT,

Member of the Board.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, 7th June, 1928.

Report of Board in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its employees at Galt Mines

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees at Galt Mines, as represented by Local Unit No. 6, Mine Workers Union of Canada, was received on June 29th. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. H. M. E. Evans, of Edmonton, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, namely, Messrs. A. L. Smith, K.C., of Calgary, and Donald McNab, of Lethbridge, nominated by the company and employees respectively. The dispute concerned the proposed renewal of the agreement. The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an approved agreement reached between the parties to the dispute. The text of the report and of the agreement follows.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and a dispute between The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and certain of its employees of the Galt Mines.

Lethbridge, Alberta, June 22, 1928.

The Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, the members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation,

appointed in the above matter, beg to make the following unanimous report:

As the result of three days of public hearing of representations by the parties, and of evidence in support thereof, followed by two days of negotiation and conciliation, we are glad to say that the attached agreement has been approved by the parties, the representatives of the employer and the representatives of the employees, and this agreement constitutes our recommendation for the settlement of matters in dispute.

The agreement is made between the employees of the Galt Mines of Lethbridge, Alberta, represented by the Mine Workers Union of Lethbridge, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company Galt Mines.

As to the adjustment of day wage rates the agreement grants an increase of twenty cents a day to all classes both inside and outside the mine with an additional allowance, because of special circumstances surrounding their employment, of fifteen cents a day to timbermen's helpers, and of five cents a day to the classes which previously received \$4 per day, making the new daily rate of these two latter classes respectively \$4.60 and \$4.25. Certain classes of boys, who formerly received an annual increase of forty cents per day, are now to receive an annual increase of fifty cents per day.

As to contract rates the only change from the previous agreement is that the allowance

for thin coal is increased from three and one-quarter cents to four cents per ton per inch.

As to the application for a minimum wage rate for contract miners no reference is made in the attached agreement to this matter, and we are not prepared to make any recommendation with regard to it. The employees, in their application, and in evidence, asked special allowances for a variety of conditions, which they claimed to be abnormal in addition to the one abnormality of thin coal, which is taken care of as above. The company in its reply maintained that these were not exceptional conditions, but had always existed, and were taken into account in the fixing of the contract rates. As between these two submissions the point could only be determined accurately by expert examination of the mine conducted over a sufficient period of time. Short of such an examination, which was obviously beyond the scope of this Board, especially as an agreement has been reached between the representatives of the parties, we can only emphasize the importance of care in securing "a fair turn" to all contract miners.

As to the general clauses in the agreement common ground was found between the parties as will appear in the draft agreement attached.

Respectfully submitted,
 (Sgd.) H. M. E. EVANS.
 (Sgd.) A. L. SMITH.
 (Sgd.) DONALD McNAB.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT made this _____ day of _____ 1928, between: *The employees of the Galt Mines, Lethbridge, Alberta, represented by the Mine Workers' Union of Lethbridge, hereinafter referred to as the "Union," of the First Part, and The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Galt Mines, Lethbridge, Alberta, hereinafter referred to as the "Company," of the Second Part.*

It is mutually understood and agreed as follows:—

TERM OF AGREEMENT

The following rates and conditions shall govern the parties hereto from the date hereof to March 31st, 1930, and the said parties shall meet in conference thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this agreement to discuss a renewal thereof.

MANAGEMENT OF MINE

The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine, and the direction of the working forces shall be solely within the jurisdiction of the Company, and the Union shall not abridge this right. However, the Company agrees not to discharge employees or refuse work to applicants on account of or because of their affiliation with the Union.

EMPLOYEES' UNION

With the exception of those hereinafter specified as not being within the jurisdiction of

the Union all employees in and around the mines who are eligible to do so shall join the Union and agree to sign the check-off. From among such members, who shall also be employees in good standing of the Company, there shall be selected by the Union the proper decision of such executive and committee to meet and deal with the Company on matters arising under this agreement, and the decision of such executive or committee arrived at with the Company shall be final and binding upon the employees, and shall become part of this agreement from the date hereof until the termination of the agreement.

Provided that in the cases hereinafter specified, either party or both may apply for the appointment of an independent chairman in any case of dispute wherein they are unable to agree, and the decision of such chairman shall be final and binding, and become part of the said agreement until the termination thereof.

Due notice shall be given the Company of the names of the employees selected as executive and committee men.

DEDUCTIONS—OR CHECK-OFF

The Company agrees to make deductions on definite orders in the form hereinafter specified from all employees coming under the jurisdiction of the Union, not exceeding the sum of \$1.50 per employee per pay, and to pay the same over to the Secretary of the Union or such other person as he may designate.

FORM OF ORDER

.....19...
 To C.P.R. Galt Mines,
 Lethbridge.

I authorize and empower you to deduct and pay to the Secretary of the Mine Workers' Union of Lethbridge, or such other person as that official may designate, from my earnings from pay to pay the sum of \$1.50 or such less amount as may be designated by the said Secretary or other person designated by him.
 (Signed).....

Witness:

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

In case any disputes or grievances arise under this agreement, the parties shall endeavour to settle the matter as hereinafter provided, but before any grievances or disputes shall be submitted to the employees' committee, the person or persons affected shall endeavour by personal application to the mine manager, overman, or foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises, to settle the matter, and in the event of their agreeing, the decision shall be final.

If they do not agree, the dispute shall be referred to the employee's committee and the management, who shall endeavour to settle the matter, and if they agree their decision shall be final.

If they do not agree, they shall endeavour to select an independent Chairman, and failing, shall ask the Minister of Labour to appoint such Chairman, whose decision shall be final and binding upon both parties.

In the meantime, and in all cases while disputes are being investigated and settled, all employees, except as hereinafter specified shall continue to work until a final decision has been reached.

Where an employee or employees has or have been discharged and a dispute arises in connection therewith, he or they shall not remain at work while his or their case is being investigated and settled. If the claim be made within five (5) days where an employee alleges that he has been unjustly discharged, the case shall be dealt with by the procedure in this clause, and if it is proven that he has been unjustly dealt with, he shall be reinstated. If a claim is made for compensation for time lost, in cases where reinstatement has followed, it shall be left to the joint committee as provided for in this clause to decide what amount, if any, is to be paid.

Any breach of this agreement by either of the parties hereto shall not void the said agreement, which shall continue in full force and effect.

DUTIES OF PIT COMMITTEE

The Pit Committee shall be a committee of three (3) selected by the employees from among their own members, except one member may be a checkweighman or an officer of the Union, either of whom must previously have been selected as such from amongst the employees of the Company. Due notice of such selection, properly certified in writing, shall be given to the Company.

The duties of the Pit Committee shall be confined to the settlement of disputes between the Pit Boss or Foreman and any employee working in or around the mine, arising out of this agreement, and all agreements made in connection therewith, the Pit Boss or Foreman and man or men having failed to agree.

The Pit Committee, in discharge of its duties, shall, under no circumstances, go around the mine, for any cause whatever, unless called by the Pit Boss or Foreman, or by a Miner or Dayman who may have a grievance which he has first tried to and cannot settle with the Boss.

Members of the Pit Committee employed as Daymen shall not leave their places of duty during working hours except by permission of the Pit Boss or Foreman, or in cases involving the stoppage of the mine.

NEW WORK

Whenever any new work arises, a price for which has not been provided for in this agreement, on the request of the Company or the employees a joint committee of six (6) of whom three (3) shall represent the Company, and three (3) represent the employees, shall meet within fourteen (14) days after the request for a new price shall have been made. If they agree, their decision shall be final and binding upon both parties. If they fail to agree, they shall endeavour to select an Independent Chairman, and failing, shall ask the Minister of Labour to appoint such chairman. The decision of the said chairman shall be final and binding on both parties.

Whenever any new system is inaugurated or radical change in the present system is made, where there is a contract price fixed thereon, the Company or the employees may ask for a price to be fixed on the work as "New Work" as for example, a change from "Longwall" to "Pillar and Stall" or vice versa, shall be considered New Work.

Meantime, if the work is continued until such price has been arranged, all men shall be paid on the Day Wage Scale.

EMPLOYEES NOT UNDER JURISDICTION OF UNION

All employees connected with the management of the mine are not to be under the jurisdiction of the Union or be members thereof, and these shall include the following:

Mine Manager or Superintendent, Overman or Assistant Overman, Pit Bosses, Fire Bosses, Boss Driver and Turnkeepers, Stable Boss, Master Mechanic, Electrician, Weighman, Head Carpenter, Head Blaksmith, Tipple Foreman, Night Watchman, Coke Oven Foreman, Outside Foreman, and all other Foremen, Timekeepers, Coal Inspectors, Head Lampmen, and all Railroad Employees.

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSIVE REPAIRS

All men working on improvements and extensive repairs are not included in the jurisdiction of the Union.

The erection of head frames, tipples, breakers, washers, buildings, coke ovens, scales, machinery, railroad tracks and switches, etc., necessary for the completion of a plant, all being in the nature of construction work and extensive repairs or rebuilding of the same class of work, are to be considered as improvements and extensive repairs, and the employees thereon are to be excluded as above when employed on such work only.

PENALTY FOR ABSENCE FROM WORK

When any employee absents himself from his work for a period of two (2) days, unless through sickness or by first having properly arranged with the Pit Boss or Foreman and obtained his consent, he may be discharged. All employees whose absence would cause any stoppage of work must, before absenting themselves, properly arrange with or notify the Pit Boss or Foreman for or of their absence, otherwise they may be discharged. Any employee who habitually, to the extent of five (5) days per month, absents himself from work may be discharged.

CHECKWEIGHMEN AND CHECKMEASURERS

The Company will carry out the provisions of the Mines Act for Alberta covering the employment of Checkweighmen and Checkmeasurers and will deduct from the wages of all contract miners such amounts as may be designated from time to time, and will pay same to the Checkweighmen and Checkmeasurers.

PREFERENCE OF EMPLOYMENT

In case an employee is thrown out of employment, unless discharged, or unless he has left of his own accord, he shall be given preference over new men.

Any Checkweighman who at the time of his appointment as such was an employee shall come within the provisions of this clause if he ceases to be the Checkweighman and again seeks employment with the Company.

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS

An abnormal condition shall be considered as a condition where the seam is faulty or thins out to a point less than 48 inches in

thickness. If the seam is under 48 inches in thickness, 4 cents per ton extra for each inch will be paid.

MINERS TAKEN TO DO COMPANY WORK

The Company shall pay the sum of \$5.20 per day for all miners taken from contract work to do company work.

DELIVERY OF MATERIAL

Material will be delivered by the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Mines Act for Alberta.

DOCTOR AND HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS

The matter of doctor and hospital arrangements shall be governed by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act for Alberta.

HOLIDAYS

The following days only shall be observed as holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, May first, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and the day following.

FUNERALS

In the event of an instantaneous death by an accident in the mine or outside the mine, the miners underground and all other employees may suspend work in the seam where the accident occurred on the day of the accident, but shall resume work on the following day and continue to work till the day of the funeral, when it is optional with them whether they shall work or not.

The officials of the Union may give notice of such accident to all employees in and around the mine, and for this purpose shall have the use of the Company's telephone facilities.

EMPLOYEES TO CARE FOR MINE

In case of suspension of mining either at the expiration of this agreement or otherwise, the engineers, firemen, pumpmen and such other employees as the Company shall consider necessary for the care and protection of the property shall not suspend work, but shall, when mining is suspended, fully protect all the Company's property under their care and operate fans and pumps, and lower and hoist such men and supplies as may be required to protect the Company's property, and any and all coal required to keep up steam at the Company's plant; but it is understood and agreed that the Company will not ask them to hoist any coal for sale on the market.

SINGLE SHIFT

The single shift system in rooms and pillars shall be adhered to as far as practicable.

WET PLACES

A working place in the mine where water drops from the roof in quantities sufficient to wet a man's clothing, or where standing water is over six inches deep, shall be considered a "wet place".

RETIREMENT

Where any employee has drawn his time before the regular payday, he thereby severs his connection with the Company, and any alleged grievance he may have ceases to be a question for consideration under this agreement. The words "drawn before the regular

payday" is satisfied by the application of the employee for, and his receipt of, his time check before the regular payday.

PAYDAY

All wages earned by any person or persons employed in or about a mine shall be paid in accordance with the Mines Act of Alberta. Any employee desiring to leave the service of the Company, on his request shall be paid all moneys due him within two (2) days after his stoppage of work.

MARKET RESTRICTIONS.

The Union shall not in any way restrict or interfere with the marketing of coal to any person, firm or corporation.

TURN OF CARS.

The Company shall, as far as possible, supply each and every miner with an equal turn of cars.

CONTRACT NOT TO BE VOIDED BY MINERS' CONSTITUTION OR RULES.

This contract is not to be set aside because of any rule of the Union or any provision in its constitution.

OVERTIME.

All overtime shall be paid at the scale rate per hour.

POWDER.

Where explosive supplies are being sold to the miners they shall be furnished at cost price, which shall include handling, transportation and insurance.

The Company agrees to submit its invoice prices to the local pit committee if any dispute arises over the cost of such supplies.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Dockage.—A loader will be fined 25 cents for each offence for sending out dirty coal, and after the third offence he may be discharged. When fined his number will be placed on the dock-board. The placing of his number on the dock-board will be considered as due warning.

Inside Day Wages.—To be computed from the time the first workman in the shift leaves the surface to the time the first workman in the shift returns to the surface.

Wash house \$1 per month.

Electric lamps, 1 per cent of gross earnings.

Coal, \$2.67 per ton.

Employees to deliver their own coal.

OUTSIDE DAY WAGE SCALE.

Men.

Hoisting engineer No. 6 shaft	\$6 20
Blacksmiths	5 70
Carpenters	5 70
Machinists	\$4.90 5 70
Power house engineers	5 45
Endless rope engineers	5 45
Dirt dump engineers	5 45
Box car engineer	5 20
Tipple engineer	5 20
Hoistmen	5 20
Car repairer	5 20
Boiler washer	4 75

Box car shoveller..	4 65
Firemen..	4 65
Rock bank runner..	4 60
Lampmen..	4 50
Blacksmith's helpers..	4 45
Machinist's helpers..	4 45
Teamsters..	4 45
Spiralmen..	4 45
Tipple dumpers..	4 45
Picker boss..	4 45
Timber sawyer..	4 45
Electrician's helper..	4 45
Tipple oiler..	4 40
Railway car handler..	4 30
River pumpman..	4 30
Boiler washer's helper..	4 30
Tipple dumper's helper..	4 30
Carpenter's helpers..	4 25
Fanmen..	4 25
Ashmen..	4 25
Car repairer's helper..	4 25
Slate pickers..	4 25
Car oilers..	4 25
Rock bank men..	4 25
Wiper..	4 25
Spraggers..	4 25
All other labour not classified..	4 25

Boys.

Slate pickers..	2 70
Car oilers..	2 70
Check boy..	2 70

INSIDE DAY WAGE SCALE.**Men.**

Miners..	5 20
Shotlighters..	5 20
Bratticemen..	5 20
Timbermen..	5 20
Tracklayers..	5 20
Pipemen..	5 20
Toolmen..	5 20
Clutchmen..	5 20
Cagers—day..	5 20
Cagers—night..	4 45
Pumpmen..	4 95
Horsekeepers..	5 10
Drivers..	5 10
Rollermen..	4 60
Cager's helpers..	4 60
Grippers..	4 60
Bratticemen's helpers..	4 45
Timbermen's helpers..	4 60
Tracklayer's helpers..	4 45
Pipemen's helpers..	4 45
Couplers..	4 45
Dock boss..	4 45
Track cleaners..	4 45
Pushers..	4 45
All other labour not classified..	4 45

Boys.

Trappers..	2 70
Couplers..	2 70
Pick carriers..	2 95
Drivers..	2 95
Grippers..	2 95

Boys in the last three classes mentioned above shall receive an increase in the daily wage of 50 cents for each completed year's employment with the Company until they reach the rate of pay for men in their particular classification, or until they reach the age of twenty-one years.

All day wages not specified above and existing previous to the date hereof, subject to an increase of 20 cents per day.

CONTRACT RATES.

All coal to be paid for on screened coal basis, one ton being considered 2,000 pounds.

Pick Mining.—Mining and loading of coal, furnishing explosives, handling cars, unloading timber, handling all rock and other waste, setting all timber, including laying track beyond switch, taking up track in retreating, 95 cents per ton. Crib in pillars and stumps when ordered, 65 cents per crib. Lifting bottom in squeezed pillars and stumps, when ordered, to be paid for on the basis of 56 cents per lineal yard for one foot in thickness. When ordered to retimber roads in squeezed pillars or stumps, timber to be paid for at 52 cents per set for round timber and 24½ cents for squared timber, and top brushing, either gobbled or loaded in cars as ordered, to be paid for on the basis of 56 cents per lineal yard for one foot in thickness.

RUNNERS

Machine Mining.—Undercutting rooms and pillars 21 cents per ton; narrow work (8 feet wide or under, except room cross-cuts) 28½ cents per ton; room cross-cuts five feet wide or less 46 cents per lineal yard and 21 cents per ton. Cutting across pillars at face of rooms, any width, 21 cents per ton. Cutting through faults, entry width and height, 30 cents per lineal foot. Unweighed coal, entry width and height, 28½ cents per lineal foot. Entries to be cut to give a minimum height of five feet two inches between top of permanent rails and bottom of cross-bars. Widening out room necks, \$1.36; 2½ cents per ton extra where loaders are paid 12 cents per ton for water.

SCRAPERS

Undercutting rooms and pillars, 17 cents per ton; narrow work (8 feet wide or under, except room cross-cuts) 22½ cents per ton; room cross-cuts, 34 cents per lineal yard and 17 cents per ton. Cutting across pillars at face of rooms, any width, 17 cents per ton. Cutting through faults, entry width and height, 22 cents per lineal foot. Unweighed coal, entry width and height, 22½ cents per lineal foot. Widening out room necks, \$1.02. 2½ cents per ton extra where loaders are paid 12 cents per ton for water.

LOADERS

In Rooms.—Shooting and loading coal, unloading timber, furnishing explosives, taking down top slate, and gobbing all rock and other waste, or loading in cars, if ordered, laying track, timbering and preparing place for cutting, and handling cars from and to entry, 75 cents per ton. Booms 4 inches by 6 inches, 24½ cents each; booms 3 inches by 5 inches, 17 cents each.

Bone coal in any portion of the seam, except top or bottom, which exceeds the total thickness of four inches, shall be paid for at the rate of 58 cents per lineal yard. Room cross-cuts, pick work, \$2.12 per lineal yard and 75 cents per ton, including timbering as directed; machine mined from four to six feet wide, \$1.23 per lineal yard and 75 cents per ton, including timbering as directed. Lifting bottom in squeezed rooms, when ordered, on the basis of 56 cents per lineal yard for each

foot in depth; top brushing, either gobbled or loaded in cars, as directed, to be paid for on the basis of 50 cents per lineal yard for each foot in thickness: timbering 24½ cents per set for squared timber and 52 cents per set for round timber. A set of timber consists of a cross-bar and two props. Resetting props, when ordered, and centre propping roads, 6½ cents per prop. Room necks, \$5.45 each. Water in rooms, where necessary to remove same from the face by pump or water tanks, on the basis of \$2.60 for each half month. Dynamite free in wet shot holes.

In Narrow Work (8 feet wide or under, except in room cross-cuts): Shooting and loading coal, furnishing explosives, unloading timber and handling cars, taking down top slate to entry height and loading up all rock and other waste, laying temporary track and preparing place for cutting, \$1.03 per ton.

Laying permanent track in entries, 3 cents per foot of track. Bone coal in any portion which exceeds the total thickness of four inches, shall be paid for at the rate of 53 cents per lineal yard. Timber in entries, entry cross-cuts and room necks, squared timbers, 24½ cents per set, round timbers 52 cents per set, to include lagging where necessary. Taking off corners for curves, where ordered, \$1.85 each. Brushing bottom in entries, entry width, on the basis of 96 cents per lineal yard for one foot in depth. Brushing top in entries to "little coal," entry width, 92 cents per lineal yard. Cutting through faults, entry width and height, \$1.55 per lineal foot. Unweighed coal, entry width and height, \$1.03 per lineal foot. Wet places in entries, 12 cents per ton extra. Dynamite free in wet places and wet shot holes. Water in entries, where necessary to remove same from the face by pump or water tanks, on the basis of \$2.60 for each half month or 26 cents per tank when tank is loaded by miners. This does not apply where

12 cents per ton extra is paid in wet places. Resetting props, when directed, 6½ cents per prop. A set of timbers consists of a cross-bar and two props. Bridge sticks 6 inches by 6 inches or round timber, 52 cents per set.

All other conditions underground to remain as existing previous to the date hereof.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands at Lethbridge, Alberta, this _____ day of _____, 1928.

Signed on behalf of Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Galt Mines.

General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

Approved 6/22/28.

(Signed)

LEWIS STOCKETT,
R. W. LIVINGSTONE,
Representatives of employer.

Signed on behalf of The Mine Workers' Union of Lethbridge.

President.

Vice-President.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Approved 6/22/28.

(Signed)

H. M. E. EVANS,
A. L. SMITH,
DONALD MCNAB,
Members of Board.

Approved:

(Signed)

FRANK WHEATLEY,
JAMES SLOAN,
Representatives of employees.

Witnesses as to all signatures:

ALBERTA LABOUR DISPUTES ACT

A CONTROVERSY arose between the Calgary Master Painters' Association and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local 583, Calgary, the question at issue being similar to that involved in the dispute between the Calgary General Contractors and the local Carpenters' Union (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 578). The carpenters' dispute was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act,

1907, whose report is given on page 691 of this issue. The dispute, in the painting industry was referred to a Board under the Labour Disputes Act, 1926, of Alberta. The Board was composed of Messrs. Manley J. Edwards (employers' representative); Tom B. Riley (workers' representative); with Dr. W. G. Carpenter as chairman. The report of this Board was given in the *Alberta Gazette*, June, 1928, as follows:—

Report of Board in Dispute between the Calgary Master Painters' Association and Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 583, Calgary, Alta.

The Board appointed on the 8th day of May, pursuant to The Labour Disputes Act, 1926, held its first meeting with representatives of the Union and the Association, on the 12th day of May, when the whole dispute

between these organizations was thoroughly canvassed in an informal manner, with the view to arranging a mutually satisfactory agreement between the parties.

It was brought out at this meeting that the only difference between the parties was that of rate of wages.

The agreement between the parties covering this point, which expired on March 31st of this year, provided for a minimum rate of 75 cents per hour. The Brotherhood asked for a new agreement in which the rate be fixed at \$1 per hour for the ensuing year.

No satisfactory agreement could be effected at the first sitting of the Board, and therefore the representatives of both parties to the dispute were urgently recommended and advised to call a special meeting of the respective organizations, in order that counter propositions submitted might be further discussed, and, if possible, accepted.

The Board next sat on May 15th. As the proposals presented were not acceptable to either party, the Board proceeded to hear evidence on the point at issue, and continued with the hearing on May 17th and on May 19th.

The Board was particularly impressed with the spirit of friendliness and of fair play exhibited by both parties, and desires to express its appreciation of the admirable manner in which the representatives and witnesses endeavoured to assist in the finding of an amicable settlement.

It was generally conceded that the rate of wages paid to journeymen in the painters' trade was lower than that paid to members of the other building trades in Calgary, and that the wages paid to members of this particular craft were lower than those paid to similar craftsmen in the larger centres of Western Canada.

It was also conceded that the foregoing situation was occasioned to a large extent by the numerical weakness and lack of organization of both parties, whose memberships were relatively small compared with the total number of firms and journeymen engaged in the same business or craft.

There are peculiar circumstances associated with the painters' craft that make it difficult to stabilize. While the craft calls for a high degree of skill for special phases of its work, there is a large amount of it that may be acceptably done by comparatively unskilled workmen. The skilled craftsman suffers from this competition, which frequently undercuts the wage to which he is really entitled. The competition and the intensive advertising of ready-mixed paints, which, it is alleged, may be easily applied by anyone, materially affects the business of the Master Painters, and reduces the quantity of work which would

come to the journeyman. In Calgary there is a serious competition amongst Master Painters from those who do not recognize the Master Painters' Association, do not feel bound by any of the rules of the Association, are not committed to employ Union members at agreed upon rates of wages, who have, in many cases, no large investments or overhead costs to consider, as a result of all of which they frequently underbid their fellows who are trying to do business honourably on a co-operative basis, with good workmen, in the best interests of the public. There is nothing to prevent unknown individuals calling themselves painters, bidding for jobs at rates not possible to those carrying legitimate businesses. They may work long hours, use poor materials, and, after a brief period, go out of business and dodge responsibility for what they have done. It is quite clear that there is a large indefinite competition amongst painters which makes it difficult for a skilled mechanic in this craft to receive the same rate of wage that is paid commonly to the carpenter, or the bricklayer, or the plasterer.

From the year 1921 to the year 1927, neither the Masters' nor the Journeymens' organizations had been active, with the result that during this interval there was no recognized wage schedule.

In March, 1927, the members of the Brotherhood became more active, and the Masters' Association was re-organized. A wage schedule was adopted, providing for a minimum wage of 75 cents per hour. At the present time approximately one-third of the painters and decorators in Calgary are members of the Local Brotherhood, and a similar proportion of the contractors are members of their Association.

The Board feels that if both organizations can and do increase their membership and strength in the future as they have done during the past year, they will be able to correct to a large degree the unfavourable conditions which exist in the business and the craft.

The Board recommends:

- (1) That for the year beginning April 1, 1928, and ending March 31, 1929, the minimum wage be fixed at the rate of 87½ cents per hour, or, *as an alternative*, a two-year schedule be provided, granting a minimum wage from April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929, at the rate of 85 cents per hour, and for the year beginning April 1, 1929, and ending March 31, 1930, a minimum wage at the rate of 95 cents per hour.

(2) That with the view to stabilizing the industry, both organizations actively endeavour to increase their memberships, so that they may overcome and control those external factors which at present militate against the successful

operation of the business of the Masters and the advancement of the craft.
 Board of Conciliation and Investigation.
 (Sgd.) W. G. CARPENTER.
 M. J. EDWARDS.
 T. B. RILEY.
 Calgary, Alta., June 8, 1928.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1928

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during June was twenty-one as compared with twenty the preceding month. The time loss for the month was greater than during June, 1927, being 24,480 working days as compared with 15,060 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*June, 1928.....	21	2,901	24,480
*May, 1928.....	20	3,078	35,024
June, 1927.....	20	2,881	15,060

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten day's or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Twelve disputes, involving 916 workpeople, were carried over from May, and nine disputes commenced during June. Four of the disputes commencing prior to June terminated during the month as did six of the disputes commencing during June. At the end of June, therefore, there were on record eleven strikes and lockouts, as follows: Fur workers, Toronto, Ont.; two disputes involving embroidery workers at Toronto, Ont.; ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; plumbers, Kingston, Ont.; sheet metal workers, etc., Kingston, Ont.; structural iron workers, Toronto, Ont.; teamsters, Edmonton, Alberta; rubber factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; and carpenters, Winnipeg, Man.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., June 30, 1926; electrotypers at Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927; bakers, Montreal, May 1, 1927; stonecutters, Montreal, June 10, 1927; sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q., September 1, 1927; coal miners at River Hebert, N.S., February 1, 1928, and printing compositors, pressmen and bookbinders at Hamilton, Ont., June 1, 1928; the latter being added to the list in June.

The dispute involving blacksmiths, etc., at Saskatoon, Sask., since May 17, 1927, carried in the above list for some months, is recorded as lapsed during June; and the two disputes involving men's clothing factory workers in Montreal, commencing November 8, 1927, and December 23, 1927, respectively, also carried in this list for some time, were called off by the union concerned on June 4, 1928.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month two were for increases in wages, one for shorter hours, one against changes in hours, one against changes in working conditions, one against reduction in wages and changes in working conditions, one for increase in wages and changes in working conditions, one against the non-fulfillment of the report of a Board of Conciliation, and one was a sympathetic dispute. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during June one was in favour of workers, three were partially successful, three were in favour of the employer, one resulted in a compromise and the result of the two others was recorded as indefinite.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

COAL MINERS, CANMORE, ALBERTA.—As noted in the June issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, through the efforts of the conciliation officers of the Department this dispute, which began on March 20 against the discharge of employees charged with allowing explosives to go out of the mine with the coal, was settled early in June, the discharged employees being reinstated. This settlement provided for an agreement on substantially the same lines as the previous agreement, with an added provision for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to deal with disputes which might arise. The agreement in force since 1925 had expired during the strike, and in renewing it increases in wages for certain classes were provided for. The terms of the agreement are in general similar to those in the agreement between the miners at Lethbridge and the operators of the Galt Mines, the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the chapter in this issue on proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

FUR WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In connection with this strike, commencing on April 10, 1928, against alleged violation of agreement, it was reported that an establishment operated by the same firm at Windsor had been picketed.

ASBESTOS AND INSULATION WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In connection with this dispute, which began on February 6 for an increase in wages from 85 cents per hour to \$1, most of the firms involved had settled with the union within a short time at 95 cents per hour, one firm only refusing to grant the demands of the workers. By the first of June all the employees of this firm had secured work elsewhere and the strike was called off, the firm being put on the unfair list of the union.

PLUMBERS AND SYMPATHETIC STRIKE OF BUILDING TRADES, KINGSTON, ONT.—In connection with the strike of plumbers on April 2, negotiations for a settlement took place about June 25, the strikers offering to return at 97½ cents per hour with \$1 per hour on September 1, but this was refused by the employers. During the strike the master plumbers are reported to have performed the work themselves, but after the above, negotiations were going on to bring in plumbers from other localities. It was also reported that many of the strikers had left the city to secure work elsewhere. Sheet metal workers also were understood to be still on strike.

PAINTERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute began on May 1 for recognition of the union and for increases in wages from 75 cents per

hour to 80 cents. By the middle of June the employer concerned became bankrupt and the strike therefore was terminated.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, MONTREAL AND TORONTO.—As reported in the previous issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* this dispute, involving structural iron workers who went on strike on May 11 for an increase in wages and recognition of the union, the union concerned called off the dispute in Montreal early in June. The workers involved in Toronto, however, still continued on strike throughout June, but settled with several of the employers concerned, a minimum union rate of 90 cents per hour being agreed to for twelve months. The greater number of the strikers secured work with these employers, there being about fifty only on strike and unemployed by the end of the month.

TEAMSTERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—This dispute, involving teamsters employed by a cartage company at Winnipeg, commenced on April 26, 1928, because two employees had been dismissed for activity in connection with securing members for the One Big Union. Early in June the dispute was called off by the union, the employer having replaced the strikers.

TEAMSTERS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—As stated in the June issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* two of the firms affected by the cessation of work on May 25 had signed an agreement with the union. On June 5 a third firm also signed an agreement. The principal firm involved, however, replaced the strikers within a few days and claimed that conditions were no longer affected, paying, however, the rate agreed to by the union, namely \$4.50 per day of nine hours, but it was not paying time and one-half rates after six o'clock. As this firm refused to reinstate the strikers, there were still twenty-five workers involved at the end of the month.

RUBBER FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Employees in a rubber factory in Montreal, who had been on strike in April but had returned to work when the dispute was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1928, page 573) ceased work on June 28 alleging that the employer had not carried out the terms of the award of the Board though it had agreed to do so. The employing firm, on the other hand, contended that it had carried out these terms to the letter. At the end of the month the dispute was untermiated.

HAT FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Employees in a hat manufacturing company in Winnipeg ceased work on June 14 for a reduc-

tion in hours from 48 per week to 44, reinstatement of an employee discharged for union activity, and recognition of the right to organize. On June 25 the strikers were reported to have returned to work under the same conditions as before the strike, the employee being reinstated.

KNITTING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of employees in a knitting factory in Toronto ceased work about June 15 for one-half day owing to a readjustment in working conditions which the strikers alleged required more work. The employer contended that the result would be an increase in earnings. After one-half day the employees returned to work.

CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Clothing workers in a number of establishments in Montreal ceased work on June 22, 1928, to enforce the terms of a union agreement, protesting against a reduction in wages, the employment of non-unionists, and the discharge of employees. At the end of the month the dispute was still unterminated.

PRINTING TRADES, HAMILTON, ONT.—Employees in a job printing establishment in Hamilton ceased work on June 1 against a notice of the employer that in future work would be five days per week, nine hours per day, instead of 8 hours per day and 44 hours per week as before. Later the notice was

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1928

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring Prior to June, 1928.			
MINING—			
<i>Non-ferrous smelting and quarrying—</i>			
Coal miners, Canmore, Alta...	270	810	Commenced March 20, 1928, against discharge of workers. Terminated June 5, 1928, in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Fur and Leather—</i>			
Fur workers, Toronto, Ont....	20	364	Commenced April 10, 1928; against violation of agreement. Untermiated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Embroidery workers, Toronto, Ont.....	5	130	Commenced April 24, 1928; against discharge of worker. Untermiated.
Embroidery workers, Toronto, Ont.....	11	286	Commenced May 7, 1928; against discharge of workers. Untermiated.
Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	19	494	Commenced May 17, 1928; against changes in working conditions. Untermiated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Asbestos and insulation workers, Toronto, Ont.....			Commenced February 6, 1928, for increase in wages. Terminated June 1, 1928; partially successful.
Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.....	38	988	Commenced April 2, 1928; for increase in wages. Untermiated.
Sheet metal workers, carpenters and masons, Kingston, Ont.....	17	442	Commenced April 17, 1928; sympathy with striking plumbers. Untermiated.
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	2	24	Commenced May 1, 1928; for increase in wages. Terminated June 15, 1928. Indefinite.
Structural iron workers, Montreal, Que. and Toronto, Ont.	450	6,500	Commenced May 11, 1928; for increase in wages and recognition of union. Untermiated.
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Local—</i>			
Teamsters, Winnipeg, Man....	49	147	Commenced April 26, 1928; against discharge of workers. Terminated June 5, 1928; in favour of employer.
Teamsters, Edmonton, Alta...	35	700	Commenced May 25, 1928; for increase in wages. Untermiated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1928—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring During June, 1928.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Rubber Products—</i>			
Rubber factory workers, Montreal, Que.....	800	2,400	Commenced June 28, 1928; against the non-fulfillment of the report of the Board of Conciliation. Unterminated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Hat factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	18	162	Commenced June 14, 1928; for shorter hours. Terminated June 25, 1928; in favour of employer.
Knitting factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	25	13	Commenced June 15, 1928; against changes in working conditions. Terminated June 15, 1928; in favour of employer.
Clothing factory workers, Montreal, Que.....	250	2,000	Commenced June 22, 1928; against reduction in wages and changes in working conditions. Unterminated.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Printing trades, Hamilton, Ont.....	20	500	Alleged lockout, commenced June 1, 1928; against changes in hours. Work resumed June 11, 1928; partially successful.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Electrical workers, Saskatoon, Sask.....	25	200	Commenced June 1, 1928; for increase in wages and changes in working conditions. Terminated June 11, 1928; workers partially successful.
Building trades, Toronto, Ont	57	500	Commenced June 7, 1928; sympathy with striking iron workers. Terminated June 18, 1928. Indefinite.
Stonecutters, Winnipeg, Man...	40	320	Commenced June 4, 1928; for increase in wages. Terminated June 12, 1928. Compromise.
Carpenters, Winnipeg, Man....	750	7,500	Commenced June 20, 1928; for increase in wages. Unterminated.

changed to provide for five days, forty-three and one-quarter hours per week. The employees considered this a lockout as the doors of the establishment were locked when they did not appear for work at the earlier hour set out in the notice. On June 11 work was resumed on the basis of five days per week, employees to receive time and one-half for all time after 44 hours. The employer undertook to take back one-half the employees immediately and the remainder within a month. The unions concerned, representing compositors, pressmen and bookbinders, stated that this arrangement is to be regarded as merely temporary. The dispute is therefore recorded in the list of disputes by which employment conditions are no longer affected but which the organizations concerned have not declared off.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, SASKATOON, SASK.
Employees of five firms ceased work on June 1 to secure an increase in wages to 95 cents per hour for journeymen and a corresponding increase for helpers. The employees reported wages for journeymen ranged from 50

cents to 80 cents per hour, 9 hours per day, 49 hours per week. The employers stated the range was from 70 cents to 85 cents per hour except for helpers. Conciliation Officers of the Department brought the parties together and an agreement was signed bringing the rate for journeymen to 70 cents and 85 cents per hour with a scale for apprentices. The agreement is summarized on another page, in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages".

STONECUTTERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Their demand for an increase in wages from \$1.10 per hour to \$1.25 being refused, stonecutters employed by four firms ceased work on June 4. On June 12, following negotiations between the parties, a settlement was reached providing for \$1.20 per hour until the end of 1928 and \$1.25 per hour during 1929.

CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES, TORONTO, ONT.—As stated in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, hoisting engineers and bricklayers ceased work on June 6 in sympathy with structural iron workers on a building where non-union struc-

tural iron workers were employed during a strike. The structural iron workers having been partially replaced and some having returned to work, hoisting engineers and bricklayers resumed work and the sympathetic strike was declared off on June 18.

CARPENTERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Negotiations as to the wage rate since April 1 having been unsuccessful, union carpenters ceased work on June 21. The number involved was variously reported between 700 and 900, and

it was reported that it included some non-union carpenters. The union desired an increase from \$1.00 per hour to \$1.05 immediately, and \$1.15 on January 1, 1929. The employers offered \$1.05 on January 1, 1929. At the end of the month the dispute had not been terminated. On July 4 it was reported that the strike had been called off, a bonus of five cents per hour in addition to the \$1.00 rate to be paid until January 1, 1929, when an hourly rate of \$1.10 would become effective.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1928, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1927. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

The number of trade disputes beginning in May was 23, while 20 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 43 disputes in progress during the month, involving directly and indirectly about 21,500 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 114,000 working days. Of the 23 disputes beginning in May, 5 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 7 on other wages questions, 5 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 5 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 28 disputes, 4 in favour of workpeople, 12 in favour of employers, 12 ended in compromise and in 2 other cases, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Disputes in the Textile Industry.—Following a strike at one cotton weaving mill at Nelson for the reinstatement of a dismissed weaver, the employers' association declared a general lockout of cotton weavers at that place involving some 16,000 workers on May 30. Coloured-goods manufacturers, however, had not closed down their mills on June 22.

At Oldham, a similar dispute took place when a number of card-room operatives went on strike on June 6, also against the dismissal of a worker. They were later joined by the spinners, after an attempt had been made to replace the striking card-room operatives by non-unionists. This caused the closing down of the mill. Another dispute concerned about 3,000 time workers in the dyeing and finishing branches of the industry in both Lancashire and Yorkshire. These workers went on strike June 16, for an increase in wages. In all three disputes, no settlements had been reached by the end of June, although negotiations were in progress.

Austria

In the year 1927, there were 210 disputes affecting 516 establishments and 34,334 workers and resulting in a time loss of 685,708 working days. Of these disputes, 189 were strikes, of which 143 were due to wages questions. The greatest time loss occurred in the metal industry and the second greatest in the clothing industry. Of the total number of strikes, 24.9 per cent were completely successful, 61.9 partially successful and 13.2 were unsuccessful.

Belgium

During April, 20 disputes began and 12 were still in progress from the previous month, making 32 disputes, involving 11,022 workers and resulting in a time loss of 165,075 working days.

A strike involving about 12,000 dock workers at Antwerp began on June 16. The demand was for an increase in wages and no settlement was reported.

Australia

During the fourth quarter of 1927, the number of disputes was 92, involving 396 establishments and directly involving 37,612

workers. The total time loss by all workers involved was 223,623 working days and the estimated loss in wages £207,032.

A strike of sea cooks which began about May 15 seriously affected shipping and threw thousands of marine workers out of employment during the first part of June, but was settled on June 14 when the strikers agreed to return to work on employers' terms.

South Africa

A strike of 25,000 native workers at the Lichtenburg diamond diggings was reported to have begun on June 18. The strike was against a reduction in wages from \$4.50 to \$3 per week. It was reported on June 22 that the majority of the strikers were returning to work.

British India

During June, no settlement was reported in the case of the strikes in the Bombay spinning mills and in certain railway workshops, which were mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June.

Japan

A strike involving 50,000 seamen on 1,300 tramp steamers was reported on June 5, fol-

lowing the failure of negotiations for an agreement providing for a minimum wage. Through mediators, a settlement was reached on June 9 providing for a standard scale of minimum wages.

United States

Preliminary figures for April give the number of disputes beginning in the month as 47, involving 139,638 workers, while the number in effect at the end of the month was 70, involving 208,464 workers. The time loss during the month was 4,993,233 working days.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—There was no material change in the situation in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia where work has been suspended in union mines since April 1, 1927. Another appeal for assistance for miners was sent out by the American Federation of Labour, asking members of all trade unions to contribute one day's pay. The great majority of the mines in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and the Southwest which closed down on April 1, 1928, owing to failure to renew the Jacksonville agreement were again in operation under those terms by May 1, with the exception of these mines where production was curtailed owing to poor market conditions.

PLAN TO MAKE ARBITRATION AWARDS ENFORCEABLE IN U.S.A.

THE American Bar Association, at the annual meeting to be held at Seattle, Washington, on July 25-27, will consider a report from its committee on commerce, recommending the adoption of the principle that where an agreement has been voluntarily entered into by employers and workers to provide for the arbitration of industrial disputes, the award of the arbitrator should be enforceable at law. This principle is embodied in a draft bill, which, if adopted by the association, will be submitted to the United States Congress with a view to its enactment.

The report of the association's Committee on Commerce refers to a law of the United States Congress which was adopted in 1925 to encourage resort to arbitration as a means of settling disputes growing out of commercial contracts. The accepted law in all but a few States of the Republic had previously been that agreements to arbitrate differences without recourse to the courts were revocable at the pleasure of either of the parties. The Federal law of 1925 embodied a different principle. It did not compel individuals or corporations to settle all their contract dis-

putes by arbitration, but it obliged such persons, if they included in contracts agreements for the arbitration of disputes, to carry out their agreements. It conferred, moreover, upon Federal courts power to enforce such agreements and arbitration awards made in conformity with the provisions of the contracts.

In 1926 the Bar Association's Committee on Commerce suggested that the principles of the United States arbitration law might be extended into the field of industrial relations. If the parties voluntarily agreed to arbitrate when a contract was made, the committee contended, there was no impairment of their freedom of contract. Furthermore, the enactment of such a statute, the committee believed, would furnish a great inducement to collective bargaining between capital and labour.

Conference at New York

The Bar Association's committee held conferences on the subject with a committee appointed by the American Federation of Labour, composed of Messrs. Matthew Woll, John P. Frey and Victor A. Olander. As a

result of these discussions it was decided to hold public hearings in New York City in order that an opportunity might be given to employers' organizations and others interested to express their views. Invitations to attend these hearings were sent to the following organizations: United States Chamber of Commerce; National Industrial Council; National Association of Manufacturers; National Industrial Conference Board, Inc.; United Typothetae of America; American Newspaper Publishers' Association; American Association for Labour Legislation; National Civic Federation; National Metal Trades Association; Boot & Shoe Manufacturers' Association; Cloak Manufacturers' Association of America; American Cloak and Suit Association; National Erectors' Association; Building Trades Employers' Association of New York; Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America; American Photo-Engravers' Association; Lithographers' National Association; American Foundrymen's Association; Railroad Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour; Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labour; Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labour; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Stable Money Association; New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange, Inc.

The hearings were duly held on February 16-18 under the direction of the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Silas H. Strawn, president of the American Bar Association, was also present at the sittings. The average attendance was over 175 persons and the evidence given attracted considerable attention in the press. The stenographic record of the testimony taken covers 441 pages. The following witnesses appeared: Gilbert H. Montague, Chairman of the Committee on Uniform State Laws of the New York State Bar Association, and expert in the field of law dealing with anti-trust laws; Merwin K. Hart, attorney; Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial arbitrator in the Women's Garment Industry, New York; William Green, president, American Federation of Labour; P. W. Martin; W. Jett Lauck, former secretary of the National War Labour Board; Charles L. Bernheimer, speaking for business men; David Drechsler, attorney for New York Clothing Manufacturers; Royal S. Meeker, former United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics; Leifur Magnusson, correspondent of the International Labour Office, Geneva; James A. Emery, counsel for National Association of Manufacturers; Jacob Billikopf, impartial arbitrator in the New York Clothing Industry; William Z. Foster, secretary, Trades Union Educational League.

Statements were also received in writing from a number of others.

Principle Approved

The hearings of the Bar Association's committee dealt with the proposal which had been introduced by the Commerce Committee at the last annual meeting of the Bar Association in favour of the adoption of legislation by the United States Congress to provide means for the settlement of industrial disputes which are within the purview of federal jurisdiction by binding arbitration. It was made clear that compulsory arbitration was not in mind but that the plan dealt only with voluntary agreements. If, however, the parties voluntarily agreed to arbitration of industrial disputes there was obviously no impairment of their freedom of contract. What was proposed was that contracts, if made, were to be considered binding and enforceable. The method of procedure proposed by the Bar Association Committee provided for the creation of an unpaid, federal industrial council to look into strikes or lock-outs, threatened or actual, with a view to making recommendations to be voluntarily adopted by the parties. Such a statute would be along the lines of the Railway Labour Board of 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 423).

At the hearings in New York all of the witnesses, with the exception of Mr. W. Z. Foster, who appeared on behalf of the radical or left wing of Labour, voiced their acquiescence in the principle that, where groups of men voluntarily entered into contracts providing for arbitration of industrial disputes, there is no reason in public policy why these agreements should not be made enforceable at law and that, providing the agreements are made without coercion, fraud or duress, the awards should be made binding on the parties. The Commerce committee in its report on the recent hearings observed that "No men know better than lawyers that honourable men need no law or courts to enforce their contracts; yet whenever the stress of economic conditions puts one of the parties in the position of facing great loss, it is the law which stands in the way of the breach and holds the party to his contract. Millions of dollars of property pass on the exchanges on slips of paper, mere memoranda of obligations, and rarely do these transactions reach the courts; but the knowledge that they are legally binding furnishes the foundation for such transactions.

Attached to the report of the American Bar Association is an appendix containing the text of a proposed Federal Act to sanction agree-

ments between employers and workers for the arbitration of disputes occurring in industries engaged in inter-State or foreign countries; also to provide machinery for the appointment of arbitration boards and to permit of the filing of awards with U.S. District courts and conferring jurisdiction upon the latter to force awards.

Authority is given in the Bill for the appointment as well of an unpaid Federal Industrial Council to look into strikes or lockouts, threatened or actual, with a view to making recommendations to be voluntarily adopted by the parties. This procedure would be somewhat along the lines of the U.S. Railway Labour Board Act of 1926.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCES IN GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Great Britain

THE General Council of the Trades Union Congress at a special meeting on June 26, by a vote of 15 to 6 defeated a motion to withdraw from the conference on industrial peace in Great Britain which commenced in January between organized labour as represented by the executive leaders of the Trades Union Congress and a group of industrialists, headed by Lord Mond. The various steps leading up to this conference, and the decisions to date have been reviewed in the issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for December, 1927, pages 1309-10; January, 1928, page 4; March, 1928, pages 278-9; May, 1928, pages 444-5.

According to press reports, the motion to terminate the conference was on the ground that it had reached the limit of usefulness, but the decisive majority against such action means that the conference will continue. The General Council by a vote of 13 to 4 also adopted the report of the Industrial Committee of Labour which had been meeting with a sub-committee of the employers' group. This report provides for the establishment of a National Industrial Council, consisting of representatives of the employers nominated by the Federation of employers' organizations, and members of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, representing organized labour in Great Britain. One of the chief functions of the proposed National Industrial Council would be to establish conciliation boards to investigate any trade disputes referred to them before a lockout or strike is declared, the machinery being entirely voluntary. The scheme will now be referred to a general conference of employers.

Speaking recently of the objects and work of the industrial conference, Lord Mond was reported to have stated, in part, as follows: "It is absolutely necessary to establish in this country and throughout the Empire such relations between capital and labour as will eliminate as far as is humanly possible those

strikes, conflicts and frictions which have so long hampered the progress of our industrial machine." He further declared that the discussion had "proceeded so far in the spirit of mutual understanding, mutual desire to appreciate each other's difficulties and points of view, mutual desire to be helpful to a degree which has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and promise some really useful results."

Australia

Early in the year, the Right Hon. Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, announced that the Government had decided to convene an industrial peace conference, and addressed requests to the representative organizations of employers and employees in the Commonwealth to nominate delegates. The conference was to be attended by 36 delegates—10 from the Australasian Council of Trade Unions and the Trades Hall Councils of all States; 4 from the Australian Workers' Union; 8 from the employers' organizations; 2 from financial circles; 4 from the National Council of Women; and the remaining 8 from agricultural organizations.

The suggested subjects of the conference included: (1) The present economic position of the primary and secondary industries, with particular reference to their liability to compete in overseas countries; (2) The increase of production on a sound economic and special basis; (3) The present distribution of the proceeds of industry between those taking part in production, and methods of removing any unfairness found to exist; (4) The control and management of industry and the question of giving workers a share therein; (5) Methods by which greater security of employment can be guaranteed to all classes of workers.

While the various organizations of employers approved the proposed conference the attitude of the labour organizations was not so promising. The Australian Workers' Union declined to participate, and the Australasian

Council of Trade Unions informed the Prime Minister that it could accept the invitation to the conference only conditionally on the absolute withdrawal of the Bill to amend The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. In consequence of the final refusal of Australasian Council of Trade Unions to appoint delegates to the proposed conference the Prime Minister informed the House of Representatives on April 27, 1928, that the project had been abandoned for the present.

Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—The Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Bill was adopted by the House of Representatives on June 11. According to a press report no vital changes were in the Bill by the House, although labour members endeavoured to modify the penal clauses. The amending Bill, as introduced, provided, in brief, as follows: (1) Prevention of over-lapping between federal and state tribunals (where Commonwealth and State awards deal with the same subject, the Federal award shall rule); (2) Correlation of awards with existing economic conditions; (3) Development of the system of voluntary arbitration as distinguished from compulsory arbitration; (4) Further application of the principle of conciliation; strengthening the responsibility of organizations for the conduct of their officers and members, and for the general observance of awards (the Bill amends the penalty provision for strikes and lockouts, which imposed £1,000 in all cases, by making the fine £1,000 for an organization or employer and £50 for any other person. Also, the liability of the organization is reduced to £100 if it expels or removes from office the officers or members who have exposed it to the penalty); (5) Establishing the principle of secret ballot in order to give members of organizations control over their officers and the affairs of the organization (any ten members may demand such a ballot upon any question, and if not wishing to disclose their identity, can apply for a secret ballot to the Registrar of the Court for direction of same.); (6) Prohibition of violence, intimidation, abusive language, blacklisting, or any form of boycott in an attempt to prevent any person from offering or accepting employment in the accordance with the terms of a Court award.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was established by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1904 for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. It consists of a president,

who is a justice of the High Court, and such deputy-presidents as may be appointed by the Governor General from among justices of the High Court, or judges of the Supreme Court of a State. The Court may appoint assessors, one representing each party to a dispute, for advisory purposes. In addition to the machinery outlined above, many of the laws provide for the setting up of conciliation committees or for the calling together of compulsory conferences of employers and employees with a view to securing agreement in cases of dispute. Only if such attempts fail is recourse made to compulsory arbitration. Where the machinery of conciliation results in agreement being reached, provision is generally made for registration of the agreement, in which case its provisions have the same force as an award of the Court. Generally persons or organizations subject to awards of a Court are forbidden to undertake a strike or lockout under penalty of a fine.

New Zealand

The industrial conference, convened by the Right Hon. J. G. Coates, Prime Minister of New Zealand, on March 27, 1928, concluded its deliberations on May 18. An account of the objects of the conference, together with an analysis of the New Zealand system of conciliation and arbitration as applied to industrial disputes, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE March 1928, pages 279 and 280).

This conference was attended by 25 representatives each for employers and employees, as well as by departmental representatives. It met for the purpose of investigating and revising the industrial legislation of the Dominion, the recent proposals of the Government to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act forming the chief subject under discussion.

The Government of New Zealand introduced a Bill on October 20, 1927, amending the Act so as to exempt the farming and dairy industries from its operation. This would have had the effect of depriving shearers and other pastoral workers of the benefits of future awards. The proposed amendment met with strong opposition, and the Government decided to hold over the bill until Parliament had again dealt with the subject. Several amendments were made in the proposed measure, the result being that no award relating to farming or to the manufacture of butter, cheese, etc., could be made before September 1, 1928, and also that existing awards were to be maintained.

Meanwhile, the industrial conference debated the entire situation. A special sub-

committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report back to the conference. This sub-committee reported that, after full consideration of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, its effect upon industry and suggested amendments, it was unable to make a unanimous recommendation. The vital point of difference was the question of the optional or compulsory reference of disputes to the Arbitration Court or other tri-

bunal for settlement. According to a press dispatch the representatives of the employers advocated the optional system, while the employees' representatives wished to maintain the existing system of compulsory reference.

The industrial conference, accordingly, arrived at no conclusion regarding the vital issue of arbitration.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

Second Address delivered over the Canadian National Railway Radio System by Mr. E. G. Blackadar, Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities.

A FEW weeks ago a short talk was given over this radio station, explaining generally the Canadian Government Annuity System.* I shall now give you some more particular information regarding one of the most popular plans of annuity.

If you are a young man or woman, a Deferred Annuity on the 10-year Guaranteed Plan will give you a safe, steady and dependable income when you desire to retire from active employment or business. Perhaps you will ask, "What are the chances of my living to age 65?" Statistics show that out of 100 average Canadians starting out in life at age twenty-five, 56 will be alive at age 65. Out of these, only 10 will be well-to-do, or living on their earnings. The other 46 are dependent upon relatives, charitable institutions, etc. Therefore, it is important that you should begin now to make provision, so that when your earning days are over, you will not be one of these 46 who are depending on others for support.

Under the 10-year Guaranteed Deferred Plan the annuity usually begins at 50, 55, 60, or 65, when age usually lessens your earning capacity. From then on the annuity is paid in quarterly or monthly instalments for the balance of your life. The guarantee feature provides that if you should die after drawing the annuity payments for only a few years, the unpaid instalments will be continued to your estate. Of course, if you live longer than the number of years guaranteed, the annuity payments are continued for life, even if you should live to 100 years of age.

Perhaps you may say, "What happens to my money if I should die before the date fixed for the annuity to begin?" In this event every dollar you had paid in, with 4 per cent compound interest added thereto would be refunded to your estate.

If you were to purchase an annuity under this plan to begin at say 60, and through force of circumstances it was necessary for you to commence drawing the annuity at an earlier age, your contract could be converted into an Immediate Annuity for the amount which had been purchased at the time of your request. This feature is really a Disability Clause and allows a person who desires to retire from his employment, or becomes disabled and thereby prevented from continuing in his occupation, to secure the income from his annuity as a means of support for the balance of his life.

An Annuity on the 10-year Guaranteed Deferred Plan may be purchased by making premium payments annually, semi-annually, quarterly, monthly, or even weekly. No extra charge is added for the privilege of making monthly or weekly premium payments. A pass-book is provided in which receipt of the payments is acknowledged and the payments may be conveniently paid in at any Postal Money Order Office in Canada, or may be remitted direct to the Annuities Branch of the Department of Labour at Ottawa.

Another desirable feature of this plan of annuity is that you are not bound to make the premium payments as specified in the contract. You may pay in what amounts you can save from time to time, and when your contract matures you will receive a proportionate annuity based upon the payments you have made. For instance, if a young man were to take out on annuity requiring a monthly premium payment of \$2, and he was able to pay in \$4 per month, when his contract matured, he would receive double the amount of annuity originally applied for. If he were only able to pay in at the rate of \$1 per month, when his annuity began he would receive exactly one-half of the amount of annuity applied for.

* The first address was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1928, page 469.

A further desirable feature of this splendid means of saving provided by the Government is that if a person should become unemployed, ill, or for any other reason is unable to make his premium payments regularly, he will not forfeit what he has already paid in. He may resume his payments when he is ready to do so. He has the privilege of paying up the back payments and receiving exactly the amount of annuity applied for, or he may allow the back payments to remain unpaid and draw a proportionate amount of annuity. This protects a working man from loss of his savings if through unemployment, etc., he is unable to save regularly. In other words, the payments made for the purchase of an annuity on the 10-year Guaranteed Deferred Plan are accumulated, 4 per cent compound interest is added thereto by the Government, and when you reach the age fixed for the annuity to begin you receive the amount of annuity which your payments and interest have purchased.

I believe it will be difficult for persons not familiar with the Government Annuity System to grasp the full details of the plan I am describing, but I want you at least to remember that under no circumstances can a loss of savings occur if purchase is made of a Government Annuity on the 10-year Guaranteed Plan.

The following simple figures may be used to illustrate the advantages of the Guaranteed Deferred Annuity Plan:

If a man aged 20 will make a regular systematic saving under the Government Annuity System of only 97 cents per week, at age of 65 the Government will commence to pay him an annuity of \$600 per year or \$50 per month as long as he lives and for 10 years in any event. This amount is equivalent to the income from an investment of \$12,000 at 5 per cent. If he should die just before his annuity began, the amount of \$6,287.25 would be returned to his estate in a lump sum. If this young man were to wait until he attained the age of 65 before purchasing, the same amount of annuity would require the payment of \$6,216 in a lump sum.

In other words if a young man will take advantage of the Government Annuities System while he is still young by purchasing an annuity on the plan outlined he may provide for his future independence at a very low cost. He will derive full benefit for every dollar paid in and may purchase the amount of annuity desired at a much lower cost than if he endeavours to accumulate the amount of cash required to purchase an Immediate Annuity when his earning days are over.

These radio talks are only one of the means being used by the Department of Labour to bring to the attention of the Canadian people the advantages of the Canadian Government Annuities System, and I am pleased to say that the number of persons purchasing annuities has steadily increased from year to year. The fact that the number of applications received during the fiscal year ending March 31 last showed an increase of 144 per cent over the preceding year is an evidence of the increased amount of interest being shown.

This legislation has been commented on most favourably, an eminent Canadian financier stating that in his opinion the benefits offered, for the rates charged, are exceedingly liberal, and that he did not know of any institution which could possibly afford to offer terms so advantageous. He also said that if the general working population of Canada were able to realize the favourable basis on which annuities could be secured from the Government, there would be very few among the thrifty and thoughtful who would not take advantage thereof.

The plan of annuity which I have described in detail is only one of the many plans available. This plain is more particularly suited to younger persons. There are other plans of annuity which will meet the requirements of older persons who either have retired or desire to retire and have a moderate amount of money to invest, securing for themselves a dependable income for the balance of their lives.

A booklet giving full information in regard to the various plans of annuity may be obtained free of charge by calling at your nearest post office or by writing to the Annuities Branch, Department of Labour at Ottawa, or by telephoning Queen 3000 local 563.

Government Annuity offices have also been opened in Montreal and Quebec where complete information may be obtained locally. The Montreal office is located at 1254 Bishop Street, Montreal, Telephone—Uptown 2311.

Mr. Wilfrid Clouthier is the Government Annuities Representative for the City of Quebec. His telephone is No. 2—Local 3692.

New regulations have been established by the Alberta Bureau of Labour under the provincial Factories Act, 1926, to govern the operations of drilling for oil, so as to ensure safe conditions for the workmen. Among other requirements, oil companies must provide cellar exits from the derrick floor, and platforms on the floors.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF POSSIBLE OLD AGE PENSIONERS IN CANADA

THE Social Service Council of Canada has recently published a preliminary report on Old Age Pensions prepared by its Industrial Life Committee. The various phases of this question, both in Canada and other countries, have been extensively reviewed in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE in connection with the enactment of the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156). The report presents full material on old age pensions in convenient form. It makes an interesting estimate of the extent of destitution among elderly people in Canada, and of the approximate cost of Federal-provincial scheme if its operation were extended throughout the Dominion. It is pointed out that there are no existing official statistics upon which to base an exact statement. In making an estimate, the Committee took as a basis the age distribution reported in the 1921 census. Among the persons in Canada reported to be 70 years of age or more, it was assumed that the distribution of property and income would be similar to that prevailing in the State of Massachusetts, where a careful inquiry into the subject has re-

cently been made. In regard to the use of the Massachusetts statistics as an approximate parallel, the report states that "because of the care and thoroughness with which this investigation was carried out, and because it is thought that the economic and social conditions of Massachusetts offer a fairly close parallel to those of certain parts of Canada, the Massachusetts results have been used very extensively in making these tentative estimates for the Canadian calculations. If this method should be adversely criticized, the absence of Canadian data and the impossibility of procuring them within the available time must serve as an excuse."

According to the Massachusetts investigation, 39.9 per cent of the population of that State 70 years of age and over and not in receipt of aid from public or private organized charity had individual incomes of less than \$300, and 43.6 per cent had incomes of less than \$400. These figures indicate that a considerable number of the Massachusetts population would be eligible for old age pensions so far as the income requirements are concerned.

ESTIMATED COST OF PROVIDING PENSION ON THE PROPOSED SCALE FOR PERSONS OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE IN THE NINE CANADIAN PROVINCES. In determining eligibility, the pensioner's own property and incomes have been taken into account, but not those of their children.

Province	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Number of persons aged 70 or over in 1921	5,338	24,757	14,943	63,949	102,286	10,295	8,822	6,884	9,663
Estimated number of persons aged 70 or over in 1928 (a)	5,338	24,757	14,943	73,541	118,000	11,839	10,145	7,916	11,112
Number of pensioners (b)	1,867	8,658	5,226	25,717	41,260	4,140	3,548	2,768	3,886
Cost of pensions to the Provincial Government (at \$115 per pensioner)	\$214,705	\$995,670	\$600,990	\$2,957,455	\$4,729,525	\$476,100	\$408,020	\$318,320	\$446,800
Estimated population (1926)	87,000	540,000	407,000	2,562,000	3,146,000	639,000	821,000	608,000	568,000
Provincial Contribution per head of population (approximate)	\$2 47	\$1 84	\$1 47	\$1 16	\$1 50	\$0 75	\$0 50	\$0 53	\$0 79
Approximate percentage which must be added to ordinary expenses of province to cover provincial contribution towards pension	29	17	15	13	9	5	3	3	2

(a) Ontario estimate made with life tables; Maritime Provinces regarded as stationary; in other provinces it was assumed that the population, aged 70 or over, increased 15 per cent.

(b) The number eligible to receive pension was estimated (from Massachusetts data) at 34.97 per cent of the total, aged 70 or over.

Pension Approximation for Canada

Based on the Massachusetts investigation, the report contains a rough approximation of the probable results of the adoption of the Old Age Pensions Act in each province. The result is detailed in the accompanying table. It is assumed that the scheme is uniform in both countries; that no pensions are granted to those already receiving charity; that the Massachusetts property and income distribution holds true in all the Canadian provinces; and that in allotting pensions no account is taken of the ability of the children to make contributions towards the support of their parents. "Though very rough, these estimates are perhaps as good as possible in view of the paucity of material at hand. It is not contended that the basis of calculation is justified for every province; for instance, it is quite possible that the proportion

of pensioners in Prince Edward Island and Alberta would be lower than in Massachusetts."

The committee estimates the total pension expenditure (including expenses of administration) at rather more than \$21,000,000* for the 97,000 (calculated) pensioners in the Dominion.

The report notes that it has been generally found that such social expenditures tend to increase with time, the following reasons being given for such increase: (1) The growth of population; (2) the increasing longevity due largely to improvements in medicine and sanitation; (3) the demand for larger pensions payable to more people and beginning at an earlier age.

* The estimates of the Parliamentary Committee as published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1925, page 670, place this figure at \$23,000,000.

REPORT OF FEDERAL COMMISSION ON FISHERIES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

THE report of the federal commission to investigate conditions in the fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces was published recently. The appointment of this commission and the names of the members, were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1927, page 1030 August, 1927, page 829. The report is voluminous, 823 witnesses having been heard in the course of the commission's sessions. Mr. Justice A. K. MacLean, the chairman, has a special report on trawlers in the industry, many fishermen having complained of the destructive effect of these vessels on their occupation. The commission lays stress on the necessity for fuller scientific investigation before final regulations can be adopted for the various branches of the fishing industry.

The report states that the Canadian Atlantic fishing grounds are probably the most extensive in the world. The area of the fishing banks, is approximately 70,000 square miles. They have yielded annually on the average, for 30 years past, more than eleven hundred million pounds of cod alone. This is undoubtedly the greatest cod and haddock fishery in the world. Steam-trawlers and fishing vessels from Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, the United States, France, Spain and Portugal frequent these grounds. The average yearly value of the catch in the Maritime Provinces from 1921 to 1926 was over sixteen million dollars a year. In 1926 the total value of the catch was twenty million dollars. The total number of persons engaged in the fishing industry in the Mari-

time Provinces and Quebec was over 40,000 in 1927.

The season of 1927 was marked by over-production. The salt fish trade in 1926 had been unremunerative, and in 1927 many shore fishermen turned their attention to the fresh fish trade; large shippers of fish from Nova Scotia experienced unexpected competition in the Western United States from United States producers, and there was an unusual period of fine weather. All of these causes resulted in over-production and a falling in prices.

The various branches of the industry are dealt with separately in the report.

Lobsters.—In 1927 there was a total production of 31,198,500 pounds of lobsters with a value to the fishermen of \$3,888,136. There has been a great decline in the quantity of lobsters caught in recent years. The commissioners find that the great decline in the lobster catch has been caused by illegal fishing, the taking of lobsters about to spawn, and the catching of small lobsters. They make recommendations for dealing with these causes of decline, and suggest an improvement in the sanitary conditions in the canneries.

Oysters.—Production decreased from 65,000 barrels in 1882 to 20,000 barrels in 1926. It is recommended that a survey of Maritime Province waters be made to ascertain the causes of depletion, to devise means for re-establishing depleted areas, to determine best means of cultivation, and formulate plans for instructor

of fishermen and dealers. The Commissioners recommend that a small experimental station should be established in Prince Edward Island for the scientific study of the oyster industry, and suggest that size limits be enforced, that a standard barrel be required, that all barrels be branded with the name and address of the shipper, the grade of oysters and the name of the locality in which they were grown; that oysters be inspected at point of shipment and all shipments be accompanied by a certificate of quality.

Smelts.—The Maritime Provinces and Quebec produce more than three-quarters of all the smelts produced in the world and the Miramichi is responsible for one-third of the Canadian production. It is said to be the greatest smelt fishery in the world. The report recommends that dealers and producers should co-operate and establish more orderly methods of marketing to secure a higher level of prices.

Fresh Fish.—Prior to 1908, the markets of Central Canada were supplied from New England. In that year the Department embarked on the policy of paying one-third of the express charges on less-than-car-load-lot shipments from Atlantic ports. By 1918 the quantity of fresh fish so shipped had increased 300 per cent. About 90,000,000 pounds of fresh fish are annually marketed from the Maritime Provinces. Tables are given showing the spread in prices between the fishermen and the consumer. The commission recommends against the contribution for advertising at present, but indicates that when the product of rapid freezing plants is available, the Department might properly assist in advertising.

Dried Salt Fish.—The report deals with the dried fish industry in Gaspé and Lunenburg as typical of the dried fish industry of the Maritimes.

The commission recommends consideration of a proposed central fish drying plant at Lunenburg. It is unable to recommend a bounty on the production of dried fish, but is in favour of a system of grading and inspection of dried fish; that groups of men occasionally be sent to the principal producing and consuming countries to study the industry and report to the producers.

Herring.—The report states that the herring fishing of Charlotte County is the most remarkable in the world and produces from fifty to eighty million pounds a year. Herring may here be taken the year round. The exports of pickled herring have been decreasing, but an improvement in quality would doubtless mean an increase in sales.

More rigid inspection and aggressive instructional methods would, it is stated, do much to remedy the decline in this fishery. Rapid frozen fresh herring will likely find further foreign and domestic markets.

Mackerel.—It is recommended that competent instructors be sent to leading fishing districts to inform fishermen as to the best methods of curing, and that investigations into best methods of canning and curing be undertaken.

Canning.—It is recommended that the Department carry on extensive investigations into the most improved methods of canning fish products, but that the Department of Trade and Commerce continue to give assistance through its Trade Commissioners in exploring the possibilities of foreign markets.

The report contains a number of recommendations in regard to by-products, including fish meal, oil, pearl essence and dogfish.

Workmen's Compensation.—The commission was unable to recommend, as suggested, that the federal government should assume any liability for the payment of premiums on Workmen's Compensation for the Lunenburg fleet.

Other Recommendations.—An improvement in the steamship service subsidized by the federal government is suggested.

It is recommended that the Department of Fisheries draw up directions as to the conditions under which fish should be handled in all stages; that these directions be communicated to the industry and the municipal authorities; that all fish plants be subjected to rigorous inspection; that the municipal authorities should enforce regulations for the inspection of retail fish shops.

It is recommended that some form of education should be devised under the Department on the lines of what has been done for agricultural education. These courses are described.

The commission advocates co-operative methods among fishermen, and recommends that the Department assist by providing an organizer for this work. It suggests that some plan might be devised to make loans for the purchase of boats and equipment.

The commission recommends the creation of a separate Department of Fisheries for the consideration of the government.

The commission recommends the establishment of a Fisheries Intelligence Branch, as well as a Director of Fisheries for the Atlantic Division.

The commission suggests a revision of salaries for inspectors and overseers, as well as increased automobile allowances.

Trawlers.—In regard to the use of trawlers the chairman recommends that the government of Canada should take steps to secure an international conference of representatives of those countries that take part in fishing in the North Atlantic, with a view to an international regulation governing the operation of trawlers. He suggests that trawlers should be lettered and numbered in a conspicuous way.

The chairman points out that the trawlers produced 40,000,000 pounds of fish in 1926-27

and bought 36,000,000 from shore fishermen, 72 per cent of the total production of shore fishermen. The trawlers marketed 45,000,000 of fish in Western Canada and the United States. The chairman is not convinced that shore fishermen alone can hold these markets.

One great difficulty has been the severe and unrestrained competition between shippers from Nova Scotia. The wholesalers in Montreal appear willing to pay a price for fish at the coast which will be remunerative to fishermen and shippers, but by cutting prices below the cost of them shippers have injured themselves and the fishermen. There should be some measure of co-operation between the shippers to prevent undue price cutting.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN QUEBEC

Orders governing the Textile Trade in Montreal and District and in rest of Province

THE Minimum Wage Commission of the Province of Quebec, on June 27, issued Orders Nos. 5 and 6, governing female employees in the textile trades in the City and Island and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island, and in the remainder of the province, respectively. The trades covered by the orders include weaving, knitting, spinning and allied processes. Orders Nos. 1 and 2, governing employment in the laundry industry, were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1926, page 1195, and March, 1927 page 271, and the text of Orders Nos. 3 and 4 governing female employees in printing, bookbinding, lithographing and envelope making establishments in the Province was given in the issues for November, 1927, page 1174, and January, 1928, page 30. The Act provides at section 7, that orders of the Women's Minimum Wages commission become effective 60 days after their publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the commission having authority, however, to extend such delay if circumstances so require. Orders Nos. 3 and 4 will therefore, in the normal course, come into force at the beginning of September, 1928.

Orders Numbers 5 and 6

Governing female employees in the textile trades which includes weaving, knitting, spinning and allied processes (1) in the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island; and (2) in the remainder of the Province of Quebec.

1. *Minimum:* No wage shall be less per week for the regular recognized working period of the establishment than is set forth in the following table:

—	Montreal and District	Rest of Province
	\$	\$
<i>Experienced workers having over 24 months' experience at the trade.....</i>	12 00	10 00
<i>Apprentices—</i>		
1st six months.....	7 00	6 00
2nd six months.....	8 00	7 00
3rd six months.....	9 00	8 00
4th six months.....	10 00	9 00

2. *Maximum of Inexperienced Workers:* The number of inexperienced workers having less than twenty-four months of apprenticeship shall not exceed one-half of the total female working force.

3. *Overtime:* Any female employee doing work in excess of the regular recognized working period of the establishment shall be paid for same at not less than the regular rates, but in all cases according to the prevailing custom of the trade.

4. *Piecework:* The wages paid to each time-worker and to each pieceworker during the first six months' employment in the industry shall conform to this Order. In the case of pieceworkers of more than six months' experience, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive wages conformable to this Order.

5. *Averaging Piecework Rates:* The wage rates may be averaged for any pieceworker, provided that the average is maintained at each payment. Wages received before this Order became effective, or more than three months before the date of the payment concerned, shall not be considered in any such calculation.

6. *Lost Time*: Any female employee losing time during the regular recognized working period of the establishment will be paid proportionately for the actual number of hours worked.

7. *Deductions for Absence*: No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned proportionately to the regular recognized working period of the establishment.

8. *Waiting*: Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

9. *Permits*: The Board may issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged or handicapped workers. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions.

Employers and employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems which this Order may concern.

10. *Penalties*: Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine. (See Section 12 of the Act).

11. *Posting*: Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place.

12. This Order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

13. This Order shall come into force and be effective on September 1, 1928.

(Signed) GUS FRANCO,
Chairman.

" O. BRUNET.

" C. J. GRIFFIN.

" E. RICHARD.

Montreal, June 27, 1928.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR FOR ALBERTA FOR 1927

THE report of the Bureau of Labour of Alberta for the period January 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928, recently received in the Department indicates the extent of the work entailed in the administration of The Factories Act, The Minimum Wage Act, The Steam Boilers Act, and The Theatres Act. In addition, the work of the Alberta Government Employment Offices, also supervised by the Commissioner of Labour, is described.

Trades and Industries.—Returns received from 1,528 firms covered 33,094 male employees over eighteen years of age, 651 males under eighteen, 4,236 females over eighteen, 232 females under eighteen, and 575 apprentices. The total payroll for wages and salaries was \$50,166,735.12 of which sum \$44,281,394.81 was paid to wage earners. There was a marked

increase in the numbers employed during the last six months of the year over those employed for the first six months. As in previous years, the returns, when considered by individual industries, show great fluctuations, and it is pointed out that for the unskilled work in the various industries men interchange from one to the other, thereby maintaining a better general balance.

Of the total number of employees in the province, 6,356 worked 44 hours per week; 19,846 worked 48 hours per week; 1,911 worked 54 hours per week; 3,055 worked 60 hours per week.

The accompanying tables, based on returns from 1,528 firms, indicate the classification of employees by wage groups and weekly wage rates:

EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRIES IN ALBERTA BY WAGE GROUPS

PAY-ROLLS

Officers, Superintendents and Managers.....	\$ 5,885,340 31
Clerks, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, etc.....	6,503,599 73
Wage-earners (including piece-workers, salesmen, etc.).....	37,777,795 08
Total.....	\$50,166,735 12

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE-EARNERS ONLY)

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	18 Years and over	Under 18 Years	18 Years and over	Under 18 Years	
Under \$6.00.....	36	21	16	6	36
\$ 6.00 to \$ 6.99.....	12	13	5	1	9
7.00 to 7.99.....	15	49	48	10	81
8.00 to 8.99.....	38	65	19	8	38
9.00 to 9.99.....	57	72	136	30	64
10.00 to 10.99.....	77	91	151	41	68
11.00 to 11.99.....	121	62	110	17	20
12.00 to 12.99.....	242	77	678	67	71
13.00 to 13.99.....	298	38	188	7	17
14.00 to 14.99.....	1,419	17	340	17	21
15.00 to 15.99.....	773	49	447	9	17
16.00 to 16.99.....	434	13	405	6	10
17.00 to 17.99.....	542	10	253	2	4
18.00 to 18.99.....	2,119	38	289	.....	9
19.00 to 19.99.....	1,181	5	148	1	4
20.00 to 20.99.....	1,030	1	249	.....	7
21.00 to 21.99.....	1,747	8	109	.....	1
22.00 to 22.99.....	1,210	.....	118	.....	4
23.00 to 23.99.....	697	1	103	.....	17
24.00 to 24.99.....	1,338	.....	71	.....	.....
25.00 to 25.99.....	1,455	1	147	.....	2
26.00 to 26.99.....	972	1	30	.....	1
27.00 to 27.99.....	1,375	3	38	.....	26
28.00 to 28.99.....	764	.....	27	.....	1
29.00 to 29.99.....	1,129	2	17	.....	7
30.00 to 34.99.....	5,521	.....	61	.....	26
35.00 to 39.99.....	3,420	.....	21	.....	4
40.00 to 44.99.....	2,052	5	8	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99.....	1,200	4	4	.....	.....
50.00 and over.....	1,826	5	2	.....	.....
Totals.....	33,094	651	4,236	232	575

Inspections.—Inspections under the provisions of The Factories Act and The Minimum Wage Act were performed by using the services of all inspectors appointed under the Bureau of Labour. During the period January 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928, Boiler Inspectors, at the time of their regular inspection visit to outlying points, inspected 133 factories. Included in these were creameries, cheese factories, machine shops, flour mills and power plants. Under the provisions of The Factories Act 4,127 inspections were made of 3,425 factories, shops, hotels, offices and office buildings, in which were employed 21,063 males and 6,336 females. Recommendations relative to safety, sanitation, hours and wages and the employment of children to the number of 482 were made, all of which were fully carried out by employers. All places within the scope of the Act received one inspection visit during the year, subsequent visits being for the purpose of checking up on recommendations, on complaint, or where there is a varying element of risk. There were 654 inspections of 537 elevators, in connection with which 346 safety recommendations were made. Of the elevators inspected 140 were passenger, 381 freight and 16 Humphrey.

The total number of theatre inspections under the Theatres Act was 258 with 64 recom-

mendations regarding fire precaution. Projection room inspections numbered 162 while the number of projectors inspected was 188. In this class of work there were 65 recommendations as to fire precaution and 12 projection rooms were condemned. The number of certificates issued totalled 532.

The chief inspector of boilers in his report of the administration of the Boilers' Act tabulates the number and class of boilers and other pressure vessels inspected together with the number and class of engineers' certificates issued. For the fifteen months period the number of inspections totalled 4,211, and the number of certificates issued was 2,979. Six pressure vessels were condemned while the condition of 181 was rated as "poor". A summary of a number of boiler accidents was also given. Twenty prosecutions were found to be necessary for alleged violation of the Act, and seventeen police convictions were secured under its provisions.

Minimum Wage for Women.—Under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act, 2,918 inspections were made of 2,507 businesses in which were employed 6,479 experienced females and 461 learners; 163 orders for adjustments of wages were made; 52 for adjustment of hours; and 12 for adjustment of staff so that not more than 25 per cent would be in receipt of apprentice wages.

There was an increase in the total number of females employed under all Orders, the total increase under all orders being 612.

Inspectors found a number of females in receipt of wages less than the minimum rate and a number who were working longer hours than the maximum fixed by the board. All wages and hours were adjusted by employers when the infractions were brought to their attention by the inspectors. One Court case was taken against a beauty parlour in Calgary. This was dismissed by the magistrate on the ground that it was a college in which students received training and not a place of business within the meaning of the Act. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Court, which sustained the decision of the magistrate.

A number of permits were issued for overtime to be worked to take care of emergencies that had arisen. In all cases we were advised regarding the number of hours worked and the amount paid for same.

The number of employees under each of the six orders were as follows:—

—	Experi- enced	Appren- tices
Order No. 1—		
Manufacturing.....	974	148
Order No. 2—		
Laundries, dyeing and cleaning.....	281	51
Order No. 3—		
Hotels and restaurants.....	894	26
Order No. 4—		
Personal service.....	211	21
Order No. 5—		
Office occupation.....	2,701	128
Order No. 6—		
Retail establishments.....	1,418	87
Total.....	6,479	461

Government Employment Offices.—The report of the director of Alberta Government Employment Offices indicated that industry generally throughout the Province showed a marked improvement over the previous year, this condition being reflected in the work of the employment offices by increased requests from employers for workmen.

Of the 75,769 vacancies filled, 66,429 were for males and 9,340 for females. While there was an increase in the number of vacancies filled for females, many more could have been placed on farms and in domestic employment in the cities, states the report, had they been available.

During the period January 1st, 1927, to March 31st, 1928, there were 551 more vacancies for females on farms than applicants, and 35 more vacancies than applicants for domestic work in the cities. Of the male placements, 44,021 were sent to farms, 2,069 to

building construction, 130 to clerical work, 1,315 to domestic and personal occupations, 1,924 to general labouring, 5,841 to lumber camps, 511 to manufacturing industries, 8 to professional and personal occupations, 2,700 for railroad construction and operation, 1,185 for mining, 1,280 to miscellaneous occupations, and 5,445 for casual employment.

Of the female placements, 2,058 were sent to farms, 3,472 as domestics, 39 to clerical positions, 5 to manufacturing, 7 to miscellaneous occupations, and 3,759 to casual employment. The operating costs were maintained at the low level of the previous year, but with the increase in work performed the average cost for each vacancy filled was reduced from 64½ cents to 62½ cents, notwithstanding the fact that the 15 months under review includes two low placement periods.

It was stated that the continued and extended use made of the offices by employers and workmen indicates an appreciation of the service given. The percentage of vacancies received that were filled and applicants who were found employment shows how closely requirements were met. The year, of the 68,480 vacancies received in the male section 97 per cent were filled, and of the 71,396 male applicants 89.6 per cent were found positions. Of the 11,242 vacancies received in the female section, 83 per cent were filled, and of the 10,879 female applicants 83.6 per cent were found positions.

The Brinton-Peterboro Carpet Company, Limited, of Peterboro, Ontario, in connection with a recent extension in their plant, have announced a new arrangement under which the employees will have the privilege of purchasing stock in the company. Hitherto, the stock was all privately held, but under the new plan each employee may make purchase of a minimum of two shares, totaling one hundred dollars, having a year to pay for the amount of his subscription. At the end of June about \$10,000 had been subscribed with indications of a still larger sum. The employees are stated to find it a good investment, the present dividend being \$3 a share, declared quarterly. Officials of the firm believe that with a continuance of present business conditions, this dividend may be appreciably increased.

On the night of July 13 the entire plant closed and continued so until July 23, thereby disposing of the holiday problem. The only exception to this closing arrangement was in the case of a few looms working on special orders.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1927

Alberta

THE tenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of Alberta, recently received in the Department, indicates that for the year ending December 31, 1927, there was a total of 10,149 accidents reported, of which number 59 were fatalities, 129 involved permanent disability, and 9,961 were of a temporary nature. The financial and other tables show that the transactions of the Board were heavier than in any previous year, the total claims reported, the compensation and medical service payments, and the receipts from assessment and medical aid all showing record figures. Compensation was paid for temporary disabilities totalling \$371,787; \$415,422 was transferred to the pension fund to cover awards in the case of permanent disabilities and fatal accidents, and \$106,770 was set up as a liability to cover pending claims.

A net increase of \$175,840 is shown in the disaster reserve, which brings the amount standing to the credit of this account as at December 31, 1927, to \$261,193. These are moneys set aside by the Board for the purpose of meeting any contingency caused by disaster.

Assessments levied during 1927, together with those outstanding at December 31, 1926, totalled \$1,053,456; of this amount \$995,586 was collected \$42,840 was cancelled (owing to over-estimate of pay rolls or cessation of operations), leaving a balance of \$15,030 unpaid at December, 31, 1927. Receipts on account of medical aid totalled \$242,941, while payments for medical services amounted to \$161,537.

During the year there was transferred from the accident fund to the pension fund \$415,442, which, together with interest earned by the fund, less the amount paid to pensioners, left a balance to the credit of this fund at December 31, 1927, of \$1,838,439, out of which 201 widows and 397 children of deceased workmen, as well as 244 workmen who met with permanent disabilities are receiving monthly payments.

The investments of the Board on December 31, 1927, totalled \$2,409,011 (cost) and yield an average rate of 5.26 per cent. Administration expense (excluding that made

on account of mine rescue) was \$75,476, or 5.8 per cent on cash receipts, a reduction of 1.04 per cent as compared with the year 1926.

The sum of \$2,080 was refunded to the Board by the federal Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment on account of compensation and medical aid payments made to workmen to whom The Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) applies.

Of the total of 59 fatalities during the year 30 occurred in the coal mining group in which also there were 35 cases of permanent disability out of a total of 129 in all industries during the year. Temporary disabilities were more widely distributed through the various industries.

The following table shows the number of accidents during the year in groups according to cause:

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1927

Cause	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
Burns and scalds.....	1	2	242	245
Burst bottles and broken glass.....			103	103
Electrical shock and burns.....			16	16
Explosions.....	5	2	29	34
Falling timber and poles.....	2	2	361	365
Falling and tripping.....	9	7	1,387	1,403
Falling rock, coal and clay.....	12	4	708	724
Flying and falling objects.....		15	1,608	1,623
Heavy lifting, loading wagons and trucks.....			418	418
Infection from handling meats and materials.....	1	2	192	195
Inhalation of gas fumes.....			46	46
Machinery, tools and equipment.....	8	68	1,571	1,647
Injured by horse, and in runaways.....	1	2	196	199
Protruding nails and spikes.....		1	341	342
Cranking automobiles.....			72	72
Struck by automobiles and trucks.....		1	49	50
Splashing of mixtures.....			37	37
Run over, struck by, or caught between cars.....	6	5	431	442
Derailment of mine cars.....	1	1	69	71
Slivers and splinters.....		3	211	214
Crushed.....	1	12	355	368
Striking against objects.....	1	2	352	355
Frost bites.....		1	93	94
Drowned.....	7			7
Miners' phthisis.....	2			2
Miscellaneous.....	2	1	1,074	1,077
Totals.....	59	129	9,961	10,149

The average time loss caused by accidents during the year was 73.06 days in permanent and 24.09 in temporary disability cases. The

average age of the injured workmen was 34.77 years, and the average weekly wage was \$22.88.

The number of employees within the scope of the Act on December 31, 1927, was 4,795.

The actual rates of assessment for \$100 of pay-roll for the year in the coal mining industry was \$3.75, this assessment including a rate of 50 cents for mine rescue service. Other industries with a comparatively high rate of assessment were: Lumbering and logging, \$3.50; saw mills and shingle mills, \$4; manufacture of wooden boxes, \$3.50; natural or artificial gas, and natural ice operations, \$3; road making and street paving (with blasting), \$4; steel building construction less than four stories, \$4; fishing, \$3; aeroplane flying, \$10.

The payrolls and numbers of workmen employed during 1927 are given in the accompanying table:

PAYROLLS AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED
IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN
ALBERTA IN 1927

Industry	Payrolls	Number employed
	\$ cts.	
In and about coal mines.....	13,010,451 53	9,145
Employees of Workmen.....	27,999 70	36
Stripping pits.....	581,690 63	378
Lumbering, planing mills, furniture, etc.....	3,593,805 82	5,929
Gravel pits, glass, cement, oil, ice, paints and chemicals.....	3,351,770 75	2,707
Garages, rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, farm implements.....	3,555,825 45	2,672
Grain elevators, flour milling, liquors, abattoirs, soap, etc.....	6,174,859 04	4,239
Warehousing, cartage, food products, wearing apparel, laundries, printing, leather goods, retail stores, etc.....	13,930,916 10	10,461
Building and construction, irrigation, fishing, water transportation, window cleaning, etc.....	5,750,445 59	6,603
Railway express companies.....	405,758 56	284
Municipalities.....	5,254,368 50	4,205
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	4,298,923 23	3,095
Canadian National Railway.....	2,881,167 69	2,200
E.D. & B.C. Railway.....	554,770 16	394
School boards.....	846,095 59	750
Railways.....	352,609 05	291
Employment by Dominion Government.....	500,000 00	500
Employment by Provincial Government.....	2,472,215 51	2,700
Totals.....	68,543,673 90	56,589

British Columbia

The eleventh annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia details the operations under the Act during 1927. Tabulated summaries include the record of all the finalled claims according to the class or sub-class of the industry; a complete analysis of finalled temporary disability claims with reference to the industry concerned, the wage loss involved, the average length of disability, sex, conjugal state, nationality and average age of the workmen. The causes of accidents with the average cost of compensation are also shown. The tables also include an analysis of permanent partial disability and of total temporary disability accidents.

Extent of Protection to Workmen

The Act now protects approximately 175,000 workmen in respect of industrial accidents. During the eleven years that the Act has been in effect 249,547 accidents have been reported under it, and 2,419 of that number proved fatal; 5,709 workmen were left permanently incapacitated either totally or partially during the same period.

At the end of 1927 there were on the pension-list: widows, 580; children (under 16), 972;

dependent mothers, 110; dependent fathers, 42; other dependants, 28; and permanently disabled workmen, 1,106, making a total of 2,838 receiving regular allowances. By adding to these figures the number of workmen temporarily disabled at any given time, and also their dependants, it will be seen that upwards of 10,000 people in the Province are relying in whole or in part at all times on the compensation payable under the Statute.

An audit of the pay-rolls of all employers operating within the scope of the Act discloses a steady and healthy development in industry from year to year. The adjusted pay-rolls for 1921 totalled \$129,518,375; for 1922, \$130,592,502; for 1923, \$153,548,944; for 1924, \$155,410,227; for 1925, \$164,216,219; and for 1926, \$172,597,260. The audit of all 1927 pay-rolls will not be completed for several months, but there is every indication that they will exceed \$175,000,000.

The number of employing firms engaged in industry showed a corresponding increase: 6,393 were actively in business at the end of 1921; 6,524 in 1922; 6,524 in 1923; 6,838 in 1924; 7,197 in 1925; 7,613 in 1926; and 8,243 on December 31st, 1927. Of those operating in 1927, no less than 1,563 were

employing labour for the first time; 180 former employers resumed operations. During 1927, 147 employers had their workmen covered by special application. After deducting the number of operators discontinuing business during 1927 there was a net increase for the year of 630 in the number actively operating.

That the provisions of the Act requiring employers to record their operations with the Board are being generally complied with is evidenced by the fact that out of 30,066 accidents reported last year it was found that only 18 occurred to workmen whose employers were not registered at the time of accident.

Accidents and Claims

Although there was an increase in the number of workmen protected under the Act during the past year, there was a slight decrease in the number of accidents reported, there being 30,365 in 1926, as compared with 30,066 in 1927. Fatal accidents reported in 1927 were 219, as compared with 198 in 1926; 213 in 1925; 236 in 1924; and 268 in 1923. The figures for non-fatal accidents are as follows: 29,847 in 1927; 30,167 in 1926; 27,563 in 1925; 25,566 in 1924; and 24,184 in 1923. In addition, there were annually about 3,000 minor injuries in which first-aid men rendered the necessary service. No medical attention or time-loss compensation was expended in those cases. The accidents for 1927 averaged 2,505 per month, or over 100 for each working-day in the year. Of a total of 30,066 accidents reported, 12,058 of them resulted in three days' time-loss or less. Only medical and surgical treatment was paid for in those cases. In 15,906 others both time-loss compensation and medical treatment were paid.

The industry of lumbering in its various branches accounted for 42 per cent of all accidents; the construction class, 9 per cent; general manufacturing, 8 per cent; coal-mining, 7 per cent; metal-mining, 6 per cent; navigation and stevedoring, 5 per cent; railroading, 5 per cent; and all other classes, 18 per cent. The fatal accidents were distributed as follows: Lumbering, 48 per cent; railroading, 14 per cent; coal-mining, 8 per cent; construction, 6 per cent; metal-mining, 6 per cent; and all other classes, 16 per cent.

That workmen rely on the compensation provided under the Act to carry them across periods of lay-off due to accident is evidenced from the fact that last year 692 of the 30,066 injured, or less than 4.3 per cent, were shown to be in receipt of any other kind of benefits.

Seventy per cent of those who met with accidents gave their allegiance as British or Canadian, and 51 per cent of all those injured were married.

Accident Prevention and First Aid

The report asserts that statistical information covering industrial accidents in the province for the past eleven years "is conclusive evidence that machinery accidents can be reduced by safety devices." However, emphasis is also placed on the human factor in industry, it being stated that "statistical data prove also that beyond a certain point accident prevention through safety devices alone is impossible." The development of a "safety conscience" in the individual is regarded as the real solution for the major portion of the accident problem. It is pointed out that if a workman is careful of his own hands, head, feet and eyes, and has a "safety conscience," he is rarely a danger to others who work with him. The report advises that the dangers of the particular task to which a workman is assigned should be fully explained to him, and then that there should be a "follow-up" of the new employee at his work to disclose whether or not the hazards of the job are appreciated by him, and if he has a proper attitude toward safety generally. Safety work, backed to the fullest extent by the management and the foreman, is regarded as being particularly effective.

With reference to first aid, the report stated that nearly all employers realize the necessity of having readily accessible at all times a first-aid service adequate to their requirements. It is also observed that there are not now so many workmen as there formerly were who permit cuts and scratches to become infected.

Fire Fighters Desire Three-Platoon System

The Ontario Fire Fighters' Association held their annual convention at Toronto in June. It was decided to approach the provincial government with a view to securing for firemen in cities of more than 100,000 population the three-platoon system, or the equivalent of an eight-hour working day.

W. L. Green, Brantford, was elected first vice-president, with J. A. McEwen, Fort William, in second vice-president's chair.

For the tenth successive time, David H. Lamb, Toronto, was elected secretary-treasurer by acclamation.

CO-OPERATION IN CANADA IN 1927

THE Co-operative Union of Canada held its annual congress at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, during the last week in June. A feature of the proceedings was the hearing of the report of the United Board or National Executive of the Union, which recorded great increases in the volume of sales and surplus during the past twelve months. The report (which is given in full in the *Canadian Co-operator*, July, 1928) notes that "although the movement in Canada is small, it is wide-spread and fairly representative of people engaged in our important industries, the index of whose purchasing power is provided by our consumers' Co-operative Societies. The aggregate sales of the reporting consumers' Societies for the year 1927 were \$4,481,574.72, an increase over the total of the previous year of \$1,123,412.61, or by 33.45 per cent. Adding thereto the distributive turnover, \$2,312,218, of United Grain Growers, Limited, which is primarily, and for the much greater part a marketing institution the total reported sales of merchandise in the organized movement for 1927 were \$6,793,792.72. The share capital of the reporting consumers' Societies is \$488,297.70, an increase of \$53,475.20. The net trading surplus (commonly called "profit") realized by the reporting consumers' Societies was \$283,777.22, compared with \$230,534.74, an increase of \$53,242.48. Had the same been available for distribution in proportion to share capital investment as in capitalist undertakings, instead of the greater part being returned to consumers in proportion to their purchases, it would have shown a return of 58.12 per cent, compared with 53.02 per cent, for 1926 and 44.55 per cent for 1925.

"Sixteen Societies, compared with fourteen in the previous year, paid purchase dividends ranging from 3 per cent to 11 per cent, but one large Society which paid 3 per cent omitted to report the aggregate amount, the total distributed by the fifteen others amounting to \$227,733.65, the total for the previous year being \$165,062.07, the same Society not quoting the amount distributed. The aggregate membership of the twenty-four consumers' Societies was 8,914, an increase of 1,110, but including that of the marketing Society, 35,000, the total for the organized movement is 43,914.

"It is worthy of note that since the Union was inaugurated nineteen years ago there has been a fundamental change in the type of the Societies in affiliation with it. Six Societies which reported the results of their trading operations for 1909 were all composed of workingmen. In the year under review sixteen were rural and six urban Societies, one Society is composed of farmers and fishermen and two cater to a considerable extent to the needs of both farmers and workingmen. Other farmers' societies established in communities of any considerable size no doubt also do a substantial business with townspeople.

Centralized Distribution

The report contains the following note on the "sinister trend in distribution": During the past three or four years in succession, your Board in its report has remarked on the rapid advance made in the centralization of distributive merchandizing in Canada, under the control and for the profit of a few financial groups. This sinister trend has continued, and notably during the present year. Not only are capitalistic chain store corporations extending their domination over distribution in every direction, but one private and family corporation, which was already the most important distributor, has extended its operations throughout the country, purchasing in one transaction no less than twenty-one department stores in as many cities and towns of Ontario and Quebec. Independent wholesalers and retailers are grouping to meet such highly organized competition. Manufacturers will be forced to amalgamate, as, indeed, they, too, are steadily doing, to meet conditions created by a greatly reduced number of their customers, and the consequent growing power of these huge distributive concerns to dictate policies and prices to producers. It seems only a question of time when the quality, nature and prices of the necessaries and conveniences of life will be determined by a few groups of financiers unless the consumers can be awakened to a sense of their peril, and induced, on an extensive scale, to avoid the same by the organization of consumers' retail and wholesale, and eventually productive Societies.

British Co-operative Congress

At the recent 60 annual Congress of delegates from Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom, held at West Hartlepool, the president, Mr. A. Whitehead, advocated a determined effort to reduce the number of uneconomic, undeveloped and unprogressive societies by a series of bold amalgamations effected within definite periods of five years, and suggested as a first step, the appointment of a special committee to survey the movement and ascertain the facts. The Congress subsequently adopted a resolution recommending that a committee with this object should be set up.

A report of a committee of enquiry into municipal trading set up by the Co-operative Union in 1927 was considered and accepted. This report recommended that, "in relation

to the distributive trades the policy of development by co-operative societies offers the most practical and satisfactory way of extending collectivist principles in meeting the needs of the community," and urged co-operative societies to extend their distributive trade and to sell as near cost as possible. The recommendations of the committee are to be communicated to the Labour Party with a view to their discussion and the securing of an understanding with that Party.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Union to request the Co-operative Wholesale Society to undertake retail trade in areas where present facilities are not sufficient. Other resolutions dealt with extensions of the educational work of the movement, and the representation of societies at the Congress.

Profit Sharing in Great Britain in 1927

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* in its issue for June, gives the results obtained from inquiries recently made by the Department as to the operation, in 1927, of schemes of profit-sharing and labour co-partnership known to have been in existence in that year. The figures relate only to definite schemes under which employees participate in profits on some pre-arranged basis; schemes consisting in the giving of bonuses or gratuities at the direction of the employer, without any specified basis, and schemes providing for bonuses which depend only on output, sales, etc., and not on profits, are excluded from these statistics. The total number of undertakings of all kinds known to have been practising profit-sharing at the end of 1927, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 440.

The most prevalent type of scheme is the simple arrangement under which a cash bonus is paid to employees, the amount of the bonus representing a specified proportion of the net profits or of the profit remaining after a fixed minimum rate of interest or dividend has been paid on capital; in some cases the bonus is a sum which automatically rises or falls with the rate of dividend on the capital. In the gas companies' schemes the bonus usually takes the form of a percentage on wages varying inversely with the price charged for gas, which itself usually regulates the rate of dividend payable on capital; but in a number of the more recent gas companies' schemes the bonus varies directly with the rate of dividend on capital, or is a fixed percentage of the amount paid in such dividends.

Schemes which encourage employees to acquire shares or other capital in the undertakings with which they are connected, and in this and in other ways to obtain some share in the control of the business, are frequently referred to under the description of "co-partnership." Among the 297 existing schemes included in the statistics there are 125 which provide for some form of shareholding by employees, while of the 277 defunct schemes, 45 provided such arrangements.

The average amount of bonus paid in 1927 was a little below the level of the previous year. As in 1926, in about one-quarter of the total number of schemes for which returns were received, no bonus was available owing to insufficient profits having been made. Indeed, in each of the past seven years a considerable proportion—ranging from one-fifth to one-third—of all the schemes covered have failed to yield a bonus. In 1927, and also in 1926, the highest amount of bonus was paid in the small group averaging £26 per head in 1927 and nearly £24 in 1926. A high rate of bonus was paid by firms engaged in merchanting and dealing, and the next highest rate by undertakings engaged in paper manufacture, printing, bookbinding, etc.; for the few agricultural schemes the bonuses paid were almost negligible.

Co-operative Societies

At the end of 1927, 150 co-operative societies were known to the Department to have in operation definite profit-sharing systems. About 28,000 workpeople are employed by the

150 societies mentioned above, and over 26,000 of these workpeople participated, or were entitled to participate, in the schemes. Thus, in contrast with many schemes in ordinary businesses, profit-sharing when practised by co-operative societies applies in nearly all cases to virtually the whole of the workers employed.

The schemes adopted by the majority of productive societies provide for a specified proportion of the profits to be set aside for the workers, but in a number of cases the employees receive a bonus on wages at a rate which varies with the rate of dividend declared in the customers' purchases. A large proportion of the schemes in the productive societies are of the co-partnership type; of the 49 schemes, 9 provide that the employees' bonuses are to be wholly retained for invest-

ment in the society's share capital, while 26 schemes provide for the whole bonus to be so retained until the employee has to his credit a stated amount of capital. In the case of four other societies some part of the bonus is similarly retained for investment; and in three cases, the whole or part of the bonus is used for provident, etc., purposes; thus in the case of only 7 of these 49 societies is the bonus paid out wholly in cash.

The co-partnership type of scheme is practically non-existent in the retail distributive societies, bonuses being almost invariably paid out in cash. These bonuses, when averaged, show a steady increase throughout the period 1923-1927, and are in marked contrast with the results of the agricultural societies, the average for which fell steadily throughout this period.

ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL LABOUR OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

THE fifteenth annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada was held at New Orleans, Louisiana, on May 21-24, 1928. Among other resolutions the convention decided to urge upon the American Engineering Standards Association the necessity for a complete building code. It was suggested that such a code might be prepared in instalments; first, a code covering structural steel construction; second, a brick building code; third, a carpentry building code; fourth, a demolition code; and so on through the list of codes by piece-meal until such time as it is possible to bring them together under a general construction code.

The convention proposed that a fuller classification of female employees should be made in the United States census of occupations. The preamble to this resolution stated that the census of occupations of 1920 shows that at that time women constituted one-fifth of all persons gainfully employed; that the gainfully employed women constituted one-fifth of all females 10 years of age and over; that one in eleven of all women married and living with husbands were gainfully employed, while there is reason to believe that women now form a greater proportion of all workers than in 1920; that two-fifths of the working women are or have been married; that the surroundings of the women of this generation are a large determinant in the healthy development of the next generation and that therefore it is of the utmost importance that scientific studies be made of the effects of

the conditions of their employment upon their family life and the welfare of their children; and that it is impossible to study, from the census of occupations, the occupational distribution of mothers or the extent to which they are employed, since the present classification includes widowed or divorced women with single women.

It was suggested that the following separate sex classifications should be made in the census of manufactures of 1929:—(1) Males and females 16 years of age and over. (2) Males and females under 16 years of age; and also that the following separate classification be made in the census of occupations of 1930:—(1) Married women living with husband; (2) Women widowed, divorced or otherwise separated; (3) Single women; (4) Women whose status is not reported.

The attention of State legislatures and of organizations concerned was called to the fact that the next census will offer an opportunity to secure the following types of information: First, the extent to which mothers of children under 14 are employed and the number and the ages of such children; and second, the employment status and the occupations of the husbands of occupied women.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President, Dr. Andrew F. McBride, commissioner, Department of Labour, Trenton, New Jersey.

1st vice-president, Maud Swett, field director, of Bureau of Woman and Child

Labour, Industrial Commission, Milwaukee, Wis.

2nd vice-president, James H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister, Department of Labour, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

3rd vice-president, W. A. Rooksbery, commissioner, Bureau of Labour and Statistics, Little Rock, Arkansas.

4th vice-president, E. Leroy Sweetser, commissioner, Department of Labour and Industries, Boston, Mass.

5th vice-president, Dr. Eugene B. Patton, director, Bureau of Statistics and Information, Department of Labour, New York.

The convention will meet in 1929 in Toronto, Ontario, probably in May or June.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Contributed by Frank G. Pedley, M.D., of the Industrial Clinic, McGill University, Montreal

AS a part of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine of McGill University a Division of Industrial Hygiene was created in 1927. This was done in recognition of the fact that adult health had to a large extent been neglected in the public health program and that if this neglect were to be corrected industry offered the logical approach to the adult population.

The program of the Division of Industrial Hygiene is as follows:—(1) Teaching in the medical faculty, school of graduate nurses, and school of social work; (2) Operation of the industrial clinic at the Montreal General Hospital; (3) Supervision of several local industrial medical services; (4) Research.

1. Teaching in the Medical Faculty in 1928 consisted of six lectures to the third year students. In the School of Graduate Nurses a course of 12 lectures was given to a group of public health nurses. In the School of Social Work three lectures were given. In addition to these lectures field visits were arranged to various plants in Montreal and an extension course to physicians interested in Industrial Hygiene was offered. Eighteen physicians enrolled in this course, 24 lectures were given and a number of visits were made to manufacturing concerns.

2. The industrial clinic at the Montreal General Hospital was established in October, 1927, for the purpose of investigating and treating cases of occupational diseases. Each case of occupational disease is used as an approach to the industrial concern from which it comes, and advice is given when requested as to the best means of preventing further cases.

3. The prevention of occupational disease is of course a small part of the programme of industrial hygiene. Chemical poisoning is actually a very minor cause of industrial ill health. Industrial workers suffer for the most part from the same diseases as other people and, unfortunately, for the prevention of these diseases of adult life there are no sharply

defined methods such as we have for some of the infectious diseases. It is believed that the principle weapon we have to combat the mortality from diseases of later life is that of periodic examination. The ideal situation is, of course, for each individual to submit himself to an examination by a competent physician once a year or possibly once every two years. In this way errors in living and early organic defects may be discovered and often corrected. However, although the dental profession has been quite successful in spreading such a doctrine with respect to the teeth, the medical profession has not achieved equal success in convincing the public of the advisability of periodic examinations. Furthermore the average industrial worker is not in a position to pay for an adequate examination; his modest budget does not include any extras at all. For these reasons the principal field for the performance of any considerable number of periodic examinations is industry.

The industrial clinic offers to any industry at cost a medical service to carry on any or all of the following activities:

1. Examination of all new employees prior to employment.
2. Treatment of industrial accidents.
3. Diagnosis and first aid treatment of disabilities at the plant dispensary.
4. Periodic examinations of the permanent employees.
5. Visiting nurse service to sick absentees.
6. Plant inspection and education.

The activities outlined above are all carried on at the plant. Such a service is at once of benefit to employer and employee. Health is naturally of mutual advantage since it ensures increased production to the one and increased wages to the other. A number of these medical services are now in operation in Montreal.

4. Research problems have not yet been undertaken. There are several industries which are peculiarly Canadian, and it is hoped that these will be studied from the standpoint of their effect on health in the near future.

GETTING RESULTS IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION

*Paper by Mr. A. C. Tagge, President, Canada Cement Co. Limited, Montreal, read before the Safety Convention at Hamilton, Ontario, May, 1928**

WHEN I first had to do with the operation of a cement plant some twenty-seven or twenty-eight years ago, we heard very little about safety. To be sure, we guarded our machinery as well as we could, or as much as we thought it was practicable to do; we put up warning signs at dangerous places; we cautioned new employees about dangerous practices, and any operations that we found to be particularly hazardous. But that was about all we did, and we did not realize that much more could be done. We had always had accidents. We expected that we would always have them. We looked upon them as more or less inevitable. Employers did not, at that time, generally recognize any responsibility for accidents occurring in their work unless those accidents were brought about by some defect in their machinery or equipment, or by the fault of some other employee. The workman was supposed to take chances on the ordinary hazards of his occupation; and if he met with an accident in the course of it, he was expected to bear the loss due to that accident. Of course, it is true that many employers—perhaps most employers—did not live strictly up to what they considered their legal rights in this matter, but were in the habit of paying medical and hospital charges, and usually half pay for time lost. This was done, however, as a matter of compassion, or of policy, and not because of any recognized obligation. In the case of a fatal accident, or a serious permanent disability, the case was usually looked into with reference to its legal aspect. If circumstances were such that it seemed that the courts would be likely to assess damages against the employer, he endeavoured to get a settlement on the best basis possible. If, on the other hand, his skirts seemed to be clear, he might let the case take its course, in the courts, or possibly make a compassionate settlement.

Workmen's Compensation

This was about the state of affairs in the cement industry, and I should imagine in a good many other industries, some fifteen or twenty years ago, when a new element appeared in the situation. We began to hear the claim made that the employer should bear the cost, or the loss, or at least a part of the loss

due to an accident, regardless of whether he was at fault or not. It was argued that, in hiring a man, we had no right to expect that he would always function 100 per cent perfect; that we must expect him sometimes to do careless things, and sometimes to do foolish things, and to have accidents on that account; and that knowing these things we should share part of the responsibility and bear a part of the cost. Naturally this doctrine was not received with favour by employers generally; but it made headway in public opinion and found expression in the enactment of Workmen's Compensation laws. There was a good deal of opposition to these at first and there is still a good deal of difference of opinion as to details in regard to them, but the principle upon which they were founded is now generally recognized, and they are in force practically all over this continent.

Necessity for Accident Prevention

At this time, the cement industry in general had a pretty bad accident record—(we should consider it very bad now) and even under the old system; the cost of accidents was a considerable expense. It was realized at once by the leaders of the industry that, with the coming into effect of Workmen's Compensation laws, the cost to the industry was going to be greatly increased, in fact, it might become a very serious burden. It was recognized that something must be done to decrease the number of accidents. In 1911, the Portland Cement Association, which comprised within its membership practically all the manufacturers of Portland cement on the continent, appointed a special committee to consider this matter and see if some means could not be devised whereby the number and cost of accidents could be reduced. The report of this committee led to the appointment of a permanent committee of the association known as the Committee on Accident Prevention and Insurance; and upon this committee was put the task of reducing the number of accidents. The committee soon realized that, if it was to attack this problem intelligently and with any hope of an effective solution, it needed more information than was then available, and an accident report form was gotten up very similar to the kind that is now in general use. This was sent out to the member companies with the request that, for every accident, one of these reports be sent in. This was not received with favour at first by all the com-

*A report of this convention, held under the auspices of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, was given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 609.

panies, but a very large proportion sent in their reports, and I may say to-day that they are practically all sending in reports, because they have come to realize that it is for the common good. The committee also engaged the services of experts from an inspection bureau to inspect the plants and to make recommendations as to what could be done to improve them from the standpoint of accident hazard. It was then the general belief that the two main items in any accident prevention program were safeguards and the doing away with what we considered dangerous practices, and it was toward these that the efforts of the committee were directed. After a time, the association appointed its own Accident Prevention Bureau, with a paid manager and staff, and this Bureau carried on in very much the same way that the independent experts had done before and with the same ideas.

The Foundation of Safety Work

It was found, however, that after several years of this work, there were just about as many accidents as ever, and the work did not seem to be getting anywhere. The reports, of which a large number had by this time come in, were tabulated and analysed. The first analysis that was made of them was with reference to causes of accidents in the industry, and it was found, to the surprise of the committee, that only 22 per cent of all the accidents that were shown by those reports could be attributed to lack of mechanical safeguards, and that the majority of the others were due to lack of care. Now that does not surprise us to-day, but at that time, only eleven or twelve years ago, it was a new one to our committee, and squarely put before us the fact that our main work was not safeguards and prevention of what we called unsafe practices, but was to train the workers to be more careful. We now know that the recognition of this fact was a great step in advance, in fact, the foundation upon which successful accident work was to be built; but it was not so recognized at that time. It was looked upon merely as a rather discouraging fact. We knew that men were careless, even where their own safety was concerned—always had been, probably always would be—and there did not seem to be very much hope of making them otherwise. Fortunately, however, there were a few who had vision, who were optimists, and who believed that something could be done in the way of educating workers in habits of safety, and these men went to work to test out their belief.

It was pioneer work; there was very little to guide them and they were sometimes discouraged, but they made progress sufficient

to convince themselves and gradually to convince others. We all know now the devices and schemes they used to get men interested in safety, and to keep them interested,—safety committees, inter-departmental competitions, inter-plant competitions, bulletin boards, plant publications, no-accident months, and a host of others. We know also that these things have produced results, and that there is now no longer any question but that these men were on the right track.

Experience at Port Colborne

Now I am not going to give you a lot of facts and figures, but I have two or three facts taken from our own industry which I should like to give you. I am afraid they will be an old story to many of you, but they are striking figures, and I will risk giving them. The first one—we will start not far away—down at Port Colborne we have a cement plant. Up to seven or eight years ago, the accident record of that plant was bad, and it was getting worse. We were feeling about for some way to improve the situation, but we did not know just what to do. All our old methods had failed. About that time, that was in 1921, Mr. Jacobson, then manager of the Accident Prevention Bureau of the Cement Association, came along with a proposition that we try to put across a "No-accident month" at that plant. We had never had a month free from accident there—as a matter of fact I don't think we had ever had a month free from accident at any of our plants. It seemed a pretty hard thing to do, but we didn't know what else to do, and as this offered some hope we decided to try it. A campaign was organized, plant committees were appointed, they had meetings, and they had the usual preliminaries to a campaign. They started it off; they worked nobly; but they missed it. They had an accident that month. They had the next month, too, and the next month and the next; but they were making improvement sufficient to encourage them to go ahead. Early the next year, they got one month free from accident; and encouraged by this, they went ahead and got four more months free from accident that year. That was in 1922. That made five months in 1922; in 1923 they again got five months; in 1924 they got nine months free from accidents; and in 1925 they boldly started out to get a whole year free from accident. That was an unprecedented thing. I think there were very few, besides the enthusiasts at that plant, who believed it could be done but they were encouraged to go ahead and try it, and, gentlemen, they

made it! *A whole year free from accident!* Just think of it! Only four years before, they had been unable to get a single month free from accident. I may say, too, in passing that to the employees of that plant belong, I believe, the distinction and honour of being the very first to propose such a bold thing as a whole year free from industrial accident.

Other Plants

Now that is one of the results, but it applies to just one plant. I am going to give you some figures now for five plants to show you what the average plant can do. I have taken the figures from five of our plants, not because those are the best ones, but simply because we have continuous operating and accident records for those plants, covering the period from 1920 to 1927. In 1920, the accident frequency at those plants—the number of accidents per one hundred thousand man hours—was 17.92. In 1927, it was 4.45; a reduction of almost exactly 75 per cent in eight years. Now, some of you gentlemen may think those figures are high. I am not giving them as the very best in industry. We do not claim that. The cement industry has been looked upon as rather hazardous. I am giving them to you simply to show the gains that have been made by these methods of accident prevention.

Safety Trophies

A third fact is of interest. In 1922, the Portland Cement Association, in order to stimulate accident prevention activities and competition, offered a safety trophy to be awarded each year to the plant in the industry which had the best safety record for that year; that record being based upon the smallest number of days lost per one hundred thousand man hours work. The first year of the competition, 1923, the trophy was won by a plant down in Texas, with a record of 3.6 days lost per one hundred thousand man hours. Next year, a plant in Indiana got it, with a record of 1.5 days lost per one hundred thousand man hours. You see they cut the other fellow's record in two; and moreover, there were six plants that year that had a better record than the winner the previous year. That was in 1924. In 1925, two plants were through without any accidents, one of them being the plant at Port Colborne. In 1926, again two plants went through without any accidents. In 1927, there were ten of them. Ten plants in the Cement Association that went through the whole year without a single

lost time accident. Now that is a marvelous record, when you consider that only a few years before we had not been able to get a "No accident month."

Co-operation

Now these, together with a multitude of other similar facts, seem to me to show conclusively that industrial accidents can be reduced to almost nil. When we think of what it would mean if we could eliminate all industrial accidents, or even 75 per cent of them, I am sure that no one can be indifferent to this work. The foreman, or the superintendent, or the manager, or the common labourer,—anyone that, by his efforts, contributes to this work must feel a satisfaction in it that is beyond the power of money to pay for.

But we do not need to be humanitarians or philanthropists to be enthusiastic about safety work. From the purely selfish standpoint of dollars and cents, it pays its own way. I believe that, in every case, where intelligent, systematic safety work has been carried on the direct saving in accident cost is much more than sufficient to pay the cost of the work that has brought about this result. I told you that, at five of our plants, there had been a reduction of 75 per cent in accidents from 1920 to 1927. I want to tell you also that the reduction in cost of accidents at those plants for that same period, that is, the amount of compensation paid to the injured man plus medical charges, was 87.4 per cent. That looks as though it paid, doesn't it? It certainly does pay in dollars and cents.

This work pays from the humanitarian standpoint, it pays from the dollars and cents standpoint, but there are other things to its credit. As safety work progresses, we find that a plant becomes cleaner and more orderly; the workmen take more interest in their work, and in each other; there is a reduced labour turnover; and there grows up in the organization a spirit of co-operation and loyalty that is of immense value. Gentlemen, these are some of the results of safety work. There are others you will think of yourselves, and there are a lot of them that I think none of us have ever yet dreamed of.

What is it about this safety work that produces such marvelous results? I am not rash enough to attempt any complete answer to that question; but there is one element in it that I can see very plainly, and that is, our old, much-talked of and hoped-for ideal, "Co-Operation." This safety work requires the highest type of co-operation. We have got to have co-operation between employer and employee. You cannot expect the employee to

do it all. The employer has got to do his share. He has got to show his interest. He has got to be an enthusiast for safety work, if he expects his men to be enthusiastic for it. Then, among the men themselves, there has got to be the highest type of co-operation. Take these safety campaigns, these "No Accident Month" campaigns we had. It is not the average that counts; the slackness of one man cannot be covered up by the good work of the rest of them. Every fellow has got to make a perfect score. If one man fails, he spoils the record of the whole lot. What is the result? The result is this: That every man is looking out, not only for himself, but for his neighbour also, and there gradually develops a spirit of interest in his neighbour which shows itself in many other ways—in athletics, club activities, in social affairs—all of which tend to weld the organization together into one homogeneous co-operating whole. Is that worth anything? You gentlemen engaged in industrial work know what such things are worth.

I want to give you one more item about those five plants, and that is that there has been not only a reduction of the number of accidents and a reduction in the cost of accidents, but there has been a large increase in the labour efficiency. In the period from 1920

to 1927, at those five plants, there has been an increase in labour efficiency, as measured by production per man hour of labour, of 86 per cent. Now look at that, gentlemen. A 75 per cent decrease in accidents, 87·4 per cent decrease in cost of accidents, 86 per cent increase in production per man hour of labour. Is there any connection between those figures? I leave it to you, as intelligent men, to answer that question.

There are some things we can think about and dream about. I sometimes wonder whether, in this accident prevention work, we have not stumbled across a bigger thing than any of us realize; whether the team work that has been shown in this work could not be directed by wise leadership into other lines and whether it would not produce results equally marvelous. Suppose we could get the co-operation that has been shown in this work directed into political or social affairs, what it would do! Gentlemen, it may be a dream, but I believe there are tremendous possibilities in this work greater than any of us have realized. We started it merely to prevent accidents. We have done a great deal more, and we are just beginning to find out what it can do. I am sure that any man engaged in it may well be proud to have had a part in it.

MINING ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO IN 1927

ACCORDING to a bulletin issued recently by the Ontario Department of Mines, 247 accidents at the mines, metallurgical works, quarries, clay, sand, and gravel pits regulated by the Mining Act, 1927, were reported to the Department during 1927 and up to January 15, 1928. Thirty-three of these accidents resulted in the death of thirty-three men. This is an increase over the previous year of one man killed. The report, however, shows a rate of 2·1 fatal accidents per thousand men employed, which is a lower rate than any preceding year since 1918. There were 153 non-fatal accidents per thousand men employed, which shows a decrease of eight from 1926. The rate of accidents followed by infection decreased from 11 per cent in 1926 to 8·3 per cent in 1927

The distribution of the accidents during 1927 was as follows:

Distribution	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
Mines, underground.....	19	1,554	1,573
Mines, surface.....	4	471	475
Metallurgical works.....	3	130	133
Quarries.....	3	228	231
Clay, sand, and gravel pits.....	4	61	65
Total.....	33	2,444	2,477

Fatal Accidents.—A classification of the fatalities according to industry shows that of the 33 fatal accidents, 12 were charged to gold mines and mills; 6 to nickel mines and metallurgical works; 4 to quarries; 3 each to lead mines, silver mines and refineries, clay, sand and gravel pits; 1 each to graphite mines and feldspar mines.

An analysis of the fatalities at mines indicated that during 1927 26 per cent of the accidents were attributed to fall of ground, the remaining causes being as follows: surface, 21·7 per cent; shaft accidents, 21·3 per cent; run of ore or rock, 17·4 per cent; miscellaneous underground, 8·69 per cent; explosives, 4·3 per cent.

Workmen's Compensation Rates.—The assessment per \$100 of payroll made by the Workmen's Compensation Board is based on the actual cost of the accidents occurring in each class during the previous year, and thereby shows the accident hazard of each class. This accident hazard is indicated in the accompanying table of compensation rates for the years 1924 to 1927 inclusive.

COMPENSATION RATES IN ONTARIO MINING INDUSTRY, 1924 TO 1927

Schedule	1924	1925	1926	1927
	Adjusted	Adjusted	Adjusted	Provisional
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Silver mining.....	2 40	3 00	3 00	3 00
Treatment of ores, with heat, in a silver-mining industry.....	1 20	1 50	1 50	1 50
Treatment of ores, without heat, in a silver-mining industry.....	0 60	0 75	0 75	0 75
Gold mining.....	4 00	3 00	4 00	4 00
Treatment of ores, with heat, in a gold-mining industry.....	2 00	1 50	1 50	1 50
Treatment of ores, without heat, in a gold-mining industry.....	0 90	0 75	1 00	1 00
Nickel or nickel-copper mining.....	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
Treatment of ores, with heat, in a nickel or nickel-copper mining industry.....	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
Treatment of ores, without heat, in a nickel or nickel-copper mining industry.....	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 90
Mining N.O.S.....	2 40	4 00	4 00	4 00
Treatment of ores or minerals, with heat, in an industry in this group.....	1 20	2 00	2 00	2 00
Treatment of ores or minerals, without heat, in an industry in this group.....	0 60	0 90	0 90	0 90
Iron smelting, as a business.....	2 00	1 50	2 00	2 00
Treatment of ores or minerals, with heat, n.o.s., as a business.....	2 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
Treatment of ores or minerals, without heat, n.o.s., as a business.....	0 60	0 50	0 50	0 50
Refining of nickel, as a business.....	2 50	2 00	2 00	2 00
Sand, shale, clay, or gravel pits.....	3 50	3 50	4 50	4 50
Quarries, as a business; stone crushing.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00

Non-fatal Accidents.—Of the total of 2,444 non-fatal accidents in 1927, 2,025 occurred at mines, the allocation of the remainder being as follows: metallurgical works, 130; quarries, 228; clay, sand and gravel pits, 61; fatal and non-fatal accidents with cage, skip or bucket totalled 29.

The causes of the 2,025 non-fatal accidents at mines are shown in the accompanying table:

CAUSES OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS AT MINES IN ONTARIO DURING 1927

Cause	Surface	Under-ground	Total
Rock or ore while working at face or chute.....		427	427
Fall of persons.....	81	171	252
Falling objects.....	69	121	190
Fall of rock or ore from face, wall, or back.....		133	133
Tramming.....	13	164	177
Hand tools.....	67	60	127
Nails or splinters.....	40	66	106
Flying objects, sledging, etc.	20	70	90
Crushed between two objects	40	73	113
Strain while lifting.....	26	53	79
Grinding machines.....		88	88
Running into or striking against objects.....	8	36	44
Machinery.....	49	5	54
Cage, skip, or bucket.....	2	32	34
Fall down shaft, winze, raise, or stope.....		27	27
Explosives.....	3	20	23
Burns.....	11		11
Electricity.....	8		8
Poisoning from cyanide, mercury, etc.....	8		8
Explosion of carbide.....	8		8
Unclassified.....	18	8	26
Total.....	471	1,554	2,025

During 1927 there were 15,311 persons employed in mines, metallurgical works, quarries, gravel, sand and clay pits—an increase of 2,311 over 1926.

The records show that infection followed in 203 cases out of a total of 2,444 non-fatal accidents in 1927.

Included in the bulletin is a detailed report of the collapse of the workings at the Worthington Mine on October 4, 1927, when the mine powerhouse and 400 feet of the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie were carried down.

The safety work of various companies is also dealt with in the report, which notes that there were a number of prosecutions for infractions of the Mining Act.

During the month of June, 1928, there were 1,231 accidents reported to the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, including three fatalities.

By an order issued under the authority of the Public Service Act (Alberta) the administration of the Coal Miners' Wages Security Act (chapter 46 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1928) was assigned to the president of the Executive Council. The provisions of the new Act were outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 582).

A statement of the reasons advanced by the employees of a prominent manufacturing company in the United States for requesting loans from the company's credit union shows that nearly one-third of the loans were for the purchase of coal. Reasons relating to the maintenance of health accounted for 20 per cent of the loans; 12 per cent was grouped under the heading of purchase and maintenance of homes; and 9 per cent was to meet household expenses. Comparatively few loans were made for the purchase of so-called luxuries.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks

THE thirteenth regular and the fifth triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, was held in Columbus, Ohio, from May 14 to 24. Among those who addressed the delegates were the Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of the United States Department of Labour, and Congressman George Huddleston of Alabama.

Reinstatement in A. F. of L.—There was a large number of important resolutions which were allocated to various committees for action thereon. However one subject, brought directly to the floor of the convention, was that of re-affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks had remained suspended since January 26, 1926, for refusing to comply with the instructions of the executive council of the American Federation of Labour to disassociate from membership all drivers and chauffeurs, jurisdiction over these employees having been granted by the Federation to the International Brotherhood of teamsters and chauffeurs. An understanding was reached between the two Brotherhoods and the American Railway Express Company, and as a result the American Federation of Labour, considering that such an understanding constituted a settlement of the jurisdictional dispute, advised the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks that it was automatically re-instated. However, to make the situation absolutely clear, the invitation of the A. F. of L. for re-affiliation was brought before the convention. The executive council of the A. F. of L., through President Green, had given definite assurance in its invitation that the Brotherhood would not be called upon to disassociate from its membership any employees of the American Railway Express Company in the vehicle service as a condition of reinstatement. President Green's letter was read to the convention, which then accepted this formal invitation to re-affiliate unconditionally.

Revision of Death Benefits.—Another question before the convention was that of increasing the revenue of the Death Benefit Department. The delegates were unanimous as to the necessity for additional revenue, but there were many differences of opinion as to what the additional amount ought to be, how the money was to be raised, and what ought

to be done to put the death benefit on a sound basis. The plan adopted by the convention contains the following provisions:

(1) The continuance of outstanding certificates on exactly the same basis as issued, accumulating in value until they reach a maximum value of \$1,500 after fifteen or more years of continuous membership;

(2) Certificates issued on and after October 1, 1928, to members under 50 years of age will accumulate on the same basis as present certificates until they reach a maximum value of \$500 at the end of six years continuous membership;

(3) The plan provides for benefits of from \$100 to \$400 for members 50 years of age and over, who are at present excluded from the Death Benefit Department;

(4) The allotment for the Death Benefit Department from the *per capita* tax of the grand lodge was increased from sixty cents per member per quarter to ninety cents per member per quarter, the seventy-five cents from initiation fees being also still allotted to the fund.

Proposed Railway Federation.—The formation of a federation of all railroad labour organizations in the United States and Canada was the objective of a resolution on which there was considerable discussion. It proposed that the organizations which enter the federation should do so under their present composition, the purpose being to encourage closer co-operation between the railroad labour organizations. The committee on resolutions recommended concurrence upon the basis that, if and when by convention action three or more standard railroad labour organizations initiate, ratify or accept the plan for a general federation, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks would participate. It was also recommended that the grand lodge officers exert every effort to further such a federation. The committee's recommendations were adopted.

Labour and Labour Statistics.—The report of the committee on labour and labour statistics, whose report was adopted, recommended that all the available resources of the Brotherhood, except death benefit funds, be utilized toward protection and promotion of the organization's welfare in the following matters: (1) extinction of company unions; (2) re-establishment of militant Brotherhood organizations on company union properties;

(3) support of research and statistics bureau; (4) railroad valuation; (5) old age pensions for members; (6) enforcement of the provisions of the Railway Labour Act, 1926.

Other Resolutions.—Among the other main resolutions adopted by the convention were those following: (1) urging the establishment of a superannuation scheme for employees of more than ten years service to which both employees and employers would subscribe; (2) urging the grand lodge to make every effort to secure the 44-hour week; (3) urging the appointment of a committee to study the advisability of instituting a sick and accident insurance department in connection with the Death Benefit Department; (4) favouring state and federal legislation of motor trucks and busses, which "would eliminate the present unfair competition with the railroads"; (5) establishing two scholarships at Brookwood

Labour College; (6) commending the work of the American Association for Old Age Security in promoting old age pension legislation and instructing the executive officers of the Brotherhood to lend to the association full moral and financial support in this work.

Election of Officers.—The election of George M. Harrison as grand president was by acclamation. F. H. Hall was the unanimous choice of the Canadian delegates as one of the vice-grand presidents, while Phil E. Ziegler was also unopposed for the office of editor of the *Railway Clerk*. The filling of the other vice-grand president posts resulted in spirited contests, the following officers being finally elected: H. F. Baldwin, J. H. Sylvester, C. R. Briceland, Robert Morgan, A. J. Dunn. George S. Levi was elected secretary-treasurer. Denver was chosen as the next convention city.

Convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America

The annual convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America was held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on June 18-23, the sessions being held in the Nova Scotia Technical College. For the first time in the history of U.M.W. conventions in Nova Scotia an international officer was present—Vice-President Philip Murray being in attendance and delivering an address. The opening days of the convention were marked by strenuous opposition to the action of the district executive board in expelling two members of the organization who were accused of accepting office in a dual union. According to the secretary of District 26, "the attack was led by certain members who had been identified with

a move to form a branch of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, but who were in reality following the dictates of the 'Save the Union' convention held in Pittsburg, Pa., in April, 1928, which had for its purpose the setting up of an organization dual to the United Mine Workers." The convention endorsed the action of the executive board in expelling the two men in question.

A number of resolutions were presented and adopted, among which were those dealing with legislation affecting the Coal Mines Regulation Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Old Age Pensions Act, as well as matters affecting working conditions at the various collieries.

Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters

The Provincial Council of Carpenters of Ontario met in annual convention in Ottawa on June 28-30, with 31 delegates present, representing 22 local unions. Among those who welcomed the delegates to the capital were Mayor Ellis and Messrs. H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister of Labour; P. M. Draper, Secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and Robert Carson, President of the Trades and Labour Council of Ottawa.

Addressing the convention, George Lakey, second general vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, informed the delegates that conditions in Canada were much better than in the States where there were about 25 per cent of their membership unemployed. The

vice-president spoke of the opening of the Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Florida, which would take place on October 1 next. The rotunda of the Home had been furnished by the Chicago District Council at a cost of \$50,000, while the dining hall, with a seating capacity of 1,000, was equipped by the New York District Council.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: (1) Instructing the incoming executive to collect all data possible on accidents, particularly those where carpenters were involved during the past year, so as to ascertain if possible the cause, and to adopt preventive measures, the information when compiled to be published in the *Monthly Bulletin*; (2) Endorsing the Old Age Pension Act and in-

structing the executive to bring this matter to the attention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada at its next session and urging local unions and members to continue the agitation for the adoption of this measure by the Provincial Government of Ontario; (3) Urging all local unions and district councils throughout the Province to lend every encouragement and assistance to the education of the members and employers to a five-day week of forty hours; (4) Seeking an amendment to the Fair Wage Regulations so that the prevailing wage rates and hours of labour shall be properly enforced on all public work paid for or subsidized by the Government; (5) Calling upon the Ontario Government to investigate the number and nature of accidents occurring among technical school pupils and that the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act be extended to cover such cases; (7) Endorsing the stand taken by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada at the Montreal convention in regard to peaceful picketing, and urging the Congress to do all in its power to have legislation passed on this subject.

Other resolutions passed dealt with matters pertaining to the work of the Organization, such as: Publishing of craft problems in booklet form; Raising of the strike pay from six to twelve dollars per week; affiliation of all local unions with the Canadian Labour Research Bureau.

The finances of the council were reported to be satisfactory.

It was decided to send four delegates to the general convention of the Brotherhood meeting in the City of Lakeland, Florida, and the delegation elected were: T. Jackson, Toronto; C. R. Nichols, Ottawa; Bert McSween, Niagara Falls, and Tom Brooks, Windsor.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Fred Hawes, Hamilton (re-elected for third term); Vice-presidents and members of the executive, John Cottam, Toronto; C. R. Nichols, Ottawa; Jack Fisher, Kingston; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Jackson, Toronto (re-elected for the fifteenth term).

Guelph was chosen as the convention city for 1929.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

THE 57th annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held on board the steamship St. Lawrence, of the Canada Steamship Lines, during a four-day trip on the River St. Lawrence between Montreal and the head of the Saguenay River, commencing on June 4. Members from every province attended, practically all branches of industry in Canada being represented at the convention.

The president, Mr. W. S. Fallis, of the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal, presided over the proceedings. In the course of his address he referred to the representative character of the organization: "Our organization extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, having members in all nine provinces and offices and staffs at Amherst, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. The association represents and safeguards the industrial system of Canada, the extent of which is indicated by the latest manufacturing statistics.

Manufacturing establishments.	\$	22,708
Capital invested.		3,981,569,590
Number of employees.		581,527
Annual salaries and wages.		653,850,933
Annual value of products.		3,247,803,438

"Employees and their families who are directly dependent on the wages paid by Canadian factories constitute nearly a quarter of the population of Canada. The capital invested represents the savings of thousands of people."

Economic Trends Today

President Fallis discussed the existing economic situation in Canada and throughout the world. Greater stability was noted throughout the world, resulting in a marked increase in international financial and trade operations. In regard to Canada he mentioned in particular the extraordinary extension in mining in the northern parts of all provinces from Quebec to British Columbia, and the new developments of water power throughout Canada, providing much employment, and creating a demand for the products of other industries.

Some new trends of manufacturing industries were mentioned by the president, including the development of mass production, which results in a steady improvement in standards of living and comfort. "People have more wants to-day. Few are interested in the simple life of few desires. The majority want better houses, better clothes, better

food, more travelling and more entertainment. The human appetite for these things has never before reached such a pitch as at present on this continent, and particularly in the United States. Partly in an effort to meet this situation, instalment buying was created and has grown to its present proportions. Correlated with and accessory to this is the system of credits by which sellers try to judge customers. Although changes have been always part of the business world, there are periods when changes are so concentrated that they have the effect of revolutions in the political world. We are passing through such a period now."

Many amalgamations of manufacturing companies took place during the past year. In the field of distribution even more marked changes have occurred. "Department stores, chain stores, buying and selling pools are producing profound and far-reaching results and manufacturers are forced to give close attention to their changing relationships with distributors. Where formerly manufacturing plants reckoned on their production going into wholesale and storage warehouses to be distributed to retailers, now they have to plan for more hand to mouth buying, as their products move more directly into the hands of consumers. To some extent, this has the advantage of stabilizing production and equalizing rush and slack periods. The concentration of purchasing powers in the hands of great distributing agencies, if used without

reasonable consideration, will injure manufacturing by enforcing sacrifices in quality and durability to get prices down to buyers' demands.

Industrial Relations

In regard to industrial relations the president stated that in Canada both employer and employee have a common interest in the welfare of individual plants and industries. "Each recognizes the necessary function of the other," he said, "they realize that industry cannot operate successfully without friendly co-operation. Canadian employees are industrious and skilful and, consequently, earn good wages; therefore they can provide for their families, secure the benefits of education, and, in many cases, accumulate enough capital to buy shares in the companies for which they work."

Officers for 1928-9

The officers for 1928-29 were elected as follows: President, L. W. Simms, T. S. Simms & Company, Limited, Saint John, N.B.; 1st Vice-President, R. J. Hutchings, Great West Saddlery Company, Limited, Calgary, Alta.; Elmer Davis, A. Davis & Son, Limited, Kingston, Ont.; Thomas Roden, Roden Brothers, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. L. L. Anthes, of Toronto, was appointed chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee.

Report of the Industrial Relations Committee

The Industrial Relations Committee reported as follows on the events of the past year.

International Labour Organization

The Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from the 25th day of May to the 20th of June, 1927. The employers of Canada were represented by Mr. W. C. Coulter, a past Chairman of the Committee, with Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary of the Committee, as adviser. The principal items on the agenda were:—

1. Sickness insurance.
2. Freedom of association.
3. Minimum wage fixing machinery in trades in which organization of employers and workers is defective, and wages are exceptionally low.

(1) *Sickness Insurance*.—The question which was most discussed with regard to sickness

insurance was whether it should be voluntary or compulsory. The workers' group as a whole and a large majority of the Governments were definitely in favour of the compulsory principle. A few of the Governments, however, and almost all the employers, considered that it should be left open to each country to choose between voluntary and compulsory insurance. Finally, however, the compulsory principle was adopted, and two draft conventions were passed, one concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce, and domestic servants,—the other concerning agricultural workers.

There was also adopted unanimously a draft recommendation concerning the general principles of sickness insurance. In connection with these, it is interesting to note that the principle of contribution by the workmen, as well as the employers, is definitely laid down.

(2) *Freedom of Association*.—This subject was included in the agenda at the instance of Labour, with the idea of securing some draft

convention of the Conference condemning the system which is now in vogue in Italy, where workmen are not allowed to organize in trade unions.

The attitude taken by the employers and by most of the Governments was that they had no objection to the principle being laid down of the right of workmen to combine for the protection of their own legitimate interests, but along with that principle, there should go the principle of the right of any workman so wishing "not to combine," in other words, to stay out of a trade union.

When the workers saw that a majority of the Conference would insist upon the second principle being laid down, along with the first, they refused to have any convention whatever on the subject, so that the whole matter was dropped, much to the disgust of the workers, who declared that the Governments of the great industrial countries, in particular England, Germany and Italy were passing through a reactionary phase, and were in no state of mind to do justice to the workers.

(3) *Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery.*—All that was attempted in connection with this subject was to draft a questionnaire to be sent out to the various countries, on the basis of the replies to which a draft convention might be passed at the next Conference.

It is to be noted that all that is contemplated is minimum wage fixing machinery in trades where organization of employers and workers is defective and where wages are exceptionally low. The Government groups and the workers' groups were unanimously in favour of proceeding to draft a questionnaire. Of the employers' representatives, on the other hand, the majority were opposed to anything whatever being done in the matter. An outstanding exception was the British employers' delegate, who supported the proposal to draft a questionnaire. His reason for so doing was largely that, as minimum wage fixing machinery already exists to a considerable extent in England, it would be a good thing if competing Continental countries had the same restrictions. Your representative also voted in favour of the draft questionnaire, having in mind (1) that it would be to the advantage of Canada that the low wages in various competing foreign countries should be raised; (2) that we already have in Canada minimum wage legislation as regards female workers and (3) that as regards male workers, they themselves are opposed to minimum wage legislation.

In the result, as was certain from the outset, the draft questionnaire was passed, and the prospect is that a draft convention of some sort will be adopted by the Conference next year.

Workmen's Compensation

(a) *Alberta.*—The Alberta Legislature a year ago appointed a Special Joint Committee to investigate workmen's compensation in all its phases. Steps were taken by the Secretary of the Alberta Branch to consult the entire Alberta membership and the views thus ascertained were presented to the Joint Committee by the Prairie Division Secretary and the Secretary of your Committee at a series of meetings held last December in Edmonton.

The demands made by Alberta labour included:—

1. An increase in the scale of compensation from 62½ to 75 per cent.
2. An increase in the wage basis of compensation from \$2,000 to \$2,500.
3. An increase in benefits to widows from \$35 to \$50 per month.
4. Increase in weekly minimum from \$10 to \$15.
5. Allowance of compensation for industrial ailments as well as accidents.

The counter proposals made by the employers included the following:—

1. That the scale of compensation be reduced from 62½ to 60 per cent.
2. That the weekly minimum be reduced from \$10 to \$6.50.
3. That compensation and medical aid in any one case should not exceed \$10,000.
4. That the total compensation in death cases should not exceed 60 per cent of the average earnings.

In the result a unanimous report was made by the Special Joint Committee to which effect was given by an amending bill, as follows:

1. The scale of compensation was increased from 62½ to 66⅔ per cent.
2. An absolute waiting period of three days was established.
3. Provision was made for spending up to \$20,000 a year from the accident fund on rehabilitation.

It will be noted that the labour demands for an increase in the wages base, the weekly minimum, and benefits to widows were reflected while the increase made in the scale of compensation was to 66⅔ instead of 75 per cent.

Another point of interest is that the Government has given an undertaking that the Act will not be again amended during the life of the present Legislature.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the result is as good as could be expected in the circumstances.

(b) *Quebec*.—A new Workmen's Compensation Act passed by the Quebec Legislature in 1926 on the basis of a report made by a Royal Commission after three years investigation, was found to be unworkable on account of the insurance rates quoted by the private insurance companies being so high as to handicap Quebec in competition with other Provinces.

In these circumstances the insurance companies proposed certain changes in the Act which would enable them to quote more reasonable rates and on the basis of such suggestions the Government at the last session, introduced and the Legislature passed a new Compensation Act, which has every prospect of being a decided success.

The Act differs from the legislation in force in Ontario and five of the other provinces in that it has no compulsory state insurance feature. While employers are required to insure, they are allowed to do so with private insurance companies or to become self-insurers in which case they must file a surety bond or make a deposit. In another respect, however, the Act resembles the compulsory state insurance acts, in that claims are to be adjudicated upon, not by the ordinary civil courts, but by a Claims Commission specially appointed for the purpose.

Other outstanding features of the Act are as follows:

1. The scale of compensation is $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of average earnings.

2. The following maximum payments are fixed:

(a) Permanent total incapacity \$10,000.

(b) Benefits to dependents. \$6,000.

(c) Permanent partial incapacity \$5,000.

3. The waiting period is to be 7 days in all cases except where the accident lasts six weeks or more in which case there is no waiting period.

4. Compensation to widows is 30 per cent of the average earnings plus 10 per cent for each additional child under 16,—the total, however, to widow and children not to exceed 60 per cent of the average earnings nor to exceed \$6,000.

5. Compensation for permanent partial incapacity is to be $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the average

wages for a period fixed on the basis of four weeks for each 1 per cent of incapacity, the degree of incapacity for various injuries being set out in a schedule to the Act, e.g., 55 per cent for loss of right arm at the shoulder, 75 per cent for loss of leg at the hip, etc. etc.

The general result is, in the opinion of your Committee, to be regarded as satisfactory. Not the least satisfactory feature, incidentally, is the fact that Quebec has adhered to a different system from the compulsory state insurance system which is in force in the other provinces. In other words, your Committee feels that there is an advantage in having the two systems in operation side by side so that the working of the two may be compared, and each may keep the other up to the mark.

(c) *Manitoba*.—An amending bill introduced by a labour member increasing the compensation scale from $66\frac{2}{3}$ to 75 per cent and the allowance to widows from \$30 to \$50 per month as well as cancelling entirely the three day waiting period encountered strong opposition and was defeated on second reading. It was calculated that the changes proposed would have added from \$250,000 to \$350,000 per annum to the cost of workmen's compensation, necessitating an increase of from $33\frac{1}{3}$ to 50 per cent in the present premium rates. There is reason to believe that a joint committee consisting of members of the Legislature and representatives of employers and employees will be set up to investigate workmen's compensation in all its phases, as was done in 1924.

(d) *Saskatchewan*.—Saskatchewan has so far refrained from adopting the compulsory state insurance system which is in force in six of the other provinces. Organized labour has recently, however, asked for an act modelled on the Ontario Act. Representatives of the manufacturers intimated to the Government that they approved of the principle of such legislation, reserving the right to make representations later as to the details. A commission of five has been appointed by the Government to investigate during the recess and report to the Government.

The outstanding drawback of the present situation is that injured workmen can recover up to \$2,500 under the Workmen's Compensation Act and then sue for more at common law, which makes it extremely difficult for employers to secure satisfactory insurance.

(e) *Ontario*.—Various amendments of the Ontario Compensation Act were requested during the past session by organized labour, all in the direction of substantial increases

in the scale of benefits. On being approached the Government intimated that, if any of the demands were seriously considered, the employers would be given an opportunity of making representations. In the result no legislation of the kind asked for was introduced.

Minimum Wage Legislation

(a) *Manitoba*.—A bill bringing under the Minimum Wage Act all boys under 18 was strongly opposed not only by the employers, but by boys welfare organizations (the latter on the ground that the charge would result in employers not employing boys under 18) and was ultimately defeated on second reading.

(b) *Ontario*.—Some two years ago it was proposed to amend the Ontario Minimum Wage Act so as to make it apply to boys under 18. In opposing this, the Association pointed out among other things that no demand or necessity had been shown for the amendment. In these circumstances it was decided to direct an investigation to be made into employment conditions in respect to boys. This is still in progress.

Old Age Pensions

It will be recalled that Parliament last year passed an Old Age Pensions Act providing for pensions of \$20 per month to British subjects 70 years old or more with an annual income of less than \$365, the pension to be reduced, however, by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of \$125. The cost, it was provided, was to be paid half by the Dominion and half by any province which passed the necessary complementary legislation. Such legislation has now been passed by three provinces, viz., British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Certain pressure was brought to bear also in Ontario and Alberta but no legislation ensued. Your Committee directed an enquiry to be made as to the views of the membership of the Association, but it has not been possible up to the present to secure any clear expression of opinion. The present prospect is that Ontario and Alberta will pass Old Age Pension Acts next year.

Unemployment Insurance

In April last the Association was requested to send representatives to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Industrial and International Relations on the subject of unemployment insurance. Your Committee

felt that as the Association had never considered this question "practical politics," and thus had never made a pronouncement upon it, it was impossible to present any definite view. It was decided, however, to send Mr. W. C. Coulter, a past Chairman of the Committee, and the Secretary of the Committee, to explain in the first place that the Association had no policy on the question, but also to point out that there were certain conditions peculiar to Canada in respect to such a question which would have to be taken into consideration in approaching it. These conditions may be summarized as follows:—

(1) *The proximity of Canada to the United States*.—If there were imposed on Canadian industry a burden which American industry refused to assume, Canadian industry would be handicapped in competing with American industry in the Canadian market with the result that the amount of unemployment in Canada would be increased, which is hardly the result aimed at.

(2) *Canada is still predominantly agricultural*.—Canada is still predominantly agricultural and it is all important that more people should be induced to go on the land. If unemployment insurance is added to workmen's compensation and other social legislation, there will be danger of increasing instead of checking the tendency of the people to drift from the country to the town.

(3) *General employment conditions are much more fluid in Canada than in other countries*.—The fact that unemployment insurance is found necessary in a country with static labour conditions as in England, does not prove the necessity of wisdom of introducing such legislation in a new country like Canada where employment conditions are fluid and there is more or less constant expansion of industry. It is a substantial asset to a new country that workmen who lose one job should seek another rather than remain idle and draw unemployment insurance.

(4) *Unemployment insurance must be considered in conjunction with immigration policy*.—Another condition peculiar to Canada, as compared with a country like England is that, instead of being overcrowded, this country has too few people and is seeking to attract new comers. The question of unemployment insurance should be considered in conjunction with the question of immigration.

Your Committee is of the opinion that unemployment insurance is really not a practical question in Canada at the present time.

British Trades Union Bill

Your Committee watched with interest the passage of the Trades Union Bill through the British House of Commons last year. It will be recalled that the Bill was introduced as a result of the general strike in May, 1926. As finally passed the Act embodies the following four main principles:

- (a) That a general strike is illegal and that no man may be penalized for refusing to take part.
- (b) That intimidation is illegal and that no man may be forced by threats to abstain from work against his will.
- (c) That no man shall be compelled to subscribe to trade union political funds against his will.
- (d) That civil servants must not belong to trade associations with political objects.

Industrial Medical Service

Your Committee has given considerable attention during the past year to the part played by infection in increasing the cost of workmen's compensation. The staggering fact emerges that fully one-sixth of the money paid in compensation of accidents goes to pay for cases of infection. This becomes still more striking when one realizes that experience has shown 95 per cent of these cases to be preventable. In other words, infection is nearly always due to plain neglect. Experience shows that, if neglected, from 50 to 90 per cent of open cuts and wounds become infected and thereby lead to loss of time and money as well as suffering. With adequate and properly supervised first aid facilities, infection can be reduced to about one-half of 1 per cent. Thus the Medical Department of a large grinding wheel company in the United States found that out of 2,300 reported accidents there were only eight cases of infection (.34 per cent), and every one of the eight men concerned had either waited twenty-four hours before getting treatment or had interfered with his dressing.

A number of Canadian companies have in the last few years been paying special attention to this question with results that, according to our information, have been most satisfactory. Your committee arranged with the Ontario Department of Health for an article on the subject to be contributed to *Industrial Canada*.

Your Committee is of the opinion that this question should receive far more attention than has, as a rule, been paid it in the past.

Apprenticeship Legislation

A Government Bill was introduced this year in the Ontario Legislature providing for the compulsory assessment of employers in the building industry in order to establish an apprenticeship training scheme. This legislation was asked for by the employers in the building industry, as a means of meeting the serious situation which confronted them due to the fact that in recent years the supply of British artisans has been almost entirely cut off while there are practically no Canadians coming forward to fill up the gaps. Furthermore, the situation could not, it was alleged, be dealt with by the employers themselves, for the reason that if an employer went to the expense of training apprentices he had no guarantee that he would have the benefit of their services when trained.

These considerations, when explained by representatives of the building industry, seemed to your Committee to justify the trying of this experiment in the building industry.

There was included, however, in the Bill a provision for bringing within its scope industries other than the building industry, generally speaking with, but if the Minister considered it advisable, without, the consent of the employers. To this provision your Committee decided to take objection and representations were made to the Government that conditions in the manufacturing industry were entirely different from conditions in the building industry. In the manufacturing industry there was for the most part (1) steadiness of employment throughout the year; (2) long service with the same employer; (3) sick benefit and other schemes which created a tie between employer and employee. It was precisely the absence of these conditions in the building industry that had led to the demand for this legislation.

In these circumstances, it was submitted by your Committee that the proposed experiment should be tried out in the building industry, where a serious condition which employers and employees were agreed in thinking that this legislation might remedy, but that until it had proved itself, it should not be extended to other industries where conditions were so different and wherein there was no demand for it either from employers or employees.

In the result the Bill was passed without being modified in the manner proposed by your Committee. There is, of course, no immediate prospect of the Act being applied to any industry except the building industry. Your Committee will naturally watch the result of this experiment with great interest.

Eight Hour Day

It will be recalled that the Eight Hour Day Draft Convention passed at Washington in 1919 has not yet been ratified by any of the great industrial countries of Europe.

It will also be recalled that there was held two years ago in London, a conference of representatives of England, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium to consider the possibility of agreement on the exact meaning of various ambiguous terms of the Convention. It was announced, following this meeting, that substantial agreement had been reached upon practically all the points in dispute; and it was considered likely that the five countries in question would proceed without delay to ratify the Convention.

This expectation, however, has not been fulfilled. The only one of the five countries to ratify has been Belgium. So far as England is concerned, it is interesting to note that recently in Parliament the Government spokesman, in replying to a Labour attack on the Government for failure to ratify, pointed out among other things, that certain large sections of British Labour, for example the railway men, were opposed to the ratification of the Convention in its present form, and declared that in the Government's view, ratification was impossible unless and until the Convention was materially modified.

The fact that such a situation still exists nine years after the passing of the Hours Convention is, your Committee feels, a striking confirmation of the view taken by Mr. S. R. Parsons, a past president of the Association, who was the employers' representative at the 1919 Washington Conference, namely, that while eight hour day conditions might be, and indeed were, proper and desirable in certain industries, the question was not one which could be dealt with by compulsory legislation on an international basis.

Calendar Reform

A League of Nations Committee on Calendar Reform has asked the Association for an expression on the question of adopting a calendar of thirteen months of twenty-eight days each instead of the present system of twelve months of unequal length. The great disadvantage of the present system, particularly for business purposes, is that the months are unequal and are not multiples of the universal week. Under the proposed system of thirteen months of twenty-eight days each with an international holiday for the 365th day, the advantages would include the following:

- (a) All months would be equal and would have exactly the same number of Sundays and week days.
- (b) The day of the week would always indicate the month date, which conversely would indicate its week-day-name.
- (c) Each week day would recur on its four fixed monthly dates.
- (d) Every month end would coincide with week end.
- (e) Months of equal length and the same total week-day values would give great statistical advantages by truly measuring current fluctuations in government, business, scientific, etc., affairs at the end of every month.

The thirteen month scheme has been endorsed by the governments of some twenty-one of the principal countries of the world. It has also been endorsed by outstanding business men such as Mr. Robert Dollar, Mr. E. W. Beatty and Mr. Edson White, President of Armour and Company.

Your Committee, after careful consideration begs to recommend that the Association should express itself as in favour of the proposed change.

The Portland Cement Association published recently the annual statistical and analytical number of their *Accident Prevention Magazine*, which contains full records of the effective work of the Association in recent years in the field of industrial safety. It is illustrated by numerous charts, diagrams, tables, and views of the company's various plants with some of their leading officials. Mill and quarry accidents in the cement industry during 1927 show the largest annual reduction both in percentage and in the actual number of accidents since the record was begun. The reduction in fatalities was spread over the various divisions of mill work, but there was a slight increase in the transportation divisions. An account of the Association's accident prevention work is given on another page of this issue. The Portland Cement Association trophy was unveiled on June 16 at the Point Anne plant of the Canada Cement Company, this plant having operated for the year 1927 without a lost time accident. The trophy stands more than seven feet high. It bears the words "Safety Follows Wisdom", and at the base is the following inscription: "Portland Cement Association Safety Trophy awarded Canada Cement Company Limited, Plant No. 5, Belleville, Ontario, for a perfect safety record in 1927."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from May 30 to June 16, 1928.

The objects for which the International Labour Organization was formed are set out in Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace and are, briefly, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

Ten previous sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919); Genoa, Italy, 1920 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920); Geneva, Switzerland, 1921 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922); Geneva, Switzerland, 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1922); Geneva, Switzerland, 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923); Geneva, Switzerland, 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1924); Geneva, Switzerland, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925); Geneva, Switzerland, 1926 (8th and 9th sessions) (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926); Geneva, Switzerland, 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926); Geneva, Switzerland, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927).

It will be observed that only one Session of the Conference had been held annually, until 1926, when the Eighth Session was followed immediately by the Ninth. The Treaty of Peace requires that "the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year."

Each member state is entitled, under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, to send four delegates to the International Labour Conference, two of whom must be Government delegates and the two others are to be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item of the agenda.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of either a Recommendation or a Draft Convention. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or

Draft Convention by the Conference. The Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different countries represented on the International Labour Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective Recommendations or Draft Conventions "before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action."

Decisions of the Conference

The Agenda of the Eleventh Session of the Conference comprised two main items, namely: (1) Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery, and (2) Prevention of Industrial Accidents, including accidents due to coupling on railways. The first of these two subjects was under consideration by the Conference last year and was presented on the present occasion for final action. The second subject, namely, the prevention of industrial accidents, was presented for general consideration with a view to the formulation of proposals which might be finally dealt with at the session of the Conference which is to be held next year.

The decisions of the Eleventh Conference may be summarized as follows:—

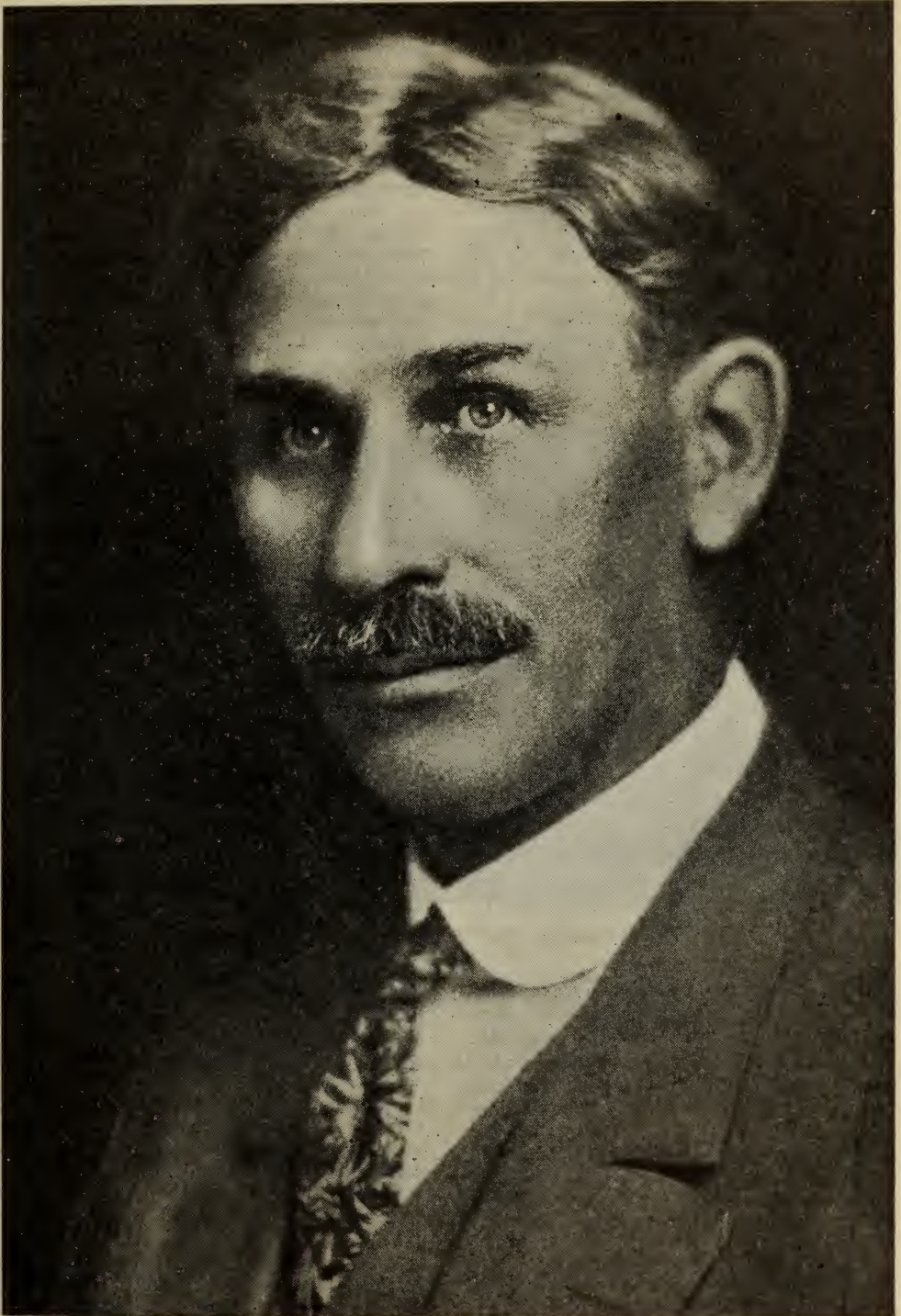
Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery.—By 76 votes to 21 the Conference adopted a Draft Convention concerning the creation or maintenance of minimum wage fixing machinery in trades, particularly home working trades, to be determined by each state.

By 81 votes to 18 the Conference adopted a Recommendation embodying general guiding principles for the application of such machinery.

Prevention of Industrial Accidents.—By unanimous votes the Conference decided to place on the agenda of the 1929 Session:

The General Prevention of Industrial Accidents; and

The Protection against Accidents of Workers Employed in Loading or Unloading Ships.



The Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, Senior Canadian Government representative at the Eleventh International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1928.

By 94 votes to 5 the Conference adopted a draft Questionnaire relating to the prevention of industrial accidents in general, to pave the way for next year's discussion.

By a unanimous vote the Conference adopted a draft Questionnaire concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships. By a unanimous vote, the Conference decided that the opinion of the Joint Maritime Commission should be obtained on the maritime aspects of any proposed Draft Convention on this subject, and should be communicated to Governments.

By a unanimous vote, the Conference adopted a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Joint Committee of Governments, em-

Standing Orders.—The Conference adopted unanimously several amendments to its Standing Orders relating to substitute delegates, etc., and also a number of amendments to the "standing clauses" of Draft Conventions relating to registration of ratifications, date of application, etc. The Governing Body was requested further to consider the question of revision of Conventions.

Resolutions.—The Conference adopted, in most cases unanimously, resolutions in favour of enquiries into the causes which impede production, industrial relations, the effects of rationalisation on conditions of employment, housing conditions, dangers to motor-vehicle drivers, risks attending one-man driving of



International Labour Office Building, Geneva, Switzerland.

ployers and workers to study the question of coupling accidents on railways, with special reference to the use of automatic couplings.

By a unanimous vote, the Conference adopted a resolution outlining the steps which should be taken to assist the "Safety First" movement.

By a unanimous vote, the Conference recommended that the International Labour Office should be authorized to continue its comparative study of national safety legislation.

Application of Conventions.—The Conference adopted unanimously the conclusions of the Committee appointed to examine the annual reports of Governments on the measures taken to give effect to Conventions ratified by them.

locomotives, collective bargaining in agriculture, re-education and re-employment of disabled persons, and conditions of work in the textile industry. Resolutions were also adopted with regard to voluntary associations for the support of the Organization, freedom of association, calendar reform, the observance of Article 405 of the Peace Treaty, and the establishment of national labour departments. Resolutions relating to official languages were referred to the Governing Body.

Election of the Governing Body.—The elections for the Governing Body for the next three years were held on the basis of Article 393 of the Peace Treaty as it stands, the amendment adopted in 1922 not yet having received the requisite number of ratifications to make it operative.

Countries Represented

Of the fifty-five countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, forty-six sent delegates to the Eleventh Session, a number which has been exceeded on only one occasion, namely, in 1925. In all but eleven cases these delegations were "complete" in that they consisted of representatives of organized employers and workers as well as of Governments. In ten cases the delegations consisted only of government members. In addition one state, namely, Norway, was represented by Government delegates and an Employers' delegate. A list of the countries represented follows:—

Argentine	Italy
Austria	Japan
Australia	Latvia
Belgium	Luxemburg
Bolivia	Netherlands
Bulgaria	Nicaragua
Brazil	Norway
British Empire	Panama
Canada	Paraguay
Chile	Peru
China	Poland
Czechoslovakia	Portugal
Colombia	Rumania
Cuba	Salvador
Denmark	Serb-Croat-Slovene
Estonia	Kingdom
Finland	Siam
France	South Africa
Germany	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Guatemala	Switzerland
Hungary	Uruguay
India	Venezuela
Irish Free State	

The total number of delegates in attendance at the Conference was 148, including 81 Government delegates, 34 Employers' delegates and 33 Workers' delegates. There were also 190 technical advisers present, including 82 Government advisers, 52 Employers' advisers and 56 Workers' advisers. Thus, in all, 338 persons were officially accredited to participate in the work of the Conference.

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the Conference was as follows:—

Government Delegates.—The Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour of Canada; and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Technical Advisers to Government Delegates.—Mr. T. J. Coughlin, Ottawa, Canada; Mr. G. Filion, Montreal, P.Q.; Mrs. B. A. Rogers, M.L.A., Winnipeg, Man.; and Mr. H. B. McKinnon, Kenora, Ont.

Employers' Delegate.—Mr. H. H. Champ, vice-president, Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate.—Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa representative, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Ottawa, Ont.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Tom Moore, president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Robert J. Tallon, vice-president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

Officers of the Conference

The following were elected as officers of the Conference:—

President.—Mr. Saavedra Lamas, ex-Minister of Justice and of Public Instruction of the Argentine Republic.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. MacWhite (Irish Free State) from the Government group; Mr. Vogel (Germany) from the Employers' group; Mr. Tom Moore (Canada) from the Workers' group.

Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour of Canada, was elected chairman of the Selection Committee of the Conference.

Appointment of Committees

Committees were appointed by the Conference as follows:—

Selection Committee.—Twenty-four members: 12 from the Government group, 6 from the Employers' group and 6 from the Workers' group.

Standing Orders Committee.—Thirty members: 10 from each group.

Committee on Minimum Wages.—Forty-eight members: 16 from each group.

General Committee on Accidents Prevention.—Forty-eight members: 16 from each group.

Committee on Protection Against Accidents of Workers Employed in Loading and Unloading Ships.—Twenty-four members: 8 from each group.

Committee on the Technical Aspects of the Problem of Automatic Coupling on Railways.—Twenty-one members: 7 from each group.

Committee on Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles.—Eighteen members: 6 from each group.

Election of Governing Body of the International Labour Office

During the sessions of the Conference an election was held for the appointment of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which, under the requirements of

Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles, is chosen every three years. The membership of this Body comprises twelve Government representatives (of whom eight are entitled to be chosen, under the provisions of the Treaty, from the member states which are of the "chief industrial importance", and four by the Government delegates to the Conference), six persons elected by the Employers' delegates to the Conference and six persons elected by the Workers' delegates to the Conference. It was decided by the Council of the League of Nations in 1922 that the eight countries, members of the International Labour Organization, which are of "chief industrial importance" are as follows in the alphabetical order of the names in the French language: Germany, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, India, Italy and Japan. The Governments of these countries, including Canada, retain accordingly their membership in the Governing Body. Four other Governments were chosen for membership in the Governing Body by the Government group in attendance at the Conference as follows: Spain, Sweden, Argentine and Poland. The following were chosen to represent the Employers' and Workers' groups respectively:—

Employers' Group.—Mr. Gemmill (South Africa); Mr. Hodac (Czechoslovakia); Mr. Lambert-Ribot (France); Mr. Olivetti (Italy); Mr. Vogel (Germany); Mr. Forbes Watson (British Empire).

Workers' Group.—Mr. Tom Moore (Canada); Mr. Poulton (British Empire); Mr. Mertens (Belgium); Mr. Jouhaux (France); Mr. Müller (Germany); Mr. Thorberg (Sweden).

Credentials

Three reports were submitted in behalf of the Credentials Committee. The first report, which was adopted, gave the number of delegates, etc., as already stated.

Four protests had been received relating, respectively, to the Portuguese, Czechoslovak and Italian workers' delegates and the Estonian employers' delegate. The Committee proposed to disregard the protest against the credentials of the Portuguese delegate, which was not signed, and was based on insufficient evidence.

The second report, which was also adopted, unanimously proposed the acceptance of the credentials of the Czechoslovak workers' delegate, who had been appointed by the Government in accordance with an agreement approved by the Conference in 1927.

MGR. NOLENS (Government, Netherlands) expressed the view that the nomination of

non-Government delegates should be made with the consent not of the most representative organization, but of the most representative organizations.

Mr. JOUHAUX (Workers, France) considered that in virtue of the judgment of the Permanent Court of International Justice the agreement must be made with the most representative organization, and not with the most representative organizations.

The Chairman of the Credentials Committee (Mr. MANNIO) stated that the Committee was not opposed to the possibility of agreement being reached in the case of several organizations.

The third report dealt with the protest against the credentials of the Italian workers' delegate and his advisers. The majority of the Committee proposed to accept the credentials. The Conference decided to postpone the discussion of this report until the following sitting, the Italian workers' delegate being absent. A protest was submitted, on behalf of the International Federation of Trade Unions, by Mr. Mertens and Mr. Jouhaux, against the appointment of Mr. Rossoni as Workers' delegate for Italy and against the appointment of his advisers. The protest was based on the ground that no change had occurred in the position of the workers in Italy since last year, and that freedom of association as laid down in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles was not granted to Italian workers.

The majority of the Credentials Committee reported that, having taken note of the protest and of a declaration of the Italian Government delegate, they were of opinion that the appointment had been made in accordance with the Treaty. They added that this was the seventh time such a protest had come before the Conference, and that the dispute should be considered as settled, in view of the fact that the Conference had always by a considerable majority taken the same decision.

In a minority report, Mr. Jouhaux (Workers, France) maintained that in Italy freedom of association did not exist either in law or in practice. The so-called trade unionism of the Fascist regime, he contended, was nothing but the instrument of the Government, that was to say, the Fascist Party, which controlled it continually and absolutely.

After a lively discussion, during which the minority report was upheld by Mr. Jouhaux and Mr. Poulton (Workers, British Empire), and the opposite case was presented by Mr. de Michelis (Government, Italy) and Mr. Rossoni himself, the Conference decided by 100 votes to 30 to accept the credentials of Mr. Rossoni and his advisers.

Address of Chairman of the Governing Body

Mr. Arthur Fontaine (Government delegate, France), Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Conference, presided at the opening of the Conference. In the course of an address which he delivered in calling the Conference to order and welcoming those in attendance, Mr. Fontaine commented with satisfaction on the fact that 300 ratifications of Conventions of the International Labour Conference have been registered with the League of Nations as compared with 230 when the Conference assembled last year. One country, namely, Luxemburg, has ratified all of the 25 Conventions which have been adopted to date by the International Labour Conference. Referring to the subject of minimum wages, Mr. Fontaine observed that, according to the decision reached last year, the subject to be discussed on the present occasion was the institution of methods of fixing minimum wages, leaving it to the Governments themselves to decide to what industries these methods would be applied. Referring to the second item of the Agenda, namely, Accident Prevention, Mr. Fontaine observed that the Conference had already adopted proposals relative to Workmen's Compensation for Accidents. Prevention, however, was better than cure and a study of the means of insuring the safety of workers was a natural supplement to the Convention of Workmen's Compensation for Accidents.

The President's Address

Mr. Saavedra Lamas acknowledged the honour which had been done him in his election as president of the Conference as a compliment to his own country, the Argentine Republic. "We have sometimes," he said, "been prevented by political conditions, by the federal form of our states, or by the vicissitudes of our economic development, from fulfilling, if not the literal, at any rate the moral obligations which we have undertaken. But the whole development of our social life, and the very nature of our society, are such as to make us increasingly anxious to take a full part in the work of the International Labour Organization.

"With the Eleventh Session of the Conference we arrive almost at the end of the first decade of the existence of the Organization. During that period you have year by year conferred great benefits on organized labour. You have never ceased to promote social progress, and you have succeeded sometimes by binding Conventions and sometimes by Recommendations put forward as suggestions, in introducing into industrial life a deeper

sense of justice and a greater respect for its principles.

"Never before in the history of humanity has the work of promoting its well-being been carried on in a more sustained and systematic manner. The work of this Conference is sound because it is based on a firm foundation of research. The enquiries and studies of the International Labour Office are the fruit of positive and impartial study. They cannot fail to promote a love of truth and a desire to obtain accurate knowledge. They make an unprecedented contribution to the culture both of the workers and of the employers. The information which the office supplies is carefully checked and verified, and gives an exact idea of conditions in various parts of the world, and it is this which gives it its value.

"But the superior qualities of your organization do not reside merely in your technical work. They are evident from the very constitution of this Conference, and the unique possibilities which it offers to all parties in it. To see Workers', Employers' and Government representatives discussing in complete freedom, maintaining fearlessly their respective points of view, and deliberating on a footing of equality, with the guarantee that methods of voting will accurately represent the situations which arise, is an entirely new and unprecedented sight. The periodical meeting of all these elements quite naturally leads to mutual comprehension which in its turn induces conciliation and collaboration to an extent which the most advanced economists would never have imagined. The work accomplished is consequently well balanced and progressive, and is not based exclusively on any one point of view. Such work facilitates general evolution, for it is the impulse of extreme ideas which assures the triumph of the moderate, where generosity is tempered by the industrial possibilities which cannot be exceeded without danger to the interest of the workers themselves.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, the Labour Charter of the Treaty of Versailles which inspires and guides you is one of the finest documents in history. We find in it a magnificent expression of the brotherhood of man and of the highest ideals which the human mind could conceive after the long horrors of the war. The voice which proclaimed universal peace and justice was that of stricken humanity and her words express the noblest of conceptions. When you have translated them into law and practice, you will have cured modern society of its great unrest and suffering. It may be said that the task must necessarily be slow and continuous, that in all your projects, as in those of the League of Nations, there is too

much idealism, and the world is not yet ripe for such reform. You may reply that even if all this represented simply hope for the distant future and implied a disregard for theoretical logic, the logic of experience has nevertheless already justified it. There are certain tasks which require to be begun, so to speak, at the end, and it is indeed in this manner that all great achievements have originated. It is always in the pursuit of an idea which for the moment cannot be realized that we find inspiration for the practical achievements of the future.

"Nothing in the world is superior to human labour. No international assembly is of greater importance than this, composed as it is of the representatives of millions of workers, of employers and of Governments. It is in this conviction that I declare open the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference."

The Director's Report

The Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office was presented and was under discussion at successive sessions of the Conference. A summary of the Report appears on another page of this issue. Part I of the Report gave a review of the various activities of the International Labour Organization, the first section dealing with the work of the Organization—its internal development and its external relations—and the second section consisting of an analysis of the results produced, with a summary of the annual reports presented to the International Labour Office by various countries on the measures which had been taken by them to give effect to the different Conventions.

Many delegates took part in the discussion of the Director's Report. The points that were raised by the speakers are indicated in the Director's reply, which is outlined below.

The Director's Reply

The Director (Mr. Albert Thomas) replying on the many points raised during the discussion, referred first to ratifications. It had been said that he devoted too much attention to the figures of ratification, and that what was more important was the real progress in each country. He entirely agreed. But the Conference was created to draw up Conventions, and the activities of the International Labour Office were developed in order to obtain ratifications. Ratification was therefore the central problem. He was somewhat disappointed by the discussion. He had pointed to the increase of ratifications, and though not enthusiastic, he had been more satisfied than he was last year. He was told

that the progress was not rapid enough. Again he agreed, but he would remind the critics of all that was involved in one ratification by one country—all the efforts, insistence, journeys, negotiations, and appeals which were required.

He was glad to note the support from the Employers' Group for the demand for further ratifications. He noted also that some of the old objections to ratification were no longer advanced. The constitutional objection no longer created any obstacle; several federal States were endeavouring to ratify, in spite of difficulties. As for the economic objection, this had now assumed a more positive form. The Organization was being urged not to leave out of account the economic aspect of each problem when it was drafting a Convention. He could assure Mr. Tehourtchine that it was not the Office which had avoided economic issues. As a matter of fact, the Office had been told by Mr. Olivetti and others that it must not go too quickly. Sometimes, however, when they tried to establish social reforms, economic difficulties were too readily invoked, and were represented as being insurmountable. There therefore appeared to be some difference of opinion on this subject, and he feared the effect of these differences on the collaboration of the International Labour Organization with the Economic Organization of the League. At the same time, he could not recall a case in which economic arguments had been adduced by any Government as a reason for non-ratification.

Then there was the question of enforcement of Conventions. Here, progress was being made, slowly but surely, with the assistance of the Committee of Experts on Reports under Article 408.

The Hours Convention.—With reference to the Hours Convention—"the touchstone of our whole activity"—the speaker recalled the decision of the Governing Body that he should prepare, in respect of all the Washington Conventions, the decennial reports required by the Conventions. There had been in the Conference a recrudescence of the debates in the Governing Body on the British proposal for the revision of the Hours Convention. Mr. Wolfe, British Government delegate, had made a short statement to which he gave an official tone, and which might be considered as a statement on behalf of the British Government. First of all, the British Government stated that at the very moment when it made its proposal for revision, it remained faithful to the principles of the Washington Convention, and would not ask any alteration of those principles. The matter had often been discussed in Committees and in the Governing Body, but it did not appear

either to the Workers' Group or to the majority of the Government Group that this was a statement which could be considered as satisfactory. It was always possible to discuss principles if the point to which one can go is not defined.

The second point of the British delegate's statement was that the British Government desired application and ratification of the Convention in the light of the resolutions of the London Conference. "Contrary perhaps to Mr. Jouhaux's impression, I say that this is a step in advance; it represents progress. If we could say that the British Government is ready to ratify if the interpretations arrived at in London are inserted in the text of the Convention, that is, if the Convention is modified according to the London interpretation, then, although I cannot guarantee that the British Government is sure of securing the adhesion of the Governing Body and of the workers to this point of view, I can say that there would at least be a possibility of discussion, and it would remove a great deal of uneasiness. . . . The guarantee that the workers desire in such a matter was not given to them. Here we are at the very heart of the problem. Mr. Wolfe referred to it when he said that it is easier to suspect than to have confidence. That is true. It is a question of confidence; a question of confidence between the various forces represented on the Governing Body. How can confidence be gained? How can we restore confidence if we begin the process of adapting the provisions of the Convention? A solution of the question will perhaps be found in the months to come. I who have always been confident, who have always declared my certainty of securing ratification, can I not appeal to the British Government, and ask it, since it was responsible for setting up this Organization, and since it has often assisted us, can I not appeal to it to aid us once more in this difficult situation, and give us speedily the word which will enable us to proceed soon towards international ratification? It is a question of confidence."

Other Questions.—Dealing with other points raised during the debate, the speaker appealed for the outstanding ratification of the amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty, relating to the constitution of the Governing Body and also for the sending of complete delegations to the Conference. He undertook to do his best within the limits of the budget to include nationals of various countries on the staff of the Office, and to develop the Correspondents' Offices in different countries. Consideration would be given to the invitations to the Director to visit the Far East. The

problem was one of finance. The Governing Body had given the Office a little more money this year, and he hoped the delegates would ask their Governments to make sufficient funds available for the development of the Organization in the directions desired by the various speakers.

Minimum Wages

It will be recalled that, in accordance with the double-discussion procedure, the question of minimum wage-fixing machinery was submitted to general discussion last year, and that the Conference adopted the text of the Questionnaire which was subsequently forwarded to the different Governments. On the basis of the replies received, the International Labour Office drew up and communicated to the Governments a report containing provisions which might be used as the basis for the final discussion to take place this year.

The Office also submitted for the consideration of the Conference a preliminary draft convention relating to the establishment or maintenance of minimum wage-fixing machinery in certain industries, and a draft recommendation relating to the machinery suitable for these industries.

The draft convention takes account not only of the great differences which exist in the practice of various countries as regards the industries for which minimum-wage machinery has been provided, but also of the variety of forms under which this machinery at present exists. It does not therefore attempt to lay down a uniform field of application or a particular form of machinery. Leaving it to each country to work out these two questions for itself in taking into account its own special needs, it limits itself to laying down the fundamental principle of the establishment and the maintenance of the machinery, as well as of certain general principles which seem essential for its proper application; whatever form it may take. It provides, moreover, for the periodic communication of certain information obtained from the results of the application of the machinery, with a view to establishing mutual control of the application of the convention.

The draft recommendation completes the proposed draft convention by reminding Governments of certain methods of application which have been almost universally adopted and which, judging from experience, appear to facilitate the working of minimum wage-fixing machinery. These practical suggestions should be of particular interest to those countries which do not at present possess minimum wage-fixing machinery, but may be led to establish it in the near future.

Accident Prevention

The discussion on the subject of Accident Prevention was based upon a report which had been prepared in advance by the International Labour Office, describing the legislation and practice of the different countries as regards the prevention of industrial accidents, and containing proposals for a questionnaire. The discussion showed that the delegates from all countries, whether representing Governments, employers or workers, were unanimous in the opinion that no stone should be left unturned to prevent accidents to industrial workers, on business grounds as well as for humanitarian reasons. It was generally agreed that, while much had been done in recent years to reduce the toll of accidents by public and private action, much still remained to be done. There was, however, a certain difference of opinion as to the lines which future action should take, or, more precisely, as to the form and direction of any proposals which might be formulated by the Conference for future action.

Several representatives of Governments took the view that, while legislative measures must continue to keep abreast of the developments of industrial methods and equipment, the paramount need of the moment was for the encouragement of voluntary effort to prevent that considerable proportion of accidents which was attributable to "the human factor" rather than to machinery. Those who held this opinion suggested that the Conference should confine itself to adopting resolutions, which could be done at this Session, instead of taking preliminary steps with a view to adopting a Convention or formal Recommendation at next year's Session.

Other delegates, notably the workers' representatives, while not disparaging the value of voluntary effort, contended that it could not produce full results unless it was founded on a sound basis of legislation and regulation. They urged, therefore, that the Conference should aim at the adoption of a Convention embodying minimum standards of public safety requirements.

All speakers agreed that accident prevention was a field in which co-operation between employers and workers was essential.

Mr. Tom Moore

Mr. Tom Moore (Workers, Canada) spoke as follows on industrial accident prevention in Canada:—

"I think I can very truthfully say that all sections of the community in Canada recognize the humanitarian standpoint of accident prevention, but we might go a little further and deal with the real incentive which, perhaps, governs the action of the respective groups. I would venture to summarize their

motives somewhat as follows. The workers consider it good personal protection; the employers recognize it as entirely good business, while the Governments always find it particularly good politics to participate in the work. By these joint efforts great progress has been made but there are still far too many industrial accidents occurring in the country from which I come.

"Emphasis was placed this morning on the extent to which the human element contributes towards industrial accidents, being indeed the major factor. I think our country probably compares favourably with others with regard to the small percentage of accidents which can be attributed to the absence of guards on machinery, and so on. In considering the contribution of the human element I think we should go a stage further, and try to find out what causes the human element to contribute to the accidents. We find—and I think statistics in other countries corroborate it—that a very great contributing factor is the exceedingly long hours which are demanded from workers in monotonous and mass-production employment. We find that the prevalence of accidents increases as the hours of work are extended, showing that mental fatigue caused by mass-production and unnecessarily long hours are a major contributing factor in industrial accidents. The second very important factor in a new country like Canada is the tendency to place untrained workers in charge of machinery which may endanger the lives of other workers, such as hoisting machinery, building scaffolding, etc. Men without proper knowledge of how to handle such machinery are allowed to do so and innumerable accidents are thereby occasioned.

"Whilst voluntary educative work is very essential, as was said this morning, to create the proper atmosphere, I wish to corroborate what Mr. Bevin has said on the necessity of a legislative basis for work of this nature. Unless we have a legislative basis you will find an unwilling minority opposed to the carrying out of safeguards which the more advanced have already adopted. We find, as has previously been stated, that legislation such as that for workmen's compensation which creates a charge on industry, especially where you have the state collective funds, as we have in the Dominion of Canada, has been a very large influence in awakening the conscience of many employers to the necessity of preventing accidents from the point of view of the financial cost alone. They have been very largely active in getting the Compensation Boards to create departments for the study of the prevention of industrial accidents, and to some extent are extending that work to the prevention of industrial diseases.

"In conclusion—I wish to be brief—I wish to make a slight reference to the question of railroad couplings. It seems rather strange to one coming from the western hemisphere to find that this question is still one which has to be discussed. In the Dominion of Canada the first automatic railroad couplings were adopted some 35 years ago. Considering the stage of industrial development, the type of mind administering industry, and the Government at that period, you can well understand that it took some considerable time to bring them into universal use, and it was not until 17 years later—18 years ago—that the automatic coupling was universally adopted throughout the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America. While these couplings reduce the accident hazard, we find there is room for further improvement in this regard because there are the steamhose and the airhose couplings to be considered. The idea now is to have something which will automatically connect all three together. I venture to say, in conclusion, there is no railroad manager in the Dominion of Canada, and no worker employed on the railroads who comes into contact with this class of work who would listen for one moment to any suggestion for modifying the use of automatic couplings, much less for abolishing them altogether and returning to the link and chain couplings which were used in the past.

Hindrances to Production

Mr. Champ (Employers, Canada) moved the following resolution:—

Whereas enquiries undertaken in certain countries in particular industries and on the national scale have made valuable contribution to the improvement of production and of working conditions, thereby enhancing the prosperity of employers and employed alike; and

Whereas increased production is prevented by such causes as: Accidents; Inadequate attention to ill-health and physical defects; Irregularity and instability of employment; Mutual fears and suspicions, and barren conflicts which might be avoided by better understanding between employers and employed; and Whereas such causes, by affecting production, finally reduce the volume of wages which employed and the community might otherwise enjoy;

Therefore be it resolved:

That, in the common interest of employers and employed, this Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the advisability of instructing the International Labour Office to collect reliable and detailed data regarding methods adopted to decrease or eliminate the various causes of decreased production herein enumerated, referring however to other organizations of the League of Nations or to the International Institute of Scientific Management such portions of the subject as may be considered to come under their competence.

At the same time, Mr. Champ submitted the following resolution:—

Whereas it is contended that a policy of active collaboration between employers and employed, such as exists in certain countries, has resulted both in an improvement in the level of real wages and working conditions and also in greater and more economical production; and

Whereas the economies resulting from such collaboration can also be made available for the benefit alike of the employers, employed and the community as a whole;

Therefore be it resolved:

That this Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the advisability of instructing the International Labour Office to follow with due attention the progress of the spirit of collaboration between employers and employed, and to report on the subject from time to time.

In moving these resolutions, Mr. Champ said:—

"You will note, Mr. President, that I have placed accidents first among the causes of waste in industry. As a concrete example to show, why I have done so, I may say that it is computed that in the United States in 1919, the actual time lost as the result of 2,977,000 non-fatal accidents amounted to 50,000,000 working days. Loss of future earning power as a result of complete or partial disability arising out of 115,000 of these same accidents was estimated at 100,000,000 working days; and loss of earning power resulting from 23,000 fatal accidents, at 138,000,000 working days. In other words, a total loss of 296,000,000 working days resulted from accidents which occurred in the year 1919. Since that date efforts towards accident prevention have greatly decreased such loss. The very close consideration which has been given to accidents at this Conference will certainly give a great impetus to the movement directed towards their prevention. The literature distributed here by the United States and by the various states belonging to the Conference is certain to have beneficial results. Not only on sentimental and humanitarian grounds, but likewise on purely economic grounds, the decrease of accidents is a subject of paramount national importance, demanding the close attention of all countries. This year's effort in Geneva will assist, in all countries, the Safety Leagues and other kindred organizations working towards a decrease in the appalling list of accidents. Since I left Canada the Annual Meeting of one Safety League was held in the city in which I live. Over 1,000 delegates were present at their own expense, travelling great distances, in some cases many hundreds of miles, in order to be present at a meeting where methods for prevention of accidents were to be discussed. I mention this, Mr. President, to show that Canada, while a young and sparsely populated country, is alive to the importance of this subject, and the report which I will make upon my return indicating

the large amount of time devoted to the subject at this Conference will spur our organizations on to even more vigorous action in the future.

"Second among causes of 'waste' I have placed ill-health. Various investigations place the annual loss of time due to ill-health at from 6 to 9 days per head. In Canada and the United States many employers have adopted various schemes of medical supervision and nursing services; generally speaking, such efforts have had beneficial results, and the collection and dissemination of information regarding such experiments should be helpful from an international standpoint.

"Irregularity and instability of employment is one of the most difficult problems with which to deal. The causes vary in different countries. Climatic conditions have an important bearing upon the matter. Possibly little can be done in this field internationally, but it is a subject which in each country is worthy of careful study from the standpoint of the country's particular conditions and needs.

"Last but not least, Mr. President, I come to the clause of my resolution which cites amongst causes preventing increased production mutual fears and suspicions, and barren conflicts which might be avoided by better understanding between employers and employed. From various issues of *Industrial and Labour Information* I have gathered for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927 some statistics regarding working days lost in various countries owing to industrial disputes. The figures are:

	Working Days
France, 1925..	2,046,563
India, 1926..	2,019,970
Sweden, 1926..	1,711,200
Australia, 1926..	1,415,300
Czechoslovakia, 1927..	1,395,024
Great Britain, 1927..	1,175,000

As to who was in the right and who was in the wrong, or as to the proper division of responsibility between workers and employers for these industrial disputes, I, Mr. President, have of course no knowledge and no opinion. But, Mr. President, we must all agree that time so lost was in the past, and in the future will be a cause preventing increased production. In Canada during the year 1927 there were 165,288 working days lost through industrial disputes; the time so lost would have been very much greater were it not for the fact that year by year a better understanding is taking place between employers and employed.

"From a lifetime's experience in the iron and steel industry, and from a close observation of other industries in the country from which I come I am convinced that the causes mentioned are there the principal reasons causing waste in industry. To me it therefore appears desirable that there should be collected and disseminated all data having a bearing upon the decrease or elimination of the causes with which I have thus briefly dealt. I know of no organizations better fitted to do this work than those mentioned in my resolution and I therefore have great pleasure in moving:—

That in the common interest of employers and employed, this Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the advisability of instructing the International Labour Office to collect reliable and detailed data regarding methods adopted to decrease or eliminate the various causes of decreased production herein enumerated, referring, however, to other organizations of the League of Nations, or to the International Institute of Scientific Management such portions of the subject as may be considered to come under their competency."

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the reasons given earlier in the day, slight changes have been made in my Resolution as originally presented. It now reads:—

Whereas it is contended that a policy of active collaboration between employers and employed, such as exists in certain countries, has resulted both in an improvement in the level of real wages and working conditions, and also in greater and more economical production; and

Whereas the economies resulting from such collaboration can also be made available for the benefit alike of the employers, employed and the community as a whole;

Therefore be it resolved:

That this Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the advisability of instructing the International Labour Office to follow with due attention the progress of the spirit of collaboration between employers and employed and to report on the subject from time to time.

"You will note, Mr. President, that the keynote of my Resolution is collaboration between employers and workers. Since the resolution in slightly different form was published in the *Provisional Record* a large number of Delegates have spoken to me on the matter. Practically all have agreed that in Canada and the United States collaboration has been effective. A considerable number, however, have contended that such collaboration is not possible in Europe. My knowledge of European conditions is insufficient to enable me to judge of the correctness of the contention. I do know, however, that some years ago in Canada when collaboration was in its infancy there, some Canadians took the stand that it was impracticable and they have since come to see that they are wrong. You

are all familiar with the scriptural text 'The house that is divided against itself cannot stand.' You are also familiar with the proverb, 'In unity there is strength.' To me it appears that unity is collaboration and that strife between an employer and his workmen is the case of a house divided against itself. Before proceeding further, I wish to say that personally I am a strong believer in collaboration.

"Many schemes fall under the general classification of collaboration. In Canada only one of those with which I intend to deal is enforced by legislation; that one is 'Workmen's Compensation'. Under that law each employer pays into a fund a certain percentage of his payroll, and out of such fund the workman draws a percentage of his salary while absent from work on account of accidental injuries. In twelve years (1915-1926) the Steel Company of Canada, of which I am Vice-President, has paid out in this way \$1,184,529—that is the equivalent of nearly thirty million French francs. Who will contend that a worker is not more satisfied from knowing that his earnings do not cease if he is unfortunate enough to meet with accidental injury?

"Of the voluntary efforts at collaboration I will mention first Group Insurance. Under that scheme an employer effects life insurance upon all his workmen. Some grade the amount according to length of service, some according to yearly wages, while some have the same amount of insurance for each workman. Some employers pay the entire cost. In some companies the cost is divided between the employer and the workmen. In all schemes participation is voluntary upon the part of the workman. Who will say that a workman so insured is not more contented and satisfied from knowing that in the event of his death a policy is payable to his heirs?

"Another method of collaboration is 'Housing Schemes' under which system houses are built by the employer and sold on a monthly payment system to the workmen. We find that workmen who own their home or who are on the way to owning their home are less likely to change employment, and a decrease of labour turnover is desirable from all standpoints.

"In Canada various medical and nursing schemes have been introduced, sometimes limited to the workman, and sometimes covering the workman and his family. All such schemes have resulted in a better feeling between the workmen and employers.

"Old-age pension schemes of various kinds have been introduced by many employers. In my own company pensions have been or

are being paid to about 90 employees, and under our pension plan employees do not contribute anything to the fund.

"Possibly one of the most effective methods of collaboration has been profit-sharing by the sale of stock on monthly payments to the workman. The workman thus becomes in part worker and in part employer. His total income is dependent upon the company's profit.

"Last but not least I mention 'Shop Councils' to deal with grievances and other matters of importance to worker and employer alike. The system of Shop Councils is rapidly extending in Canada.

"In these brief remarks I have touched only some of the main efforts at collaboration. There are many others of possible equal importance. In Canada most efforts at collaboration have been beneficial to the employer, the workman and the community as a whole.

"It is not possible to attribute improved production results in a given factory to any one cause. I should like, however, to quote as an example, certain figures from the records of a Canadian company which has been operated under a management in which collaboration has been definitely encouraged as a matter of sound business. This company has in force practically all of the schemes I have mentioned and also some others.

"In six years, production per man per day was increased by 50 per cent.

"In six years, costs per unit were reduced by 47.7 per cent.

"In six years, labour turnover was reduced by 22 per cent per month.

"In three years, the frequency and severity of accidents were reduced by 50 per cent and 45 per cent respectively; and the number of days lost through accidents was reduced by one-third.

"In the first year of its operation of a health programme introduced by the Joint Committee, the number of days lost through sickness was reduced by over 9 per cent.

"In three years the number of grievances dropped 90 per cent.

"The results obtained by the company cited are surely enough, Mr. President, to justify us in giving serious consideration to collaboration, and I consequently move the adoption of my Resolution.

"If as a result of to-day's consideration of this subject by this International Labour Conference a better feeling is engendered between employer and workman, and if eventually the seed which I have attempted to sow should bear fruit, then I shall feel that the distance I have travelled to say these few words has not been travelled in vain."

Mr. TALLON (Workers, Canada).—With regard to the Resolution itself, a resolution of this kind coming from the employers might possibly be looked upon with suspicion, but I can assure you that that is not the feeling of the workers in the Dominion of Canada. As a matter of fact suggestions of this character have come from the Worker's Group in this Conference in times past, and experiments have been carried on generally throughout Canada and the United States. Speaking as a trade unionist who has had considerable experience of movements of this character, I want to say that we in Canada have advanced beyond the terms of the resolution. We have advanced to the extent of working co-operatively with the employers on a program of union management, and co-operation. We have advanced beyond the field of individual collaboration, of welfare plans, and of individual profit sharing schemes. We have arrived at a position in which our organized workers, with all the freedom of action which prevails with such organization, are actively co-operating with managements, particularly—to take a case in point—in the Canadian National Railways, to the end that we may improve working conditions on the railways, minimize waste of materials and of labour, and give better service to the public. I maintain that to carry out the spirit of the Resolution in a logical manner, it is necessary for the workers to be organized, and to be organized thoroughly, just as they are organized to participate in the work of this Conference.

Fundamentally, there must be organization, and logically there must be organization, to carry out the spirit of the Resolution that is before you.

We have been devoting a very considerable amount of our time here to questions of general accident prevention and other questions that our committees have been engaged in, and I am firmly of the conviction that such discussions, to be really effective, should take place on the job where accidents occur. This can be done to the best effect, in my estimation, by such co-operation as I have mentioned. These things are features of our co-operative movement, together with matters of all general interest that affect both parties. This co-operative movement is separate and apart from our wage negotiations. Our negotiations are under general rules. These features are kept carefully separate, so that the co-operative movements themselves should be as non-controversial as it is possible for them to be.

The benefits to be derived from union management co-operation rather than by

individual collaboration are that many of the evils of the latter are removed, such as individual partiality, individual egotism, possibility of discrimination. Before any suggestions are made in our co-operative gatherings, they are carefully revised and discussed, and debates held upon them by men absolutely and thoroughly familiar with the industry, and for that reason are well worth while when they are made subject matter for the meetings. When that time comes suggestions are placed on the minutes of the official proceedings which are sent to the higher officials of the management and to the chief officials of the Organizations, so that they cannot be submerged owing to prejudice that might exist on the part of lesser officials. As I can say, briefly, we are very well satisfied with the progress that has been made in that direction. It has been found that, by such free and frank discussions, we have been very successful in stabilizing our industry. We have secured more work for the shops participating, we have brought about greater harmony between the men and the management, and have made the work more agreeable for all connected with it. We have established in our industry that team work which has resulted in great good to the community and the employer in each concern, that team work which was so necessary to place production on a sound and economical basis without waste or undue fatigue. As we develop the intelligence of our workmen, and they become acquainted with the intricate details of the problems of management, they become better workmen, and, by the same line of reasoning, they become better equipped to deal with the problem of the equitable distribution of commodities after they are produced, so that, for the reasons enunciated, and in accord with our experience, I am very pleased to support the resolution as offered by the Employers' Delegate of Canada.

The Hon. Peter Heenan

The Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, also took part in the debate on Mr. Champ's Resolution, speaking as follows:—

"It is quite evident to me that the atmosphere of Geneva has a good effect when I find the Canadian Employers' Representative advocating collaboration, and the Canadian workers' representative in agreement with the Resolution. There can be no doubt that great losses have resulted through mutual fears and suspicions, and conflicts arising out of the absence of machinery for consultation and adjustment. Improvement in the level of real wages, and of working conditions, is more likely to be

achieved under an industrial program of collaboration between employers and workers than under a system where antagonism, suspicion and fear prevail. The surrounding of the worker with security against life's major risks is one of the most important tasks in the world to-day. But full security, coupled with the highest wages ever paid, will not necessarily bring social justice or human happiness. Security, however, is the first plank in any sound industrial relations platform. The progress of social legislation must be based squarely upon economic prosperity, a nation or an industry cannot divide that which it has not got. Prosperity, therefore, is a first essential of better conditions. Prosperity will come more quickly through collaboration than through conflict. This is a principle I have advocated in Canada for many years, and, as Minister of Labour, I am glad to see the Representatives of the Canadian employers and workers in agreement on this subject."

Mr. Khaitan (Employers, India) moved as an amendment to the first resolution the inclusion among the causes which impeded production "the misuse and excessive use of alcohol by the workers," and the addition of a paragraph in favour of an inquiry into this question, with a view to the possibility of a Convention or Recommendation on the subject. After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn and the two resolutions were adopted.

Reports Under Article 408

The Committee appointed to examine the summary of annual reports submitted by Governments under Article 408 of the Peace Treaty on the measures taken to give effect to Conventions to which they are parties arrived at the following conclusions:—

(1) The Conventions are international treaties. Under the general rules of international public law and the provisions of the Labour Parts of the Treaties of Peace, the States which ratify are under obligation to apply without restriction and throughout their

territory the provisions of the Conventions, subject to the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

(2) It follows from this obligation that the national legislation of States which ratify Conventions must be brought into harmony with the provisions of those Conventions and must be applied.

(3) In so far as the Conventions do not contain any contrary provisions, the obligation referred to above takes effect at the moment when the declaration of ratification becomes legally operative (Article 406).

(4) The examination of the reports shows, however, that up to the present these principles have not yet become fully operative. Without wishing to give a precise form to these observations, the Committee considers that these cases cannot be passed over in silence. It may be that these cases are the consequence of special circumstances: some States may have wished to show by their ratification their confidence in and their support of the International Labour Organization; and it may also be that the intention to follow up the ratification by the necessary measures of application has not been carried out in consequence of unforeseen changes in the situation.

However this may be, experience shows that if this state of things should be further extended it would give rise to various dangers and would be harmful both to the reputation of the International Labour Organization and to the development of international law.

The Committee also expressed the opinion that any study of the problem of the application of Conventions should not be confined to examining whether the provisions of the Conventions and of national legislation were in harmony, but should also go into the question of the effective application of Conventions, as it was already possible to do on the basis of the reports of some Governments.

After discussion the report was adopted unanimously.

Text of the Draft Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery

The General Conference of the International Labour organization of the League of Nations, having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Eleventh Session on 30 May, 1928, and having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to minimum wage fixing machinery, which is the first item in the Agenda of the

Session, and having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention, adopts, this..... day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the

corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Article 1.—Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to create or maintain machinery whereby minimum rates of wages can be fixed for workers employed in certain of the trades or parts of trades (and in particular in home working trades) in which no arrangements exist for the effective regulation of wages by collective agreement or otherwise and wages are exceptionally low.

For the purpose of this Convention the term "trades" includes manufacture and commerce.

Article 2.—Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall be free to decide, after consultation with the organizations, if any, of workers and employers in the trade or part of trade concerned, in which trades or parts of trades, and in particular in which home working trades or parts of such trades, the minimum wage fixing machinery referred to in Article 1 shall be applied.

Article 3.—Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall be free to decide the nature and form of the minimum wage fixing machinery, and the methods to be followed in its operation:

Provided that

(1) Before the machinery is applied in a trade or part of a trade, representatives of the employers and workers concerned, including representatives of their respective organizations if any, shall be consulted as well as any other persons, being specially qualified for the purpose by their trade or functions, whom the competent authority deems it expedient to consult;

2. The employers and workers concerned shall be associated in the operation of the machinery, in such manner and to such extent, but in any case in equal numbers and on equal terms, as may be determined by national laws or regulations.

(3) Minimum rates of wages which have been fixed shall be binding on the employers and workers concerned so as not to be subject to abatement by them by individual agreement, nor, except with the general or particular authorization of the competent authority, by collective agreement.

Article 4.—Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall take the necessary measures, by way of a system of supervision and sanctions, to ensure that the employers and workers concerned are informed of the minimum rate of wages in force and that wages are not paid at less than these rates in cases where they are applicable.

A worker to whom the minimum rates are applicable and who has been paid wages at less than these rates shall be entitled to recover, by judicial or other legalized proceedings, the amount by which he has been underpaid, subject to such limitation of time as may be determined by national laws or regulations.

Article 5.—Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall communicate annually to the International Labour Office a general statement giving a list of the trades or parts of trades in which the minimum wage fixing machinery has been applied, indicating the methods as well as the results of the application of the machinery and, in summary form, the approximate numbers of workers covered, the minimum rates of wages fixed, and the more important of the other conditions, if any, established relevant to the minimum rates.

Article 6.—The formal ratification of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 7.—This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 8.—As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

Article 9.—A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of five years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of five years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Text of the Recommendation concerning the application of minimum wage fixing machinery, submitted by the Drafting Committee

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Eleventh Session on 30 May, 1928, and having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to minimum wage fixing machinery, which is the first item of the Agenda of the Session, and having determined that these proposals should take the form of a recommendation, adopts, this.....day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

A.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization:

Having adopted a Draft Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery, and

Desiring to supplement this Draft Convention by putting on record for the guidance of the Members certain general principles which, as present practice and experience show, produce the most satisfactory results;

Recommends that each Member should take the following principles and rules into consideration:—

I. (1) In order to ensure that each Member ratifying the Convention is in possession of the information necessary for a decision upon the application of minimum wage fixing machinery, the wages actually paid and the arrangements, if any, for the regulation of wages should be ascertained in respect of any trade or part of trade to which employers or workers therein request the application of

Article 10.—At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

Article 11.—The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

the machinery and furnish information which shows *prima facie* that no arrangements exist for the effective regulation of wages and that wages are exceptionally low.

(2) Without prejudice to the discretion left to the Members by the Draft Convention to decide in which trades or parts of trades in their respective countries it is expedient to apply minimum wage fixing machinery, special regard might usefully be had to trades or parts of trades in which women are ordinarily employed.

II. (1) The minimum wage fixing machinery, whatever form it may take (for instance, trade boards for individual trades, general boards for groups of trades, compulsory arbitration tribunals) should operate by way of investigation into the relevant conditions in the trade or part of trade concerned and consultation with the interests primarily and principally affected, that is to say, the employers and workers in the trade or part of trade, whose views on all matters relating to the fixing of the minimum rates of wages should in any case be solicited and be given full and equal consideration.

(2) (a) To secure greater authority for the rates that may be fixed, it should be the general policy that the employers and workers concerned, through representatives equal in number or having equal voting strength, should jointly take a direct part in the deliberations and decisions of the wage fixing body; in any case, where representation is accorded to one side, the other side should be represented on the same footing. The wage fixing body should also include one or more independent persons whose votes can ensure effective decisions being reached in the event of the votes of the employers' and workers' representatives being equally divided. Such independent persons should as far as possible, be selected in agreement with or after consultation with the employers' and workers' representatives on the wage fixing body.

(b) In order to ensure that the employers' and workers' representatives shall be persons having the confidence of those whose interests they respectively represent, the employers and workers concerned should be given a voice as far as is practicable in the circumstances in the selection of their representatives, and if any organizations of the employers and workers exist these should in any case be invited to submit names of persons recommended by them for appointment on the wage fixing body.

(c) The independent person or persons mentioned in paragraph (a) should be selected from among men or women recognized as possessing the necessary qualifications for their duties and as being dissociated from any interest in the trade or part of trade concerned which might be calculated to put their impartiality in question.

(d) Wherever a considerable proportion of women are employed, provisions should be made as far as possible for the inclusion of women among the workers' representatives and one or more women among the independent person mentioned in paragraph (a).

III. For the purpose of determining the minimum rates of wages to be fixed, the wage fixing body should in any case take account of the necessity of enabling the workers concerned to maintain a suitable standard of living. For this purpose regard should primarily be had to the rates of wages being paid for similar work in trades where the workers are adequately organized and have concluded effective collective agreements, or, if no such standard of reference is available in the circumstances, to the general level of wages prevailing in the country or in the particular locality.

Provisions should be made for the review of the minimum rates of wages fixed by the wage fixing bodies when this is desired by the workers or employers who are members of such bodies.

IV.—For effectively protecting the wages of the workers concerned and safeguarding the employers affected against the possibility of unfair competition, the measures to be taken to ensure that wages are not paid at less than the minimum rates which have been fixed should include:

(a) arrangements for informing the employers and workers of the rates in force;

(b) official supervision of the rates actually being paid; and

(c) penalties for infringements of the rates in force and measures for preventing such infringements.

(1) In order that the workers, who are less likely than the employers to have their own means of acquainting themselves with the wage fixing body's decisions, may be kept informed of the minimum rates at which they are to be paid, employers might be required to display full statements of the rates in force in readily accessible positions on the premises where the workers are employed, or in the case of home workers on the premises where the work is given out or returned on completion of wages paid.

(2) A sufficient staff of inspectors should be employed, with powers analogous to those proposed for factory inspectors in the Recommendation concerning the general principles for the organization of systems of inspection adopted by the General Conference in 1923, to make investigations among the employers and workers concerned with a view to ascertaining whether the minimum rates in force are in fact being paid and taking such steps as may be authorized to deal with infringements of the rates.

As a means of enabling the inspectors adequately to carry out these duties, employers might be required to keep complete and authentic records of the wages paid by them, or in the case of home workers to keep a list of the workers with their addresses and provide them with wage books or other similar record containing such particulars as are necessary to ascertain if the wages actually paid correspond to the rates in force.

(3) In cases where the workers are not in general in a position individually to enforce, by judicial or other legalized proceedings, their rights to recover wages due at the minimum rates in force, such other measures should be provided as may be considered effective for preventing infringements of the rates.

B.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization thinks it right to call the attention of Governments to the principle affirmed by Article 427 of the Peace Treaty that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Draft Questionnaire relating to the Prevention of Industrial Accidents to be submitted to State Members in view of Discussion in 1929

PART I.

1. Do you consider that the International Labour Conference should adopt a Recommendation embodying the general principle that it is the duty not only of employers and workers, but also of Governments and the general public to use their best endeavours and every means in their power to help to prevent industrial accidents?

2. Do you consider that a Recommendation concerning the prevention of industrial accidents should also deal with all practical measures required for putting into operation the principle indicated in the preceding question?

Do you consider, for example, that the Recommendation should emphasize in the first place the need of organizing constant and systematic research both for elucidating the cause of industrial accidents and for discovering the best methods of preventing them, to be undertaken primarily by official State institutions and assimilate public institutions, with the help of the interested parties or by technical institutions set up by the different branches of industry?

Do you consider that the Recommendation should invite the States Members of the International Labour Organization, with a view to the subsequent preparation of a Draft Convention on the subject, to establish and develop industrial accident statistics for their respective countries, keeping in touch as far as possible with the International Labour Office, with a view to fixing uniform bases as far as possible for the comparative study of the statistics of the different countries?

Have you any suggestions to make as regards the method of arriving at the desired result?

In particular, do you consider that the efforts made should deal first of all with particular branches of industry, and if so, which?

What other matters do you consider should be taken into account in scientific research into the prevention of industrial accidents?

Do you consider that scientific research with the object of preventing accidents should be concerned not only with the material conditions in the various establishments, but also with the human factor?

3. Do you consider that the Recommendation should contain a clause emphasizing the great importance of co-operation between all the parties interested in the prevention of industrial accidents, including employers and workers, and inviting the States Members to do all in their power to develop and encourage such co-operation?

4. Do you consider that the Recommendation should contain provisions to the effect that the responsibility for taking protective measures and in particular for the equipment and upkeep of workplace rests with the employers?

5. Do you consider that the Recommendation should also draw the attention of the workers to the fact that by their conduct in the workplace they can and should contribute to a large extent to the success of the protective measures taken, and that it is accordingly the duty of the workers' organizations to co-operate in the education of their members in order to safeguard them against industrial accidents?

6. Do you consider that, in order to amplify the principle indicated in Question 3 above—i.e. the need of ensuring co-operation between all the interested parties—the Recommendation might usefully invite the States Members to take the following measures:

(a) To encourage instruction in the problems of the prevention of accidents, including first aid hygiene in elementary schools and continuation schools, with a view to educating the whole population.

(b) To see that pupils in technical schools and polytechnics receive adequate instruction in methods of accident prevention, and to draw their attention to its importance from the economic and moral standpoints, so that when they come subsequently to hold posts in industry they may pay special attention to obviating such accidents.

(c) To maintain the interest of pupils in the prevention of accidents after they have entered industry, by means of lectures, cinema films, and visits to undertakings, and to encourage the development of safety museums and practical instruction to be given therein.

(d) To develop, by scientific research and practical application in this sphere, the contribution to accident prevention which may be made by methods of vocational guidance and selection.

7. Do you consider that the Recommendation should refer to the great importance of organizing immediate first aid or medical treatment in industrial plants and workplaces?

PART II.

1. Do you consider that the Recommendation should embody the principle that the law should prescribe regulations for ensuring a minimum standard of safety?

2. Should provision be made, for example, on the following lines as regards employers:

(a) that the employer is bound to equip and manage his undertaking in such a way that the workers will be sufficiently protected, taking account of the nature of the undertaking and the state of technical progress?

(b) that plans for the construction or alteration of industrial undertakings are to be submitted before the work is put into execution for examination by the factory inspectorate or other competent authority in the matter, in order that it may be ascertained whether the plans are such as to satisfy the requirements for the prevention of accidents?

(c) (1) That the bodies responsible for supervising the application of the laws and regulations on the protection of the workers against accidents should be competent to prescribe in each case the steps to be taken by the employer to fulfil his obligations, subject to the right of appeal to an authority specially instituted for this purpose.

(2) If so, should the responsible body be empowered in cases of imminent danger to require the immediate execution of the orders, notwithstanding the right of appeal?

(3) If the answer to part (1) is in the negative, what system do you recommend for ensuring the application of the laws and regulations?

(d) That industrial accident insurance institutions in countries where there is a system of insurance against industrial accidents administered by or under the direction of the State should be

(1) empowered, or

(2) required

to take into account, when fixing premiums,

the measures taken in the various undertakings, for the protection of the workers.

What further importance do you ascribe to accident insurance of workmen's compensation in the matter of accident prevention, and in what way, in your opinion, could accident insurance institutions of insurance companies contribute effectively to the common effort?

3. Do you consider that legal provisions should be adopted to associate the workers with the work of accident prevention and to regulate the part which they should take?

(a) If so, on what points do you consider that legal provisions should be made, and what proposals on these points would you make?

(b) Do you consider, in particular that legal provisions should

(1) contain regulations defining the duty of the workers to comply with the laws and regulations on accident prevention?

(2) provide for the participation of the workers in drawing up and supervising the observation of the provisions?

(c) If the answer to questions (b) (2) is in the affirmative, in what forms (possibly varying according to the particular circumstances of each industry and the size of undertakings, etc.) do you consider that such participation could be effected?

PART III

2 (a) Are you in favour of a Draft Convention or Recommendation to make it compulsory for the sender to indicate the weight on heavy packages transported by ships?

2 (b) If so, at what maximum should the weight be fixed above which the weight should be marked on packages?

Draft Questionnaire regarding Accidents in Loading and Unloading Ships

Do you consider that the Conference should adopt a Draft Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed, on board or ashore, in loading or unloading ships?

If so, to what risks of their employment should the Draft Convention primarily refer? Do you consider that the Draft Convention should cover, for example, the following:—

The question of approaches, roads, lighting, working spaces, safe landing places; competence of persons employed in the control of gear, hoisting and other apparatus; fencing of dangerous places; inspection and testing of all gear, whether fixed or loose gear; safe means of access shore to ship, ship to shore, to holds or other places of working, ship to other ships or barges; height of coamings; safe means of

transport from quay to ship where the ship is not alongside the quay; means of protection for the workers when handling or working in proximity to explosive, inflammable, corrosive or other dangerous or dusty cargo; means of escape from lower holds when working bulk cargo such as coal, etc.; and other matters relating to the general protection of dock workers against accidents;

Adequate methods of inspection and improvement; keeping of registers, etc.;

Provision for the responsibility of the competent authorities for the enforcement of laws based on the Convention;

Provision of first aid; ambulances; setting up of Safety First Committees, and collaboration between workers, employers and public authorities as regards safety?

Resolutions

Proposed International Safety Consultation

Whereas the results obtained by legal regulation and State inspection in the industrial countries with the longest experience of accident prevention show that, while those methods are capable of being, and should be, improved and developed, they are insufficient by themselves to prevent a large number of accidents which are due to such causes as (1) unsafe practices and arrangements; (2) fatigue; (3) want of reasonable care on the part of individual workers; (4) lack of appreciation by new, and especially young, workers of the dangers to which they are or may be exposed, and failure on the part of the management to arrange for adequate instruction of such workers:

The Conference has unanimously adopted the following resolutions and urges that they should be given most earnest consideration by Governments in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations in the chief accident producing industries with a view to their early application.

1. The Conference is of opinion that the time has come to attempt to reach a higher standard of safety by the development of new methods, and believes that the greatest advance can be made on the lines of the movement which has received the name of the "Safety First" movement, and which implies in its application to industry (i) the recognition of accident prevention as an essential part of the organization of the works: (ii) common interest and endeavour on the part of employers and workers in the individual works in seeking to promote a higher standard of safety.

2. While the new methods to be adopted will vary in different industries and in different countries, it is essential (a) that the management, officials and foremen in the individual works should foster throughout the works a due appreciation of the necessity of avoiding accidents, and make it recognized in the works that safety is regarded as a consideration of the highest importance; (b) that all possible steps should be taken to interest the workers in the work of accident prevention.

3. The safety organization in a works should include, among other methods, arrangements for a works investigation of every accident occurring in the works; and the consideration of the methods to be adopted for preventing a recurrence: the systematic supervision of the works, machinery and plant for the purpose of ensuring safety, and in particular of seeing that all safeguards and other safety appliances

are maintained in proper order and position: the explanation to new, and especially young workers, of the possible dangers of the work or the machinery or plant connected with their work; the organization of first aid and ambulance arrangements, and the encouragement of suggestions from the persons employed for rendering work safer.

4. Common interest and endeavour on the part of the employers' and workers' organizations in each country, and co-operation with the State, are equally important. Methods which have been found successful include (a) conferences of employers' and workers' representatives in particular industries and the Government inspectors; (b) establishment of standing district or national, or both district and national, committees for the purpose of reviewing periodically the progress made and considering what further improvements can be adopted.

5. International consultation and exchange of experience between the responsible Government Departments in the highly industrialized countries, as also between the organizations of the employers, between the organizations of the workers, and between the research and other bodies and institutions concerned with the promotion of safety in those countries should be developed. Such international co-operation would be facilitated if it were found possible for the industrialized countries to agree, in respect of any of the chief accident producing industries, upon a uniform basis for the compilation of accident statistics.

6. The Conference suggests that as a means of following up the results of the present Conference, stimulating the adoption of safety first methods, and promoting international consultation in the manner suggested in the last preceding Resolution, meetings of representatives from the highly industrialized countries should be arranged from time to time in collaboration with the International Labour Office, to exchange information and consult and to review the progress made.

Collection of Safety Information

The Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider what steps can be taken.

(1) to complete the documentary information in the possession of the International Labour Office on the subject of national legislation on industrial safety in the different industries and on all compulsory provisions

laid down on this matter by central and local authorities;

(2) to prepare comparative tables based on the above-mentioned information.

Resolution to refer to Joint Maritime Commission any proposed Draft Convention concerning protection against accidents of Workers employed in loading or unloading of ships

When the International Labour Office, after the replies of the Governments have been received to the Questionnaire, shall have prepared the Draft Convention. . . this Draft shall be sent to the Joint Maritime Commission, which shall give its opinion on the maritime aspects which some of the proposed clauses may possess. The opinion of the Joint Maritime Commission shall be communicated to all the Governments before the opening of the Session of the Conference which will be called on to decide on the Draft Convention.

Rationalization

On the motion of Mr. JOUHAUX (Workers, France) and Mr. SERRARENS (Workers, Netherlands), the Conference adopted by 101 votes to 0 the following resolution:

The International Labour Conference notes with satisfaction the recent statement of the Consultative Economic Committee of the League of Nations to the following effect:

The Consultative Committee has been happy to note how fruitful has been the collaboration between this organization (the Economic Organization) and the International Labour Office, and hopes that this collaboration will be continued for the considerable work which still remains to be done.

In this spirit, the Conference invites the Office to continue, in liaison with the Economic Organization of the League of Nations, its studies and research concerning the effect of rationalization and international industrial agreements upon the conditions of labour and, in particular, upon:

(1) The wages of the workers and their purchasing power;

(2) Hours of work;

(3) Employment and dismissal and transfer of workers from one undertaking to another, including changes of domicile and the learning of a new trade which may accompany it; and

(4) Conditions of hygiene and safety under which the work is carried on in rationalized undertakings;

And invites the Office to report upon the studies which it has undertaken and the conclusions which emerge from them.

Housing Conditions

The following resolution was adopted unanimously, on the motion of Mr. CHAMAN LALL (Workers, India), supported by Mr. YONEKUBO (Workers, Japan).

In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the housing and general living-in conditions of the workers in many countries, the Conference requests the Governing Body to undertake an investigation of the question of industrial housing and the general living-in conditions of the workers with a view to placing the question on the agenda of an early Session of the Conference.

Dangers to Motor Vehicle Drivers

The Conference unanimously adopted the following resolution moved by Mr. Mertens (Workers, Belgium):

Whereas motor transport has considerably increased in all countries; and

Whereas certain dangers are involved in the work of motor-vehicle drivers and of other workers in the motor transport industry, and it is important to ascertain the extent of these dangers;

The Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider under what conditions an investigation could be made of this matter by the International Labour Office, and to decide in what form the results of the investigation could be published.

One-Man Driving of Locomotives

After a protest by Mr. DE TOLNAY (Employers, Hungary) on the ground that the subject was outside the competence of the Organization, the Conference adopted by 59 votes to 23 the following resolution, also proposed by Mr. MERTENS:

Whereas alarm has been felt among the bodies of workers concerned at the dangers which may be caused to workers on the railways and to the safety of railway traffic through one-man driving of locomotives and self-propelled vehicles used on railways; and

Whereas it would be desirable for the International Labour Organization to have the real position made clear;

The Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider under what conditions an enquiry could be undertaken on the matter by the International Labour Office, and to decide in what form the results of the enquiry could be published.

Collective Bargaining in Agriculture

On the motion of Mr. MÜLLER (Workers, Germany) the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas the Labour Part of the Treaties of Peace provides not only for the protection of industrial workers, but also for the protection of agricultural workers, and whereas the International Court of Justice has confirmed this intention of the Treaties; and

Whereas social legislation on behalf of agricultural workers appears in many countries to lag behind social legislation on behalf of industrial and other workers; and

Whereas no differences in processes of production can justify such an inferiority of rights for agricultural workers; and

Whereas, until an improved social legislation for agricultural workers can be enacted, collective bargaining may be employed as a preparatory means for regulating labour conditions in a manner conforming to modern principles of the social protection of workers;

The Conference requests the International Labour Office to undertake an enquiry into existing systems of collective bargaining in agriculture, to form the basis of a discussion at an early Session of the Conference, and with a view to the rapid acceleration in as many countries as possible of this means of improving the conditions of agricultural labour.

The Disabled

The following resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Serrarens (Workers, Netherlands):—

Whereas many disabled persons can only engage in a gainful occupation in so far as they have the benefit of some special protection, the number of disabled or infirm persons is considerable, and their employment raises important and complicated problems of protection and remuneration for which solutions must be sought in relation to the interests of the general body of workers; and

Whereas interesting experiments have been made or are at present being carried out by social welfare services or societies and by social insurance institutions for the occupational re-education and the reintegration of persons disabled in the war or through industrial accidents, tubercular persons and other infirm persons; and

Whereas in most countries no general plan for the occupational reintegration of disabled persons has been established, and the methods employed and the results obtained have not so far been the subject of any systematic international study;

The Conference invites the Governing Body to have an international study undertaken by the International Labour Office of the work done and the results obtained in the various countries for the occupational adaptation and the employment of disabled persons, as well as for their protection on the labour market.

Conditions in the Textile Industry

After a brief discussion, the Conference adopted by 54 votes to 21 the following resolution proposed by Mr. Yonekubo (Workers, Japan):—

Considering the economic difficulties which are manifesting themselves in various sections of the textile industry throughout the world; and

Considering that in finding a solution of these difficulties it is necessary to have the fullest possible information, in order to demonstrate the importance of existing legislation and other social measures for the protection of the workpeople engaged in this industry; and

Considering the advisability of determining the exact labour situation in an industry wherein women constitute the majority of the workers, more especially in order to facilitate the ratification and universal application of the International Labour Convention concerning the protection of women and children;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the possibility of undertaking an investigation as early as possible into the conditions of work of men, women and children employed, including wages, hours of work, hygienic conditions, and other conditions affecting their employment, in the textile industries of the various countries of the world.

Private Associations and the Organization

The Conference adopted by 56 votes to 18 the following resolution submitted by Mr. Acevedo (Government, Argentina):—

The Conference, having noted with satisfaction that private associations have been set up in various countries to make known the work of the International Labour Organization and to forward the ratification of the Conventions adopted by the Conference, expresses the hope that the members of the delegations will collaborate in the development of these institutions in those countries where they exist or in the creation of similar institutions in those countries where they are not yet in existence.

The Conference rejected by 47 votes to 32 an amendment proposed by Mr. Oersted (Employers, Denmark) for the deletion of the

words: "And to forward the ratification of the Conventions adopted by the Conference." The amendment was advocated on the grounds that delegates were asked to assist in promoting the ratification of Conventions against which they might actually have voted, and that, if the competent authorities decided not to ratify, support for action directed against that decision would be interference in the internal affairs of the State.

Freedom of Association

By 69 votes to 17, the following resolution, also moved by Mr. Acevedo, was adopted:—

Whereas the International Labour Office, even before the question of freedom of association had been placed in the agenda of a Conference, had regularly, on instructions from the Governing Body, kept in touch with the situation and collected the documents, and these studies, continued for several years, had not been inefficacious; and

Whereas the difficulties encountered by the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference can be regarded only as a further reason for defining the concept of freedom of

association and describing its various aspects, and it is important in this manner to avoid any new difficulties in future;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to have the monographs which have already been prepared by the Office regularly kept up to date, to continue to collect all the facts or expressions of opinion which will enable it to follow the evolution of ideas, and finally to consider in what form it might be possible with a chance of success to place the question upon the agenda of an early Session of the Conference.

Official Languages

Arising out of a proposal made jointly by Mr. Jouhaux and Mr. Mertens, that German should be an official language in the Governing Body and at the Conference, and for the purposes of all the publications of the International Labour Office, suggestions were made for amendments to include Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Dutch among the official languages. It was decided by 73 votes to 6 to refer the whole question to the Governing Body for consideration and report.

Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office

The annual report of Mr. Albert Thomas, the Director of the International Labour Office, was presented to the eleventh session of the Conference. It deals with the work of the Organization during the calendar year 1927. It is divided into two parts, Part I reviewing the general activity of the Organization during the year, while Part II contains the summary of the annual reports submitted by the Governments, in accordance with Article 408 of the Treaty, on the measures taken by them to give effect to Conventions to which they are parties.

After Eight Years

The Director sums up the lessons of the experience of the first eight years of the existence of the Organization. It "appears to have established its right to exist in a world which it seeks to help to reorganize on the basis of principle of justice. It has no need to abandon any of its prerogatives or any of its functions; its activities are no longer disputed. Whatever divergences of opinion may exist among its States Members, they all co-operate unreservedly and with equal devotion in its work. * * *

"It is, in fact, a real cause for gratification" the Director continues, "to note how the authority of the Office is growing from year

to year and confidence in its work is being continually maintained. Secretaries of employers' organizations are repeatedly applying to the Office for detailed information on conditions of work in competing countries, and employers in these latter countries reply through the intermediary of the Office—trade-unions, too, apply for information, and occasionally for advice, to help them over their difficulties, or, when there is no Convention on which legal action can be taken, appeal for the Office's moral support in their relations with Governments, and the Governments accept the Office's prudent and tactful intervention with sympathy and goodwill—the Director, rather as head of the Office than on personal grounds, is asked to preside over joint advisory committees or to act as umpire in arbitration proceedings between Governments and private companies—surely all these facts are ample evidence of the moral credit which the Office has gradually won in the course of the last few years.

"This result is surely due to the unceasing effort which the Office has made, in spite of criticism, to maintain and enlarge the sympathy shown towards it in its early days, and also to a very considerable extent to its scientific work. The Office is fully aware of the many gaps and deficiencies in its work of 'international information'. It has con-

ducted so many enquiries and researches in all sorts of directions that it could not help but realize the incompleteness and uncertainty of some of its scientific work. Nevertheless, it may be said that the position which the Organization has now acquired is very largely due to the Office's constant endeavours to be unswervingly objective and impartial. Great as this moral authority may be, however, it has no value and will have no permanence unless it helps the Office to discharge its essential function, i.e., to build up a body of international labour legislation. In this direction progress is being made, though perhaps not at the same pace as in the earlier days."

After a period of comparative slackness Mr. Thomas notes signs of renewed interest on the part of member States in ratifying past Conventions. But however that may be the usefulness of these Conventions is not fully indicated by the number of ratifications. "Year by year," he says, "it becomes more true that even unratified Conventions exercise considerable influence on national legislation. It is significant that at each Session of the Conference Government, employers' and workers' delegates from 30 or 40 countries should compare their own legislation, institutions and experience. Every chapter of the second section of this Report bears witness to the fruitfulness of this co-operation. Although it will no doubt take many years to build up by ratifications a single code or a uniform international system, it is noteworthy that the different States are gradually coming to base their national laws on common principles."

"Another result, less visible perhaps but not less certain, of the work of the Conference and the Office is that it provides a rallying point for the various forces for social progress throughout the world, which need to be brought into mutual contact, and so opens up to them further opportunities for making themselves felt.

"A unity of outlook and an identity of purpose in the matter of social reform are being created which undoubtedly constitute one of the surest benefits of the operations of the International Labour Organization. It is to be anticipated, moreover, that if it continues to work along these lines, the Organization will make steady advance towards its goal—to improve the living and working conditions of the workers in accordance with the principles of the Peace Treaty."

Arrangement of the Report

Part I of the report is divided into two sections, section I dealing with the general

working of the Organization, including questions of organization, international information, and relations; while section II reviews the results so far obtained. The second section opens with a short review of the economic situation in 1927, including some notes on the progress of industrial organization and rationalization, followed by tables indicating the progress made in the ratification of conventions and in the application of recommendations. The section concludes with a sketch of the standing of the various countries in regard to (1) Working conditions, including hours of work, holidays, health, etc.; (2) Social insurance; (3) Wages; (4) Possibilities of employment; (5) Protection of special classes of workers; (6) Living conditions; and (7) the workers' general rights.

Organization

A full account is given in the first part of the composition and general constitution of the Organization, this section dealing with the legal question raised in the past; and describing the work of the Governing Body and its various committees; the form of the Office at Geneva; the financial arrangements of the Organization and its relations with the League of Nations. The Director admits that there is some risk that the generous desires of the nations may be buried under a mass of legal abstractions and formalities, and points out that this danger can only be averted by vigilance. He makes a plea for more order, more method, and more clarity of idea in the international institutions as a whole, and concludes by asking "Has not the time now come for a 'town planning' scheme, for defining the respective positions of each institution and its future possibilities, and for laying out the general lines of the new city on definite principles and in the light of a critical examination of the work being done by the various existing institutions?"

Information

The report next outlines the existing arrangements for disseminating information in regard to the subjects within the sphere of the work of the International Labour Organization. A repository of information is maintained at Geneva, consisting of a library service of documents, moving picture films and collection of pictures. Collective agreements are recorded; and the Office has in course of preparation an international dictionary of labour law. The Office also maintains a great statistical service which is rendering invaluable service in international investigations.

The various publications of the Office are enumerated, including the weekly *Industrial and Labour Information*, the monthly *International Labour Review*, the Legislative Series (texts of labour laws), Studies and Reports (on various subjects); "Industrial Safety Survey", the Monthly Record of Migration, etc., in addition to numerous special publications. On this voluminous literary work the Director states that the Office is becoming more and more certain of the value of what it is doing. When it finds its large publications on social insurance, migration or industrial hygiene or safety being used as handbooks or works of reference in public administrative departments or in the research sections of employers' or workers' organizations, it is convinced of the real practical value and day-to-day utility of its work. There is a close relation between the Office's researches and studies and the advance which is being made in the different subjects of social reform.

Relations

Under this head the Director describes the relations which have grown up between the Organization and the universities, the churches, charitable organizations, workmen's and employers' organizations. It is stated that in its relations both with industrial organizations and with the other associations referred to, the Office has secured valuable results; that on all sides collaboration between it and these outside bodies is being established on a more permanent and definite basis; and that this collaboration is no longer furnished merely by responsible heads or secretaries but is the outcome of the united will of all the members of the different bodies concerned. But it is doubtful whether any combined action is even partially possible, unless it be directed to a common object. And it is just the value of the International Labour Organization that it furnishes such an object.

Results

The second section of the Report describes the results that were obtained during 1927 from the activities of the Organization. Progress was impeded to some extent by depression in economic conditions but during the year a new stage was passed in the economic recovery of the world, the way being thus cleared for further progress in social reform. Tables are given showing the progress made during the year in each of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations. The follow-

ing table gives these results in condensed form:—

	1 April 1927	15 March 1928
Ratifications communicated..	229	263
Ratifications authorized.....	25	34
Ratifications recommended...	147	180

The number of ratifications consequently increased by 34 between 1 April, 1927, and 15 March, 1928. During the slightly longer period from April, 1926, to April, 1927, there were 35 ratifications. Regular and steady progress is thus being made.

The Director points out that in some cases the quality of ratifications is of more importance than their quantity. One unconditional ratification of the Hours Convention is of greater significance than the ratification of two or three Conventions of far less importance from the point of view of international competition or of working class standards.

Referring to the failure of certain countries to carry out and apply conventions they have ratified, the Director points out that without ratification the work of the Organization would be extremely incomplete if not entirely futile. The ratification of a Convention by a country in which the provisions of the Convention are already, generally speaking, applied is calculated to remove the hesitation of a number of other countries and to assist the Office considerably in its efforts to persuade the States to ratify.

Mr. Thomas regards with some apprehension the recent device of conditional ratifications whereby certain countries have made ratification of a Convention conditional upon its ratification by certain other countries, a practice which if it became general "might jeopardize the effectiveness of the International Labour Organization as a whole."

The report analyses the situation existing in the various countries in regard to the following subjects which have been covered by Draft Conventions and Recommendations: working conditions; social insurance; wages; possibilities of employment; protection of special classes of workers; workers' living conditions, and general rights.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING MAY

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in April was 6,533. An employment index number is maintained, based on the number of workers employed by such firms in January, 1920, as 100:

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members

who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April was 1,697. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment;

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions;

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 63 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

Employment Situation at the Beginning of June, 1928, as Reported by the Employers Making Returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Employment at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any other month of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,533 firms with 943,344 employees, as compared with 884,262 on May 1; this increase of 59,082 persons, or 6.7 per cent, brought the index number to 112.4, or nearly three points above the previous high level in the last eight years, recorded on September 1, 1927. In the preceding month, the index stood at 105.5 and on June 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 105.9, 101.0, 94.5, 95.2, 97.3, 89.2 and 86.6, respectively. The increase on the date under review involved more workers than that indicated in any other month of the record.

Unusually large advances were registered in manufacturing, construction and transportation, while logging, trade, services, mining and communications also showed important increases.

Employment by Economic Areas

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec and Ontario employing the greatest number of extra workers.

Maritime Provinces.—Further improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 563 employers with a combined working force of 70,937 persons, as compared with 66,838 in the

preceding month. This gain was much larger than that reported on June 1 last year, when the index was several points lower. Manufacturing (particularly of lumber and fish products), and construction registered heightened activity, while logging, coal mining and transportation were seasonably slacker.

Quebec.—Construction, manufacturing and transportation recorded pronounced increases in personnel, and smaller gains were shown in logging, mining, services and trade; the gain in logging was due to river-drives. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any of the last seven years, the index being over three points higher than on June 1, 1927, when important advances had also been indicated. Statements were tabulated from 1,416 firms employing 261,222 workers, or 18,497 more than in their last report.

Ontario.—The situation in Ontario was better than in any other month of the years since 1920, the index standing at 108.5, as compared with 101.5 at the beginning of June, 1927, when the trend was also upward. The payrolls of the 3,001 co-operating establishments aggregated 395,343 persons; on May 1, they had 376,864 employees. Manufacturing (particularly of iron and steel and lumber products), construction and transportation registered the greatest expansion, but gains were also noted in mining, trade, logging and services.

Prairie Provinces.—Construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, manufacturing and services reported the most marked improvement in the Prairie Provinces, where the 850 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 132,646 persons, as against 118,210 in the preceding month. Much smaller increases were indicated on June 1, 1927, and the index then was many points lower; the additions to staffs on the date under review were greater than in any other month of the record, bringing the index to the highest point yet reached.

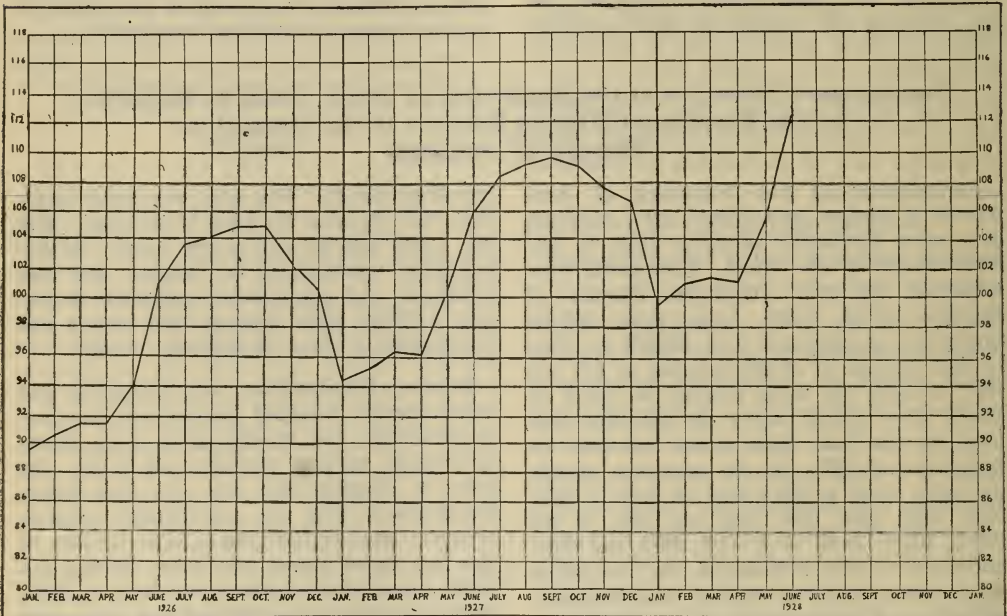
Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was decidedly upward in seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the Other Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerable gains, while moderate declines were noted in Ottawa.

Montreal.—Improvement on a larger scale than in any other period of the record, was noted in Montreal, where the 760 co-operating firms employed 127,773 persons, an increase of

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



British Columbia.—An aggregate payroll of 83,196 workers was registered by the 703 reporting employers, who had 79,625 at the beginning of May. Employment was in greater volume than in the early summer of any of the last eight years. As in the other provinces, construction and manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review, but logging and other groups also showed heightened activity. Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

7,902 over their staffs on May 1. Transportation, construction and manufacturing reported the greatest increases, but trade was also busier. The index was at the highest point yet reached.

Quebec.—Continued gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in construction. Statements were tabulated from 103 establishments having 11,002 workers, as against 10,587 in the preceding month. Considerable advances had also been indicated on June 1, 1927, when the index was lower. Employment on the date under review was in greater volume than in

the same month of any other year of the record.

Toronto.—The situation in Toronto continued better than in any other period in the six years for which statistics are available, according to returns furnished by 848 employers with 112,328 persons on their payrolls, compared with 110,093 on May 1. Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, was much busier, and improvement was also shown in construction, trade and transportation. The general gain considerably exceeded that noted in June, 1927.

Ottawa.—Construction recorded heightened activity in Ottawa, but manufacturing was quiet. Employment was, however, at a higher level than at the beginning of June last year, when an advance had been made. A combined working force of 12,031 employees, or 123 less than in their last report, was indicated by the 142 co-operating firms.

Hamilton.—Additions to staffs on a larger scale than on June 1, 1927, were reported in Hamilton; 212 employers had 32,151 workers on their paylists, as compared with 31,131 at the beginning of May. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants, but other industries were also busier. Conditions were better than on the same date a year ago.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Further marked improvement was registered in automobile factories in the Border Cities, while other groups showed only small changes. The 124 firms furnishing data reported 16,989 employees, or 1,302 more than in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than in any other period of the record.

Winnipeg.—An aggregate working force of 30,188 persons was indicated by the 292 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 29,705 employees on May 1. This gain involved about the same number of persons as that noted at the beginning of June, 1927, but the index was then several points lower. General improvement was recorded in trade, communication and manufacturing.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing and construction reported the bulk of the gain in Vancouver, where transportation was rather slacker. Statements were tabulated from 248 employers with 27,249 workers in their employ, or 603 more than on May 1. Improvement was also indicated on June 1 of a year ago, when the situation was not so favourable.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Statements were tabulated from 4,035 manufacturers employing 518,547 operatives, as compared with 501,836 in the preceding month. This increase was more extensive than that reported on the same date in any other year of the record except 1922, while employment was at its maximum for the last seven years. Lumber mills and iron and steel plants registered the greatest gains, those in the former being of a seasonal nature, while important advances were also made in fish-preserving, pulp and paper, vegetables foods, building material, rubber, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral products and some other industries. On the other hand, boot and shoe and textile plants were seasonally slacker.

Animal Products, Edible.—There were further pronounced increases in the number employed in this group, particularly in the fish-preserving division in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Statistics were tabulated from 243 firms employing 18,460 persons, as compared with 16,982 in the preceding month. This increase, which was not so extensive as that reported on June 1, 1927, nevertheless brought the index to a higher point than on the same date in any other year of the record.

Leather and Products.—Employment in this group, chiefly in tanneries, showed a falling-off exceeding that of the corresponding month last year, but the index numbers were practically the same. The working forces of the 194 co-operating employers totalled 17,139 persons, as against 17,587 in the preceding month. The largest declines were in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber and Products.—Continued seasonal expansion was noted in lumber mills, and there were also gains in container factories, but vehicle works were slacker. Returns were compiled from 739 manufacturers in the lumber group, having 54,987 employees, compared with 49,206 at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in the upward movement on June 1, the greatest advance taking place in Ontario. Larger additions to staffs were made on the same date last year, when the index was rather higher.

Musical Instruments.—For the first time in 1928, there was a favourable movement in employment in musical instrument factories, 40 of which enlarged their payrolls from 2,688 persons at the beginning of May to 2,907 on

June 1. This improvement exceeded that indicated on the same date last summer, but employment then was on a higher level. Most of the advance took place in Quebec.

Plant Products, Edible.—Unusually large increases were noted in this group at the beginning of June, when 1,302 persons were added to the forces of the 318 co-operating

manufacturers, who had 27,210 employees. Sugar and syrup, fruit and vegetable canning, biscuit and confectionery establishments reported most of the improvement, which occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. The increase registered on June 1, 1927, was considerably smaller, and the situation then was not quite so favourable.

NOTE: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
June 1.....	86.6	89.5	83.4	84.9	91.1	93.3
1922						
June 1.....	89.2	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
1923						
June 1.....	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
Jan. 1.....	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
1924						
Feb. 1.....	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
March 1.....	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1.....	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1.....	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1.....	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1.....	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1.....	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1.....	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1.....	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1.....	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1.....	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
1925						
Jan. 1.....	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1.....	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
Mar. 1.....	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1.....	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1.....	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1.....	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1.....	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1.....	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1.....	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1.....	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1.....	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1.....	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
1926						
Jan. 1.....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
Mar. 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1.....	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
1927						
Jan. 1.....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1.....	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
Mar. 1.....	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1.....	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1.....	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1.....	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1.....	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1.....	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1.....	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1.....	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1.....	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1.....	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
1928						
Jan. 1.....	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1.....	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
Mar. 1.....	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1.....	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1.....	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1.....	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at June 1, 1928.....	100.0	7.5	27.7	41.9	14.1	8.8

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (JAN. 1920=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
June 1.....	95.4	.....	89.9	109.6	94.6	.....	87.1	94.7
1924								
June 1.....	96.2	.....	85.2	101.6	83.1	.....	83.6	99.7
1925								
June 1.....	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
1926								
Jan. 1.....	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1.....	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1.....	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
April 1.....	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1.....	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1.....	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1.....	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1.....	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1.....	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1.....	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1.....	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1.....	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
1927								
Jan. 1.....	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1.....	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1.....	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1.....	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1.....	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1.....	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1.....	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1.....	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1.....	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1.....	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1.....	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1.....	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
1928								
Jan. 1.....	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1.....	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1.....	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
April 1.....	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1.....	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1.....	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
Relative weight of employment for Cities as at June 1, 1928.....	13.5	1.2	11.9	1.3	3.4	1.8	3.2	2.9

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

—	Manu- factures	Logging	Mining	Com- muni- cations	Trans- portation	Construc- tion	Services	Trade	Total
1923									
June 1.....	93.5	52.5	101.6	102.2	109.0	140.2	108.8	91.9	97.3
1924									
June 1.....	88.4	53.6	103.7	109.8	110.1	147.3	113.8	92.5	95.2
1925									
June 1.....	88.3	51.3	94.5	110.1	105.2	155.9	116.4	93.8	94.5
1926									
Jan. 1.....	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.3	107.8	102.1	89.6
Feb. 1.....	85.0	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2	90.7
Mar. 1.....	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6	91.5
April 1.....	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2	91.4
May 1.....	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1	94.3
June 1.....	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5	101.0
July 1.....	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4	103.7
Aug. 1.....	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0	104.2
Sept. 1.....	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9	104.9
Oct. 1.....	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8	105.2
Nov. 1.....	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	104.7	102.8
Dec. 1.....	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8	101.1
1927									
Jan. 1.....	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8	94.8
Feb. 1.....	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0	95.4
Mar. 1.....	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0	96.3
April 1.....	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1	96.2
May 1.....	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3	100.6
June 1.....	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7	105.9
July 1.....	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8	108.4
Aug. 1.....	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2	109.2
Sept. 1.....	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3	109.7
Oct. 1.....	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3	109.0
Nov. 1.....	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8	107.5
Dec. 1.....	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2	106.8
1928									
Jan. 1.....	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4	99.5
Feb. 1.....	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9	100.8
Mar. 1.....	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6	101.4
April 1.....	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0	101.1
May 1.....	100.7	43.5	106.4	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6	105.5
June 1.....	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6	112.4
Relative weight of employment by industries as at June 1, 1928.....	55.0	2.1	5.1	2.7	12.9	12.6	1.9	7.7	100.0

Pulp and Paper Products.—Further important additions to staffs were registered in this group, chiefly in pulp and paper mills, but also in paper product factories and in printing and publishing. This increase brought the index number to a higher point than in any other month of the record. An

aggregate payroll of 62,409 workers was reported by the 474 establishments whose statistics were compiled, which had employed 60,939 in the preceding month. A considerable proportion of the advance took place in Quebec.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	June 1 1928	May 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
Manufacturing	55.0	104.0	100.7	98.8	93.9	88.3	88.4
Animal products—edible.....	2.0	113.3	105.1	112.1	105.8	101.3	97.0
Fur and products.....	-1	77.5	76.3	83.0	86.1	78.8	80.9
Leather and products.....	1.8	78.8	80.4	78.7	72.4	70.3	76.5
Lumber and products.....	5.8	110.2	98.7	111.9	110.8	109.1	106.6
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.7	124.6	104.9	132.5	134.5	135.8	130.8
Furniture.....	1.0	98.8	98.8	89.2	85.1	76.1	76.3
Other lumber products.....	1.1	110.2	84.9	82.9	78.6	72.7	75.2
Musical instruments.....	-3	66.6	63.1	69.8	68.9	56.6	57.2
Plant products—edible.....	2.9	98.5	93.5	97.0	92.3	89.8	88.6
Pulp and paper products.....	6.6	120.7	117.8	117.2	108.4	100.9	100.6
Pulp and paper.....	3.4	135.6	131.2	135.1	121.1	107.5	106.7
Paper products.....	-8	103.6	100.8	96.2	90.5	89.9	86.7
Printing and publishing.....	2.4	108.5	108.4	103.8	99.7	97.9	98.0
Rubber products.....	1.7	109.9	107.5	99.5	85.0	84.9	75.6
Textile products.....	8.1	98.7	99.4	98.0	91.9	87.9	82.5
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.2	118.3	118.1	117.4	107.3	101.4	88.9
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.6	106.4	106.6	104.8	102.2	91.1	86.8
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.3	75.3	76.8	73.6	71.6	71.3	72.2
Other textile products.....	1.0	108.4	109.4	114.40	98.6	98.7	94.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.5	117.9	119.4	105.8	99.9	99.7	96.0
Wood distillates and extracts.....	-1	133.9	130.1	95.8	100.0	95.8	105.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	-8	95.7	94.8	89.1	86.5	80.1	86.4
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	113.3	106.4	105.7	103.6	88.9	92.5
Electric current.....	1.5	149.8	141.4	134.4	125.8	132.4	129.1
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	145.5	139.3	130.0	117.0	109.7	111.5
Iron and steel products.....	15.8	95.3	92.5	85.5	84.1	75.0	79.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.6	76.2	75.8	68.6	64.0	62.0	69.3
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.3	93.3	90.4	83.2	74.9	71.0	70.1
Agricultural implements.....	-9	84.3	82.3	90.1	82.7	57.1	57.9
Land vehicles.....	7.4	113.6	109.1	98.7	102.0	91.6	98.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	-5	39.0	37.4	34.3	34.6	38.0	32.2
Heating appliances.....	-5	98.3	94.5	88.9	88.7	82.4	81.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	-9	131.6	132.9	105.2	97.1	73.7	85.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	-6	95.1	93.1	88.0	83.6	74.2	76.4
Other iron and steel products.....	2.1	85.6	83.1	82.5	84.1	70.3	72.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	117.4	115.9	110.9	92.6	79.8	84.2
Mineral products.....	1.2	122.4	119.3	109.5	106.5	109.9	107.5
Miscellaneous.....	-4	91.7	90.2	94.4	88.3	84.6	85.4
Logging	2.1	47.6	43.5	48.1	53.4	51.3	53.6
Mining	5.1	107.3	106.6	100.9	92.3	94.5	103.7
Coal.....	2.7	82.1	85.0	83.0	77.1	77.0	89.8
Metallic ores.....	1.5	187.5	183.5	164.3	140.9	151.6	155.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	-9	137.8	122.7	114.0	107.2	100.2	99.6
Communications	2.7	124.4	122.2	120.6	116.9	110.1	109.8
Telegraphs.....	-6	130.6	124.1	125.1	120.1	110.9	108.2
Telephones.....	2.1	122.8	121.7	119.4	116.1	109.9	110.2
Transportation	12.9	117.0	109.1	113.5	110.6	105.2	110.1
Street railways and cartage.....	2.3	127.4	121.3	118.4	114.3	111.9	114.7
Steam railways.....	8.8	104.0	98.2	102.0	97.5	94.2	99.2
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.8	239.1	200.7	229.1	248.7	211.1	219.3
Construction and maintenance	12.6	223.0	169.1	197.8	186.7	155.9	147.3
Building.....	4.2	189.0	164.0	179.4	166.7	122.7	118.9
Highway.....	2.3	2,192.2	1,289.1	1,922.8	1,466.7	1,547.0	937.9
Railway.....	6.1	183.0	139.3	161.0	126.9	139.4	143.8
Services	1.9	141.7	133.7	126.0	120.8	116.4	113.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.0	141.4	127.5	125.2	124.5	124.0	121.4
Professional.....	-2	137.1	139.0	124.0	115.9	115.7	111.5
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	-7	143.6	140.7	127.6	117.2	105.8	104.3
Trade	7.7	114.6	112.6	105.7	97.5	93.8	92.5
Retail.....	5.3	118.4	116.5	108.4	97.3	94.2	91.1
Wholesale.....	2.4	107.0	104.9	100.7	97.7	93.1	95.2
All Industries	100.0	112.4	105.5	105.9	101.0	94.5	95.2

¹The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Rubber Products.—Thirty-seven rubber factories recorded a combined working force of 15,769 persons, or 349 more than in their last return. Most of the gain was in Ontario. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of June a year ago, when an increase on practically the same scale was noted. The index was, in fact, higher than in any other month since the series was instituted.

Textile Products.—There was a seasonal reduction in activity in textiles on the date under review, chiefly in clothing factories in Ontario. Data were received from 518 firms employing 76,187 persons, as against 76,690 in the preceding month. This contraction involved a rather larger number of workers than that indicated on June 1, 1927, when the index was practically the same.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Activity in this group showed a slight falling-off, according to 131 employers, whose staffs declined from 14,506 in the preceding month, to 14,343 on the date under review. Quebec and Ontario shared in this decrease, which contrasted with the increase shown on the corresponding date last year. The index number then, however, was about 12 points lower.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were tabulated from 114 plants in this division, with 7,355 persons on their payrolls, as against 7,252 in the preceding month. The index number was higher than in any month of the years since 1920.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further and more marked improvement was shown in building material plants, 128 of which reported an aggregate working force of 11,623 persons, or 726 more than on May 1. The index was at its maximum for the record of nine years. Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces reported the bulk of the increase, in which all branches of the industry shared.

Electric Current.—A further advance on a larger scale than in previous years was shown in electric current plants; the index was higher than in any other month since the series was commenced. The 92 co-operating companies increased their staffs by 817 workers to 14,024 at the beginning of June. Quebec and Ontario recorded the greatest gain, while the tendency in British Columbia was downward.

Electrical Apparatus.—Heightened activity was shown in electrical appliance factories, 47

of which enlarged their payrolls by 542 employees to 11,914 on the date under review. This increase brought employment to a higher level than in any other period of the record; curtailment had been indicated in this industry on the corresponding date in most years of the record. Ontario firms registered practically all the advance.

Iron and Steel Products.—For the fifth consecutive month there was an important increase in iron and steel works; land vehicle, shipbuilding, general plant machinery and other industries reported considerable improvement, resulting in a higher index than in any other month since 1920. Returns were tabulated from 673 manufacturers employing 149,600 persons, compared with 145,314 on May 1. Additions to staffs were noted, particularly in Ontario, but also in all provinces except the Maritimes. The tendency on June 1, 1927, was unfavourable, and the index then was practically ten points lower.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries and manufacturers of lead, tin, zinc and copper products reported heightened activity, according to 108 firms employing 17,735 persons, compared with 17,468 at the beginning of May. This increase, which took place chiefly in British Columbia, exceeded that recorded at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index number was between six and seven points lower.

Mineral Products.—Continued seasonal advances were noted generally in this group, in which they were of practically the same size as those indicated on June 1, 1927, when the index number was many points lower. An aggregate payroll of 11,055 persons was employed by the 77 co-operating firms, who had 10,754 in the preceding month.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.—The production of roofing materials and various other articles listed under this heading showed an increase, 147 workers having been added to the forces of the 69 manufacturers whose returns were tabulated and who employed 4,217 at the beginning of May.

Logging

Employment in logging camps, chiefly owing to river driving operations in Quebec showed an advance, which was on a larger scale than on the same date in the preceding year. The index number then, however, was very slightly higher. Returns were received from 236 firms employing 20,125 persons, or 1,823 more than on May 1.

Mining

Coal Mining.—Employment in both eastern and western coal fields was seasonally slacker, the index being practically the same as on June 1, 1927. Statements were compiled from 90 operators with 25,601 employees, or 794 less than at the beginning of May.

Metallic Ores.—Considerable improvement was shown in metallic ore mines in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; 66 employers enlarged their staffs from 13,617 workers on May 1 to 13,978 at the beginning of June. The index was higher than in any other month since the series was commenced. Slightly larger gains had been noted on June 1 a year ago.

Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).—According to data received from 71 firms in this group, they employed 8,472 persons, or 891 more than in the preceding month. This increase, which exceeded that indicated in any other period of the record, brought the index number to its peak for the last nine years. Quebec and Ontario reported the greatest advance, but the tendency was generally upward.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—A further increase in employment was registered in local transportation on June 1, when 123 companies added 1,076 employees to their staffs, bringing them to 22,259 on the date under review. This gain was considerably larger than that noted on the corresponding date in 1927, when the index was some nine points lower. Improvement was shown in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Steam Railways.—Continued and greater expansion was noted in steam railway operation at the beginning of June, when 104 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs from 78,177 in the preceding month to 82,816 in the month under review. Ontario and the Prairie Provinces reported most of the increase, which was larger than on June 1 in any other year of the record. The index was also at its maximum for this date in the years since 1920.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There were pronounced seasonal losses in employment in the Maritime Provinces, while in Quebec and Ontario the trend was decidedly upward. Statistics were received from 64 firms with 16,643 employees, as compared with 13,951 in the preceding month. Smaller gains were

noted on June 1, 1927, and the index then was lower.

Communications

Continued improvement was indicated on telephones and telegraphs; 187 companies enlarged their staffs from 25,481 persons on May 1 to 25,886 in the period under review. Employment was more active than on June 1 in earlier years in the history of this series.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—The volume of employment afforded in building was greater than in the early summer of any other year of the record, which goes back to 1920. The additions to forces involved a greater number of persons than those previously registered since the series was commenced. An aggregate staff of 39,597 was reported by the 519 contractors furnishing statistics, who had 34,174 employees on May 1. Activity increased in all provinces, but the largest gains were in Quebec.

Highway.—The 163 highway and road contractors furnishing returns had 21,878 persons in their employ, or 9,831 more than at the beginning of May. This improvement, in which all provinces shared, was more pronounced than on June 1 in any other year since 1920, and the level of employment was unusually high for the early summer.

Railway.—Continued advances were registered by the track departments of the railways, the expansion being larger than on the same date in 1927, while the index was higher than in any other month since the series was instituted. The working forces of the 45 employers totalled 57,366 persons, as against 43,757 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy increases were in the Prairie Provinces, but there was marked improvement in all provinces except British Columbia.

Services

Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, while only small changes took place in other branches of this group. Statements were compiled from 182 firms employing 17,930 workers, as compared with 16,982 on May 1. The index was higher than on June 1 in any other year of the record.

Trade

Improvement was indicated in both retail and wholesale trade; 648 establishments reported 72,246 employees, or 1,285 more than

in their last return. This gain was slightly larger than that noted on June 1 in any other year since 1920, in all of which the level of employment was lower.

Tables I, II, III and IV give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries.

The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

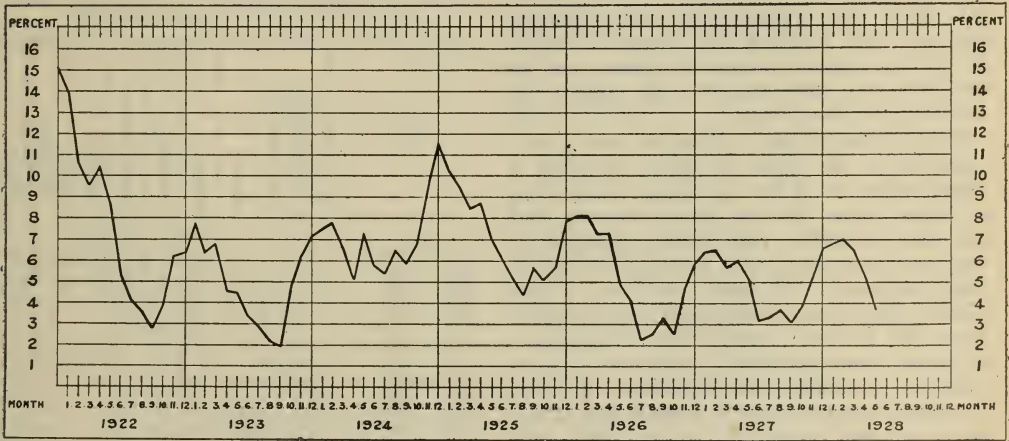
Unemployment in Trade Unions in Canada at the Close of May, 1928

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle through illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from our tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

April this year—Saskatchewan alone reported an increase in idleness and this was slight, while of the gains in employment in the other provinces the most notable was that of 4.0 per cent registered in Quebec.

A separate record is compiled each month of unemployment existing in the largest city of each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these Regina, with 6.3 per cent of unemployment at the close of May, reported the largest percentage of any of the cities in the comparison, an increase in unemployed members of 1.4 per cent over April. Edmonton also registered a slightly

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Further improvement in the trade union employment situation was apparent at the close of May, from a tabulation of reports from 1,697 labour organizations embracing a membership of 182,383 persons. Of these 6,657 were without work on the last day of May, a percentage of 3.7 contrasted with 5.2 per cent of unemployment in April. The employment gains over April did not appear to be localized in any one section of the country, but were generally distributed throughout the provinces. In comparison with the returns for May, 1927, when the unemployment percentage stood at 5.2—the same percentage as in

less favourable situation when compared with April, though the unemployment percentage was not outstanding in either month. From the remaining cities slightly greater activity was registered, the gains in employment ranging from 2.3 per cent in Winnipeg to .2 per cent in Vancouver. When comparison is made with the returns for May, 1927, Montreal unions recorded substantial improvement during the month under review followed by lesser increases in employment in Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver unions while unions in Regina and St. John reported contractions in employment afforded.

The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the unemployment trend from January, 1922, to date. The curve during May again proceeded downward showing that employment was more plentiful than at the close of April. The trend paralleled that of May, 1926, but the level attained at the close of May this year was somewhat lower than last.

The manufacturing industries during May reported practically no change in the percentage of unemployment when compared with April, though fluctuations occurred within the various industries. The percentage for May was based on the returns tabulated from 463 unions in the manufacturing industries with 51,268 members, 4.4 per cent of whom were idle on May 31, compared with 4.5 per cent on the last day of April. In this comparison printing tradesmen, pulp workers and paper makers, wood, leather and glass workers, cigar makers, and general labourers all reported an advance in employment during May which, however, the contractions among iron and steel workers and textile and garment workers were almost sufficient to offset. Substantial improvement was manifested during May in the manufacturing industries in comparison with May, 1927, when 8.9 per cent of unemployment was recorded, the increase in activity in the garment trades of Quebec and in the iron and steel trades being largely accountable for the change.

From unions of coal miners 39 reports were received at the close of May, covering a membership of 15,489 persons, 7.0 per cent of whom were idle as compared with 10.7 per cent in April. The Alberta situation in the coal mines improved considerably during May compared with April, and Nova Scotia unions also reported augmented employment. From the British Columbia unions no unemployment was registered, compared with a nominal unemployment percentage in April. A slightly greater volume of work was afforded in the coal mines as a whole during May this year than in the same month a year ago, when 8.5 per cent of the members were reported without work, due to a higher level of employment in the Alberta mines. The change in Nova Scotia was nominal, while in British Columbia no idle members were reported in either of the months under comparison.

The building trades, with 199 unions reporting 21,180 members, showed a further and noteworthy gain in employment during May when compared with the preceding month and slight increases in available work over May last year, the unemployment percentage on May 31 this year standing at 8.2 contrasted with percentages of 13.6 and 9.3 in April

this year and May, 1927, respectively. Bridge and structural iron workers reported a considerable increase in the volume of unemployment during May when compared with April, while the situation for electrical workers remained unchanged. Apart from these all other tradesmen contributed in varying measures to the total group advancement, the improvement being particularly pronounced among bricklayers, masons and plasterers. The most noticeable increase in activity in comparison with the May returns of last year was evident, as in the previous comparison, among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, while the situation as affecting painters, decorators and paper-hangers, granite and stoncutters, plumbers and steamfitters and bridge and structural iron workers also improved. On the other hand, employment was somewhat less prevalent for carpenters and joiners, hod carriers and building labourers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and electrical workers.

The 667 unions of transportation workers from which reports were received at the close of May with a combined membership of 61,508

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month		N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
May 1919.....	4.7	3.4	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.9	1.4	4.9		3.6
May, 1920.....	.4	.5	4.0	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	5.6		2.4
May, 1921.....	12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7		15.5
May, 1922.....	12.1	3.1	11.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9		8.7
May, 1923.....	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4		4.5
May, 1924.....	1.6	3.2	13.7	5.2	6.1	1.6	4.7	3.6		7.3
May, 1925.....	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	3.4		7.0
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9		8.1
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	7.6	6.8	6.7		8.1
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0		7.3
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9		7.3
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0		4.9
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6		4.1
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0		2.3
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9		2.5
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4		3.3
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.8		2.6
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0		4.7
Dec., 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5		5.9
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9		6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4		6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4		5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6		6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9		5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7		3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0		3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7		3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.4	4.1		3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9		3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0		5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5		6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1		6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0		7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	6.5	5.5	5.0		6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3		5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0		3.7

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Percentages of Unemployment																					All occupations											
	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation		Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	
1919	4.1	0	0	2.8	3.6	2.4	6	1.2	5	0	7	3	7	0	1.6	7.3	2.5	6.0	0	8.7	1.6	8.0	1.8	4	0	0	0	2.3	1.1	0	2.6	3.6	
1920	6	0	1.2	3.2	4.8	8	4	1.2	12.2	1.1	0	2.6	0	5.4	3.9	5	1.5	2.9	1	4.3	1.1	2.0	1.5	1	1	0	0	.1	1.3	0	2.2	2.4	
1921	4.9	42.2	12.6	22.6	8.5	3.6	4.0	3.5	5.6	43.6	0	0	17.9	26.5	20.7	7.4	29.5	20.5	1.6	45.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	4.8	4.8	0	0	0	6.1	5.1	7.7	13.5	
1922	37.7	2.7	11.0	15.0	3.2	2.7	1.0	3.5	10.4	41.5	5	0	5.4	0	11.5	5.9	10.5	24.4	1.6	43.8	5.4	13.7	5.6	3.1	3.4	5	0	2.8	4	8.3	8.7		
1923	0	5	2	5.4	9.2	3.9	2	3.5	25.9	27.4	9	3	8	4	1.6	3	8	6	0	1	4.3	2	3.9	2.1	4	4	0	0	8	1.5	4	4.3	4.5
1924	0	0	1.3	12.9	3.1	5.2	7.4	3.8	6.7	38.7	4	2	8	6	4	6	4	7	22.5	2	7.0	3.9	3.1	5.5	3.3	1.8	0	0	2.6	1.0	6.7	7.3	
1925	0	17.3	13.8	12.1	7.2	7.6	9.0	6.8	4.1	36.0	18.1	18.3	2	2.0	5.5	6	0	13.0	3	8.6	6	4	4.6	1	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.1	5.6	8.1	7.0	
January	25.8	0	13.8	7.9	8.1	4.0	2.2	4.8	15.4	9.4	15.8	8.7	8.9	13	8	3	9	28.1	0	26.6	5.3	7.6	3.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	3.1	3.1	1.1	7.0	8.0	7.6	
February	4.4	26.4	21.8	5.2	10.2	4.1	1.1	5.9	8.3	7	20.8	6.5	3.6	9	3	0	4	37.2	0	13.7	6	5	5.7	3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	8.0	8.1	8.3	
March	1.3	19.4	17.6	5.2	12.2	4.3	1.5	5.3	5.5	6.5	17.4	5.4	12.7	13.7	3.1	6.3	3.5	4.7	0	10.5	30.9	4.5	6.5	5.1	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.5	6.2	5.5	7.3	5.5	
April	1.9	29.8	17.1	9.8	7.1	2.8	2	4.0	4.1	30.7	26.2	31.7	15.9	11.6	4.3	3.2	4.7	0	9.4	7.4	2.5	9.4	3.7	2	1.6	0	0	1.5	6.2	4.8	4.9	4.1	
May	1.3	4.8	10.1	9.6	6.1	2.8	3.0	4.5	6.5	31.4	19.0	33.3	23	26.3	3	0	4	3.5	33.0	0	4	7.4	2.0	7.2	2.2	0	0	1.4	1.5	4.8	4.4	4.1	
June	1.4	0	6.4	8.3	2.1	4.1	3.0	4.2	13.2	4.4	13.7	1	1.5	9.7	1.7	1.6	2.7	22.4	0	0	3.6	1.5	6.7	1.6	0	1.1	0	0	3	0.4	4	4.1	
July	13.0	0	6.1	3.5	5.7	3.6	2.2	2.9	12.1	4.6	13.5	6	5.3	1.7	1.6	2.9	9	0	0	4.7	1.8	5.8	2.1	0	1.1	1.1	0	0	1.3	1.4	4.5	2.3	
August	2.6	0	4.1	3.5	2.7	2.6	0	3.5	9.8	5.2	17.3	1.7	2.1	3.2	2.9	8.8	27	0	0	7.0	5.5	1.7	8.3	1.8	1	1.1	0	0	1.4	1.4	4.7	3.3	
September	2.6	35.4	7	6.8	3.3	2.6	0	3.5	9.8	5.2	17.3	1.7	2.1	3.2	2.9	8.8	27	0	0	7.0	5.5	1.7	8.3	1.8	1	1.1	0	0	1.4	1.4	4.7	3.3	
October	5.2	2.4	3	3.7	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	10.1	6.9	22.8	5.9	16	2.1	2.4	16.8	3.6	0	0	3.6	7.8	1.6	9.3	1.6	0	1.1	0	0	1.8	2.5	3.4	2.6	
November	12.9	14	0	5.1	7.3	15.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	22.1	5.9	7	3	4.7	15.8	15.1	7.1	4.9	1.4	0	7.3	12.7	1.5	2.7	1.7	0	0	0	3.3	1.6	0.4	4.7	4.9
December	12.9	14	0	5.1	7.3	15.6	3.3	9	4.4	16.3	6.5	11	0	6.1	8.4	14.7	7.6	6.4	5.4	0	13.7	19.3	3	0	60.9	2.3	0	0	2.9	1.3	0.6	6.4	6.4
January	3.9	1.6	1.3	7.8	13.3	3.2	3.5	3.3	8.0	5.2	3.7	5.5	5.5	22.5	6.9	4.0	2.0	5.4	0	20.0	24.3	2.9	6.2	3.2	1	7.7	0	0	2.6	1.5	0.5	6.5	6.5
February	4	0	3.2	6.8	14.2	4.3	2	6.3	9.5	5.2	3.7	5.5	5.5	22.5	6.9	4.0	2.0	5.4	0	20.0	24.3	2.9	6.2	3.2	1	7.7	0	0	2.6	1.5	0.5	6.5	6.5
March	4.1	0	3.2	5.2	16.2	2.3	2.5	3.3	8.0	5.2	3.7	5.5	5.5	22.5	6.9	4.0	2.0	5.4	0	20.0	24.3	2.9	6.2	3.2	1	7.7	0	0	2.6	1.5	0.5	6.5	6.5
April	1.3	0	8.0	9.9	6.2	3.9	6.1	2.8	4.2	30.8	5.0	34.1	2.9	14.8	5.0	4.0	16.5	0	3	1.1	9.3	2.8	10.6	3.1	4	1	0	0	2.1	7.5	6.6	5.2	
May	5.9	0	3.9	4.8	4.5	1.8	2	2.4	5.4	27.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	7.5	4.2	3.3	2.2	0	8	1.1	2.8	1.4	4.4	2.2	0	1	1	0	2.0	1.5	6.0	5.2	
June	5.9	0	3.9	4.8	4.5	1.8	2	2.4	5.4	27.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	7.5	4.2	3.3	2.2	0	8	1.1	2.8	1.4	4.4	2.2	0	1	1	0	2.0	1.5	6.0	5.2	
July	9	0	4	4.8	4.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	14.8	6.3	2.4	4.4	4.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	0	9	6.9	2.8	3.6	4.4	3.1	5	1	1	0	1.2	5.0	4.4	3.2	
August	1.5	0	2.9	5.9	5.1	3.0	2.4	3.1	14.8	6.3	2.4	4.4	4.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	0	9	6.9	2.8	3.6	4.4	3.1	5	1	1	0	1.2	5.0	4.4	3.2	
September	2.6	0	2.7	4.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	3.1	1.8	1.7	4.5	6.4	5.1	16.7	4.9	3.3	2.1	0	1	8.5	1.5	2.9	4.9	2.0	1	1	0	0	2.3	1.4	0.4	3.7	
October	2.6	0	2.7	4.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	3.1	1.8	1.7	4.5	6.4	5.1	16.7	4.9	3.3	2.1	0	1	8.5	1.5	2.9	4.9	2.0	1	1	0	0	2.3	1.4	0.4	3.7	
November	3.5	0	2.8	5.0	2.0	3.2	5.5	3.0	11.2	7.7	3	7.8	19.6	10.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0	3	11.0	3.0	3.3	4.5	2.5	2	1	1	0	3	1.6	0.7	5.2	
December	26.7	0	2.8	9.2	1.3	4.0	6.5	2.8	35.8	8.4	0	8.8	18.4	19.8	7.5	5.9	18.2	1	17.7	19.1	3.8	4.3	2.0	3	1	1	0	6	2.6	1.2	9.8	6.8	
January	2.6	0	2.9	4.2	1.1	3.6	3.2	3.4	15.7	10.3	0	11.8	4.3	10.7	6.7	2.2	20.5	0	11.1	33.2	4.1	4.2	3.4	3	1	1	0	3	2.9	1.0	9.8	6.8	
February	27.5	0	6.3	7.3	8.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	15.7	10.3	0	11.8	4.3	10.7	6.7	2.2	20.5	0	11.1	33.2	4.1	4.2	3.4	3	1	1	0	3	2.9	1.0	9.8	6.8	
March	27.5	0	6.3	7.3	8.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	15.7	10.3	0	11.8	4.3	10.7	6.7	2.2	20.5	0	11.1	33.2	4.1	4.2	3.4	3	1	1	0	3	2.9	1.0	9.8	6.8	
April	3.1	10.6	4	4.5	1.9	1.5	6	1.9	3.9	11.8	5.5	12.1	16.8	10.8	2.6	1.6	4.0	0	6.4	8.2	3.2	3.2	1.5	6	1	0	0	1.2	2.9	0.5	7.9	5.2	
May	1.1	9.5	7.5	4.4	11.9	1.5	6	1.9	3.9	11.8	5.5	12.1	16.8	10.8	2.6	1.6	4.0	0	6.4	8.2	3.2	3.2	1.5	6	1	0	0	1.2	2.9	0.5	7.9	5.2	
June	1.1	9.5	7.5	4.4	11.9	1.5	6	1.9	3.9	11.8	5.5	12.1	16.8	10.8	2.6	1.6	4.0	0	6.4	8.2	3.2	3.2	1.5	6	1	0	0	1.2	2.9	0.5	7.9	5.2	
July	1.1	9.5	7.5	4.4	11.9	1.5	6	1.9	3.9	11.8	5.5	12.1	16.8	10.8	2.6	1.6	4.0	0	6.4	8.2	3.2	3.2	1.5	6	1	0	0	1.2	2.9	0.5	7.9	5.2	

persons indicated that 1.8 per cent of their members were idle, compared with 3.2 per cent of unemployed members in April, the increase in employment for steam railway employees and navigation workers causing the favourable tendency in the group as a whole. Street and electric railway employees, on the other hand, reported nominal percentages of inactivity in both the months used for comparative purposes, while among teamsters and chauffeurs employment declined slightly. The situation among transportation workers was nominally better during May than in the same month of 1927, when 2.1 per cent of unemployment was registered, steam railway employees and navigation workers again being wholly responsible for the favourable change, while among teamsters and chauffeurs and street and electric railway employees there were slight contractions in activity.

Among longshore workers, whose returns are tabulated separately, 13 unions reported in May with 7,177 members, 1,395 of whom were unemployed, that is, a percentage of 19.4 compared with 15.2 per cent of unemployment in April and 17.2 per cent in May a year ago.

Reports were tabulated from 145 unions of workers engaged in governmental service during May, whose membership aggregated 13,097 persons. Of these the percentage unemployed was very small in comparison with a nominal percentage of unemployment in April and a negligible percentage in May a year ago. Civic employees were more nearly fully engaged during May than in either the previous month or May of last year, and among federal employees covered no unemployment was recorded in any of the months used for comparison.

The reports tabulated from 116 unions in the miscellaneous group of trades with 5,793 members indicated an unemployment percentage of 4.6 at the end of May, as compared with 5.9 per cent in April. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, and stationary engineers and firemen were better employed than in April, while theatre and stage employees reported a minor decline in activity. The situation in the group as a whole also showed some improvement over May last year, when 6.6 per cent of idleness was registered. This amelioration was due to the better conditions prevailing for theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen and barbers. Less activity, however, than a year ago was reported among hotel and restaurant employees.

Among retail shop clerks the unemployment percentage was less than one per cent in May, compared with a nominal percentage in April and no inactivity in May last year.

Fishermen reported 1.1 per cent of unemployed members during May, in contrast with no idleness in April and with a percentage of 5.9 in May last year. From lumber workers and loggers 5 reports were received during May, reporting a membership of 896 persons, 9.5 per cent of whom were out of work on May 31, compared with 3.1 per cent in April and with no unemployment in May last year.

Table I on page 772 summarizes the returns by provinces for May of each year from 1919 to 1925, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1926, to date, while table II on page 773 shows the percentages of unemployment reported in the various groups of industries for the same months.

Employment Office Report for May, 1928

The volume of business transacted in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of May, 1928, as shown by the average daily placements effected, showed increases of nearly 12 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively, when the records were compared with those of the preceding month and with those of May last year. Under the former comparison all groups showed gains except farming, while the only group to show a decline from the corresponding month a year ago was logging, and in this the decrease was nominal.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1926, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applica-

tions for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications showed an upward trend during the first half of May, declining only a fraction of a point during the latter half of the month, while the curve of placements rose steadily throughout the period under review. In both instances the levels attained were about 9 points higher than those shown at the close of May, 1927. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 88.0 during the first half and 87.6 during the second half of May, in contrast with the ratios of 82.3 and 79.4 during the corresponding periods of 1927. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications

during the periods under review were 80.9 and 81.3, as compared with 74.4 and 72.0 respectively during the corresponding month of 1927.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 3,000 during the first half of May, as compared with 1,918 during the preceding period, and with 1,803 during the first half of May, 1927. Applications for work during the latter half of the month numbered 1,908 daily, in contrast with 1,725 daily, during the latter half of May a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service daily was 1,848 during the first half and 1,672 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,485 and 1,369 vacancies during the month of May, 1927. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of April, 1928, averaged 1,638 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the first half of May, 1928, was 1,698, of which 1,047 were in regular employment and 651 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average of placements during the preceding period of 1,487 daily, and with 1,342 daily during the first half of May a year ago. During the latter half of the month under review, placements averaged 1,552 daily (966 regular and 586 casual) as compared with an average of 1,243 daily, during the corresponding period of 1927.

During the month of May, 1928, the offices of the Service referred 43,680 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 42,237 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 26,162, of which 21,859 were for men and 4,303 for women, while the placements in casual work totalled 16,075. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 32,140 for men and 13,602 for women, a total of 45,742, while applications for work numbered 52,089, of which 38,396 were from men and 13,693 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	PLACEMENTS		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	356,547	79,235	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,801	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928 (5 months).....	90,038	51,022	141,060

NOVA SCOTIA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Nova Scotia during May, 1928, showed an increase of more than 37 per cent over April, and over 11 per cent in comparison with May, 1927. Placements were nearly 42 per cent in excess of those recorded during the preceding month, and 21 per cent better than in the corresponding month a year ago. All industrial groups, except mining and construction and maintenance, showed improvement in placements over May last year, and in each of these two groups the decline was small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected included: manufacturing, 176; logging, 58; transportation, 56; trade, 97; and services, 531, of which 379 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 207 of men and 67 of women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was an increase of almost 61 per cent in the number of orders received by New Brunswick employment offices during May, when compared with the preceding month, and a gain of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with May, 1927. Placements were over 64 per cent better than during April, and 14 per cent in excess of May a year ago. The service group showed the highest gain in placements over May last year, but minor increases were recorded in manufacturing, transportation, farming, and trade. These gains were, however, partially offset by declines in logging, and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing 45; construction and maintenance, 202; and services 761, of which 514 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was secured for 285 men and 89 women.

QUEBEC

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Quebec during May were nearly 56 per cent better than in April, and almost 19 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. Placements also showed an increase of over 69 per cent in comparison with the preceding month, and nearly 22 per cent over May, 1927. Substantial gains in placements over May last year were shown in logging, farming, services, and construction and maintenance, the most noteworthy of these being in the last named group. Trade also showed improve-

ment, though in a lesser degree, while manufacturing and transportation registered declines. Industrial divisions in which employment was found for over 100 workers included: manufacturing, 198; logging, 350; farming, 111; construction and maintenance, 804; and services, 782, of which 425 were of household workers. During May 1,739 men and 575 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

During the month of May, positions offered through employment offices in Ontario showed an increase of 53 per cent over the preceding

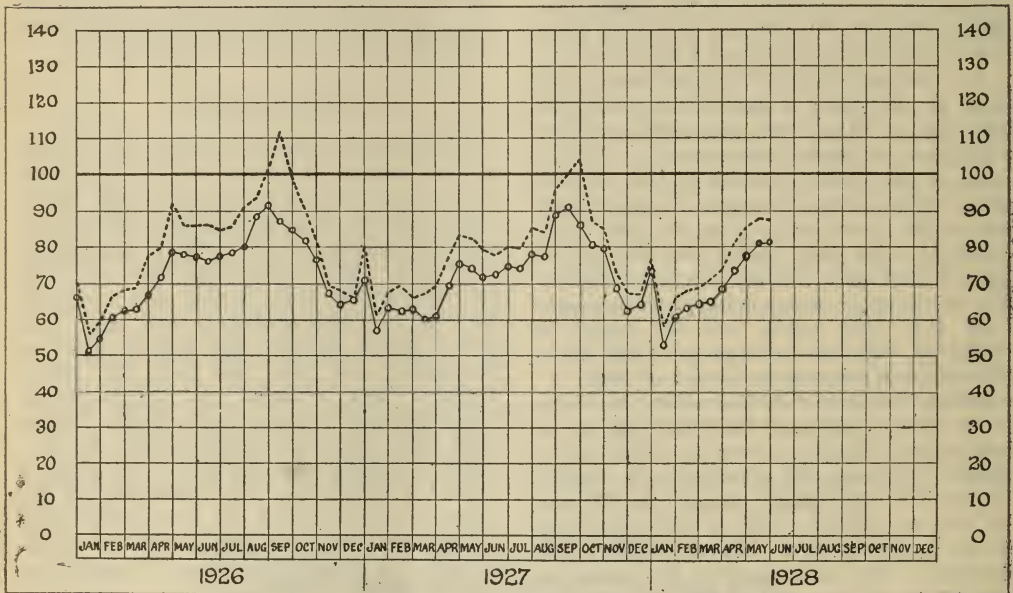
workers. During the month 8,527 men and 1,576 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Employment offices in Manitoba were notified of nearly 14 per cent more vacancies during May than in the preceding month, and over 36 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. The number of placements effected during May, 1928, was over 13 per cent higher than in April, and 35 per cent in excess of May, 1927. The most noteworthy gain in employment over May a

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



month and 23 per cent over May a year ago. Placements also showed an increase of nearly 58 per cent over April, and of almost 28 per cent over May, 1927. Noteworthy gains in placements over the corresponding month last year were registered in manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, lesser gains being reported in farming and mining, while communication showed little change. Logging was the only group to show a decline. Placements by industrial divisions were as follows: manufacturing, 2,243; logging, 1,077; farming, 976; mining, 167; transportation, 642; construction and maintenance, 4,580; trade, 767; and services, 6,199, of which 3,137 were of household

workers. Regular employment was year ago occurred in services, particularly in the household division, where an increase of 65 per cent was shown. Placements in construction and maintenance were also much higher than those of 1927, greater activity in railway construction being shown. Trade and mining likewise showed gains, though in a lesser degree. Manufacturing, logging and farming registered declines, while transportation remained practically unchanged. Placements by industrial groups were: manufacturing, 150; logging, 68; farming, 735; construction and maintenance, 759; trade, 218; and services, 3,356, of which 2,556 were of household workers. Regular employment was

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1928

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Regular Placements same period 1927	
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			Un-placed at end of period
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	1,082	109	1,080	1,042	274	726	612	261
Halifax.....	557	49	583	516	38	479	336	36
New Glasgow.....	209	53	188	213	106	67	138	79
Sydney.....	316	7	309	313	130	180	138	146
New Brunswick	1,105	24	1,101	1,100	374	726	442	323
Chatham.....	60	7	64	58	36	22	94	18
Moncton.....	439	16	416	437	132	305	31	76
St. John.....	606	1	621	605	206	399	317	229
Quebec	2,827	495	4,483	2,726	2,314	42	1,117	1,407
Hull.....	304	177	427	314	314	0	42	307
Montreal.....	1,910	204	2,922	1,665	1,527	28	768	1,116
Quebec.....	251	13	628	305	222	11	173	206
Sherbrooke.....	127	48	210	140	95	0	63	164
Three Rivers.....	235	53	296	302	156	3	71	114
Ontario	18,997	2,258	20,435	17,377	10,103	6,617	5,736	8,717
Belleville.....	189	0	187	186	86	94	75	65
Brantford.....	484	52	530	449	196	250	163	143
Chatham.....	336	23	326	308	246	62	68	160
Cobalt.....	234	35	209	183	171	9	35	329
Fort William.....	470	11	457	448	313	135	90	212
Guelph.....	309	61	270	256	142	95	83	107
Hamilton.....	1,445	92	1,742	1,399	544	854	1,107	489
Kingston.....	486	51	438	444	251	193	135	120
Kitchener.....	303	38	602	405	210	140	244	162
London.....	490	88	468	444	320	96	371	292
Niagara Falls.....	340	47	265	274	97	169	80	95
North Bay.....	672	218	453	466	395	71	11	612
Oshawa.....	946	1	961	909	611	298	32	361
Ottawa.....	1,171	266	1,095	1,064	557	359	645	673
Pembroke.....	218	164	322	264	203	61	19	245
Peterborough.....	251	27	198	228	120	84	70	176
Port Arthur.....	1,331	0	1,266	1,266	1,107	159	52	1,028
St. Catharines.....	570	57	648	542	257	285	287	183
St. Thomas.....	294	30	115	242	124	118	28	86
Sarnia.....	247	2	244	246	87	159	70	125
Sault Ste. Marie.....	506	18	761	473	252	184	199	137
Sudbury.....	961	32	767	887	851	36	4	734
Timmins.....	289	16	302	258	231	28	61	208
Toronto.....	5,404	883	6,654	4,723	2,272	2,119	1,685	1,696
Windsor.....	1,051	46	1,055	1,019	460	559	122	288
Manitoba	5,217	143	6,895	5,477	2,230	3,135	2,000	2,042
Brandon.....	369	20	327	312	248	64	12	269
Dauphin.....	117	12	215	107	54	53	81	159
Portage la Prairie.....	83	8	74	72	62	10	5	62
Winnipeg.....	4,648	103	6,279	4,986	1,866	3,008	1,902	1,552
Saskatchewan	5,566	362	5,315	5,133	3,670	1,446	454	3,116
Estevan.....	136	10	138	124	98	26	34	84
Melfort.....	96	0	96	96	96	0	0	107
Moose Jaw.....	1,254	166	1,219	1,168	888	260	167	825
North Battleford.....	215	12	182	182	119	63	0	120
Prince Albert.....	541	39	455	426	336	90	38	131
Regina.....	1,258	99	1,260	1,231	736	498	143	936
Saskatoon.....	1,192	6	1,269	1,214	941	273	67	522
Swift Current.....	275	17	248	248	196	52	0	149
Weyburn.....	182	9	165	161	129	32	5	106
Yorkton.....	417	4	283	283	131	152	0	136
Alberta	6,402	222	6,657	6,148	4,604	1,522	516	3,411
Calgary.....	2,455	91	2,622	2,324	1,717	607	185	963
Drumheller.....	505	8	553	439	255	184	66	237
Edmonton.....	2,382	96	2,424	2,347	1,849	476	223	1,494
Lethbridge.....	505	18	474	453	318	135	42	429
Medicine Hat.....	555	9	584	585	465	120	0	288
British Columbia	4,546	260	6,123	4,677	2,593	1,861	1,631	1,749
Cranbrook.....	199	6	187	195	190	5	14	123
Kamloops.....	206	52	297	147	97	12	53	130
Kelowna.....	69	13	61	53	25	23	7	3
Nanaimo.....	256	0	240	220	35	185	37	16
Nelson.....	201	9	196	199	198	2	40	193
New Westminster.....	96	2	190	98	53	45	148	58
Penticton.....	169	13	138	131	57	67	9	27
Prince George.....	122	22	87	87	87	0	0	70
Prince Rupert.....	91	4	125	90	59	31	63	30
Revelstoke.....	53	10	183	36	18	18	53	13
Vancouver.....	2,161	110	3,502	2,594	1,485	967	825	913
Vernon.....	60	7	66	51	46	5	36	2
Victoria.....	863	12	851	776	243	501	346	171
All Offices	45,742	3,873	52,089	43,680	26,162	16,075	12,508	21,526
Men.....	32,140	1,413	38,396	31,544	21,859	9,251	9,715	17,785
Women.....	13,602	2,460	13,693	12,126	4,303	6,824	2,793	3,741

secured for 1,528 men and 702 women during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders listed at offices in Saskatchewan during May, increased over 4 per cent when compared with the preceding month, and nearly 23 per cent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. Placements were 8 per cent higher than in April, and 21 per cent in excess of May, 1927. All industrial groups, except farming and trade, registered increased placements over May last year, the most noteworthy being in services and in construction and maintenance, particularly in the railway and highway divisions of this group. The decreased demand for farm workers was due to the fact that seeding operations were practically completed throughout the province. Groups in which the largest number of placements were effected included: manufacturing, 182; farming, 1,687; construction and maintenance, 1,248; trade, 139; and services, 1,664, of which 825 were household workers. During May, 3,062 men and 608 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

During May, orders received at employment offices in Alberta called for nearly 14 per cent fewer workers than in April, but nearly 51 per cent more than in May last year. There was a decrease of nearly 6 per cent in placements when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 47 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month a year ago. All industries reported gains in placements over May, 1927, that in farming being the most pronounced, unfavourable weather conditions earlier in the season having long delayed the usual spring operations, while increased acreage placed under cultivation in many sections of the province created an additional demand for farm workers. Services also showed a noteworthy gain in positions filled. The majority of placements recorded during the month occurred in the following industrial groups: manufacturing, 464; farming, 3,194; construction and maintenance, 803; and services, 1,277, of which 678 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 4,215 men and 389 women during the month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders listed at employment offices in British Columbia during May were over 20 per cent higher than in April, and nearly 42 per cent in excess of May, 1927. Placements were

over 8 per cent above those recorded the preceding month, and almost 46 per cent in excess of May last year. Placements effected during the month under review were higher than in May, 1927, in all industrial groups except logging and transportation, and in these the reductions were small. Placements by industrial divisions were: manufacturing, 662; logging, 366; farming, 446; mining, 200; transportation, 140; construction and maintenance, 1,300; trade, 176; and services, 1,134, of which 525 were household workers. During the month 2,296 men and 297 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 26,162 placements in regular employment, 15,292 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 2,038 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,496 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 542 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers from the offices in Quebec during May involved an issue of special transportation rate certificates totalling 155. Of these 95 were provincial, 57 of which were granted by the Montreal office to 26 sawmill labourers, 28 bushmen and 3 bricklayers travelling to points within its own zone, and 38 by the Quebec City office to 37 bushmen and 1 camp cook going to employment within the Quebec zone. The 60 transfers outside the province were all of bushmen who were despatched from Hull to North Bay and vicinity.

The movement of labour both within and from the Province of Ontario at the reduced rate during May included the transfer of 153 persons, 147 of whom travelled to various provincial centers and the remaining 11 to points in other provinces. To provincial situations the Pembroke office transferred 4 rod men, 2 chain men, 2 axemen, 1 cook and 1 civil engineer for survey work around Fort William, 3 pilers, 5 mill hands, 1 bolter and 5 picket men to Sault Ste. Marie, 7 bushmen to Sudbury and 1 mill hand to Cobalt; from Toronto 1 orderly was despatched to Timmins, 1 mechanic to North Bay and 1 wood machinist to Chatham; from Sudbury 5 bushmen,

4 building labourers and 1 mill hand were sent to points within the zone and 8 miners to Fort William; from North Bay 7 painters and 5 carpenters were carried at the reduced rate to Timmins, and 3 bushmen to Cobalt; and from Cobalt 6 prospectors went to Sudbury, and 4 prospectors and 2 miners to Port Arthur. Timmins received 2 engineers from Hamilton, and 1 stationary engineer from St. Catharines, and Cobalt 10 mill hands from Ottawa. The Port Arthur office issued certificates to 38 bushmen, 2 prospectors, 1 hoist engineer, 1 millwright, 2 mining labourers and 1 cook for points within the locality covered by that office, while the Fort William office granted certificates to 5 mining labourers, 3 building construction labourers and 1 cookee for points within the same zone. Of those travelling outside the province 2 were moulders, 1 a wood pattern maker, and 1 a gardener going from Toronto to Montreal, and 2 were bridge builders travelling from Pembroke to employment in Three Rivers. In addition 2 mining prospectors were despatched from Cobalt, and 3 miners from Sudbury to Winnipeg.

The number of workers who received reduced rate certificates from Manitoba offices numbered 736 and of these 433 were destined to provincial centres and 303 to outside districts. The majority of those who journeyed to positions within the province were transferred by the Winnipeg office, and included 204 railroad construction labourers, 36 building construction labourers, 5 bushmen, 2 teamsters, 3 cookees, 6 labourers, 2 carpenters, 1 plumber, and 1 construction cook going to points within the Winnipeg zone; 21 construction labourers, 4 teamsters, 2 carpenters, 1 scraper holder, 1 milk salesman, 2 hospital workers, 4 female hotel workers, 1 café cook, 1 café waitress and 1 blacksmith to Brandon zone points; 2 sawmill labourers, 1 edgerman, 1 musician, 2 bushmen, 1 cook and 1 female hotel worker to Dauphin; and 99 farm hands and 25 farm household workers to various provincial farming localities. In addition, Dauphin despatched 2 railroad construction labourers and 1 rockman within its own zone. Of the inter-provincial transfers 297 were from Winnipeg, 67 railroad construction axemen, 17 railroad construction labourers, 2 pulp cutters, 6 labourers and 1 cook being conveyed to Prince Albert and surrounding regions; 20 teamsters, 5 carpenters, 8 railroad construction workers and 1 cookee to Yorkton; 7 teamsters, 4 farm hands, 2 machine runners, 2 dumpmen, 1 labourer, 1 timekeeper, 1 blacksmith and 1 cook to Edmonton; 11 dumpmen and 1 timekeeper to Swift Current; 4 labourers and 1 female hotel worker to Regina; 2 cooks and 1 construction labourer to Saskatoon; and 1

blacksmith, 1 road grader and 1 pumpman to Weyburn. To agricultural districts in the Province of Saskatchewan, Winnipeg transferred 69 farm hands and 3 farm domestics, while to Port Arthur and vicinity were sent 14 mine workers, 6 pulp workers, 4 cooks, 3 blacksmiths, 7 bushmen, 6 drillers, 2 millwrights, 1 steam shovel men, 2 carpenters, 2 farm hands, 1 cookee, 1 camp clerk, 1 house general, and 1 female hotel worker; to Montreal 1 cooper; and to North Battleford 4 carpenters. The balance of the movement outside the province was from Dauphin, 2 railway construction labourers, 1 general labourer and 1 farm hand travelling to Moose Jaw, 1 farm hand to Yorkton and 1 kitchen girl to Prince Albert.

Certificates of reduced transportation were granted by Saskatchewan offices to 253 persons, 243 of whom were despatched to points within the province, and 10 to outside points. Provincially the Saskatoon office transferred 24 bushmen, 19 railroad construction labourers, 1 blacksmith and 1 cook to Prince Albert and surrounding districts; 18 farm hands to the North Battleford zone; 1 elevator carpenter to Yorkton; and 61 farm hands, 4 cooks, 1 housekeeper, 1 cookee and 1 labourer to employment within the Saskatoon zone. The movement from Regina included 9 farm hands, 7 teamsters and 1 housekeeper travelling to Moose Jaw; 2 teamsters, 2 farm hands and 1 housekeeper to Weyburn; 4 farm hands to Swift Current, 2 farm hands and 1 camp cook to Yorkton; 1 labourer to Prince Albert; and 7 farm hands to the rural districts near Regina. From Prince Albert 32 railroad construction axemen, 12 sawmill labourers, 2 bushmen and 1 blacksmith were despatched to various points within the same zone, and 1 farm hand and 1 labourer to Regina. The balance of the provincial certificates were issued by the Moose Jaw office to 19 farm hands, 4 teamsters and 1 cook for centres within its own zone, and to 1 farm hand for the Swift Current zone. Regina granted 6 of the certificates for points in other provinces to 1 bushman for Dauphin, 1 farm hand for Winnipeg, 1 electric welder for Calgary, 1 farm hand for Edmonton, 1 labourer for Sudbury, and 1 fruit farm hand for Toronto. In addition, 2 railroad construction teamsters were transferred at the reduced rate from Saskatoon to Edmonton, 1 tinsmith from Moose Jaw to Dauphin, and 1 fruit farm hand from Yorkton to Toronto.

From Alberta offices 430 persons took advantage of the reduced transportation rate, 412 going to sections within the province and 18 to other provinces. The Edmonton office effected the majority of the transfers provin-

cially, being responsible for the movement of 142 farm workers, 6 farm domestics, 36 mill hands, 32 carpenters, 17 miners, 10 cribbers, 22 bush workers, 4 mine labourers, 13 teamsters, 4 engineers, 2 axemen, 2 construction labourers, 4 plasterers, 2 firemen, 1 electrician, 10 labourers, 1 rock driller, 1 edgerman, 1 oil driller, 1 painter, 1 elevator foreman, 4 cookees, 3 camp cooks, 4 cooks, 3 waitresses, 1 hotel porter, 1 hotel dish washer, 1 chambermaid and 3 flunkeys for employment within the territory covered by that office. Edmonton also despatched 2 carpenters and 2 farm hands to the Calgary zone, 1 steam shovel engineer and 1 farm hand to Drumheller, and 1 farm hand to the Lethbridge zone. From Calgary 39 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, 1 waitress and 1 housekeeper were carried at the special rate to Drumheller; 7 farm hands, 1 housekeeper and 3 hotel workers to Edmonton; 2 farm hands to Medicine Hat; 1 flunkey and 1 farm hand to Lethbridge; and 15 farm hands to districts within the Calgary zone. Of those travelling outside the province, the Edmonton office was instrumental in transporting 7 farm hands, 1 farm domestic, 1 well driller and 1 hotel housekeeper to Saskatoon and surrounding regions, and 2 farm hands to North Battleford, while from Calgary 1 farm housekeeper was conveyed to Vancouver, 2 female hotel cooks and 1 porter to Revelstoke and 2 restaurant cooks to Cranbrook.

By the offices in the Province of British Columbia 306 transfers involving the special transportation rate were effected during May, 166 of which were of persons for provincial employment and 140 for work in other provinces. From the Vancouver offices 14 carpenters, 11 railroad construction labourers, 7 tie makers, 5 miners, 2 flunkeys, 1 skidder, 1 engineer, 2 hospital orderlies, 1 planer man, 1 painter, 1 bush foreman and 2 farm hands were granted certificates to Kamloops; 6

miners, 3 saw mill labourers, 1 engineer, 2 cooks, 1 flunkey and 1 farm hand to Prince George; 10 miners, 2 muckers, 1 handyman and 1 shingle mill foreman to Revelstoke; 4 tie makers, 2 engineers, 1 machine miner and 4 farm hands to Penticton; 1 cook and 1 farm hand to Kelowna; 1 powder man and 1 construction foreman to Vernon; 1 electric lineman to Nelson; and 10 miners, 6 muckers, 3 mining construction carpenters, 1 mining construction foreman, 3 cooks, 1 flunkey, 1 engineer and 2 farm hands to Vancouver zone centres. From Nelson 2 miners travelled to Vancouver and 8 bush workers, 4 general labourers, and 1 farm hand to points within the Nelson zone. Penticton received a farm hand from New Westminster and the New Westminster zone 1 lumber mill foreman from Revelstoke. To points within their respective zones Prince George transferred 4 bush workers, 2 cookees, 1 miner, 1 blacksmith and 1 teamster, and Prince Rupert 17 miners, 3 cooks and 1 flunkey. Interprovincially 130 of the transfers were of farm workers, Alberta receiving 110 of them, as well as 3 farm household workers, Saskatchewan, 15, and Manitoba, 2. The majority of these received their certificates of transportation at the Vancouver office. In addition, Vancouver issued certificates to 1 machinist, 1 structural iron worker, 1 cook, and 3 general house workers for Calgary; to 1 general house worker for Edmonton; and to 2 cooks, one going to each of the Saskatoon and Weyburn zones; while Victoria transferred 1 housekeeper to Medicine Hat.

Of the 2,036 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,325 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, 671 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 20 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 22 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During May, 1928

The value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during May, 1928, was higher by 48.4 per cent than in April, 1928, and by 36.5 per cent than in May 1927, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; these showed that the authorizations amounted to \$27,497,189 as compared with \$18,527,846 in the preceding month and with \$20,138,657 in May, 1927. The total for May exceeded that for the same month in any other year since this record was begun in 1920, while building costs continued lower than in any of the last nine years except 1927.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 2,100 permits for dwellings valued at approximately \$11,400,000 and for some 4,600 other buildings estimated to cost nearly \$11,800,000. In April, authority was given for the erection of some 1,600 dwellings and 3,500 other buildings, valued at approximately \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with April, 1928, the largest gain

of \$5,263,713 or 66.5 per cent, being registered in Ontario. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of \$868,224 or 34.0 per cent in British Columbia was most pronounced.

As compared with May, 1927, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta recorded increases, that of \$4,890,976 or 59.0 per cent in Ontario being largest. The other provinces recorded declines, of which that of \$738,815 or 30.5 per cent, in British Columbia was most noteworthy.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg reported higher totals of building permits issued than in either April, 1928, or May, 1927, while Vancouver showed decreases in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Fredericton, Saint John, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Walkerville, Woodstock, Brandon, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat and South Vancouver reported increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with both the preceding month and the corresponding month last year.

Cumulative Record for First Five Months, 1928.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during May and in the first five months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first five months of the same years are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of permits issued		Indexes of value of permits issued first five months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first five months (1913=100)
	In May	In first five months		
	\$	\$		
1928.....	27,497,189	78,977,291	165.8	148.6
1927.....	20,138,657	62,479,480	131.1	147.3
1926.....	18,504,296	60,042,369	126.0	151.1
1925.....	15,520,435	50,983,833	107.0	153.8
1924.....	14,807,589	46,544,689	97.7	166.0
1923.....	18,937,638	57,946,608	121.6	165.7
1922.....	19,527,061	54,040,922	113.4	161.1
1921.....	14,460,878	41,530,750	87.2	200.7
1920.....	13,082,015	47,640,916	100.0	215.9

The aggregate for the first five months of this year was 26.4 per cent greater than in

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	May, 1928	April, 1928	May, 1927	Cities	May, 1928	April, 1928	May, 1927
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
P.E.I. -Charlottetown.....			Nil	Sault Ste. Marie....	61,845	39,506	32,434
Nova Scotia	122,325	63,555	331,699	*Toronto.....	4,653,687	3,103,740	3,210,693
*Halifax.....	115,640	7,260	138,813	York and East York Townships..	802,748	1,013,406	629,600
New Glasgow.....	2,300	26,715	1,185	Welland.....	38,930	44,480	23,600
*Sydney.....	4,385	29,580	191,701	*Windsor.....	327,860	463,438	353,005
New Brunswick	179,457	120,590	176,332	Ford.....	36,300	105,900	211,336
Fredericton.....	67,000	10,115	20	Riverside.....	71,550	63,500	72,400
*Moncton.....	28,915	52,580	139,985	Sandwich.....	40,425	17,225	102,000
*Saint John.....	83,542	57,900	36,327	Walkerville.....	346,000	85,000	189,000
Quebec	6,889,400	3,027,004	4,264,477	Woodstock.....	75,100	41,958	5,169
*Montreal—*Maison-neuve.....	4,066,945	1,862,030	3,043,089	Manitoba	2,087,260	1,624,192	1,628,672
*Quebec.....	1,297,975	366,084	637,468	*Brandon.....	85,380	24,992	14,832
Shawinigan Falls.....	180,765	80,065	56,985	St. Boniface.....	88,730	150,300	246,790
*Sherbrooke.....	288,200	23,600	37,100	*Winnipeg.....	1,913,150	1,448,900	1,367,050
*Three Rivers.....	678,825	124,175	136,250	Saskatchewan	1,551,470	1,052,770	1,687,047
*Westmount.....	376,690	571,050	353,585	*Moose Jaw.....	176,550	50,360	243,127
Ontario	13,183,864	7,920,151	8,292,888	*Regina.....	526,515	413,005	639,390
Belleville.....	42,150	87,655	9,240	*Saskatoon.....	848,405	589,405	804,530
*Brantford.....	44,064	58,235	137,000	Alberta	1,798,668	2,166,610	1,333,982
Chatham.....	268,450	49,175	103,238	*Calgary.....	842,421	1,407,750	430,982
*Fort William.....	295,500	96,300	156,800	*Edmonton.....	884,225	568,615	885,070
Galt.....	87,937	30,443	42,065	Lethbridge.....	36,695	185,765	17,255
*Guelph.....	63,999	43,876	40,590	Medicine Hat.....	35,327	4,480	675
*Hamilton.....	491,450	814,800	456,150	British Columbia	1,684,745	2,552,969	2,423,560
*Kingston.....	46,161	171,732	30,620	Kamloops.....	14,136	22,347	70,170
*Kitchener.....	329,915	133,830	142,385	Nanaimo.....	1,577	3,220	8,100
*London.....	230,110	336,725	416,235	*New Westminster..	30,329	123,800	134,250
Niagara Falls.....	210,020	104,895	160,825	Prince Rupert.....	16,850	18,000	5,225
Oshawa.....	284,610	379,880	292,810	*Vancouver.....	909,944	1,118,187	992,990
*Ottawa.....	420,400	351,151	435,725	Point Grey.....	414,150	481,320	592,300
Owen Sound.....	88,500	12,100	15,200	North Vancouver..	23,565	485,740	49,210
*Peterborough.....	79,187	38,827	131,310	South Vancouver..	153,000	115,700	99,400
*Port Arthur.....	3,441,035	71,230	675,805	*Victoria.....	121,194	184,655	471,915
*Stratford.....	68,637	9,435	20,990				
*St. Catharines.....	78,030	98,220	119,204	Total—63 Cities.....	27,497,189	18,527,846	20,138,657
*St. Thomas.....	30,454	4,915	4,838	*Total—35 Cities.....	23,879,719	14,820,381	17,029,804
Sarnia.....	128,810	48,575	72,621				

1927, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued to be lower than in any other year since 1920, except 1927.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during May and April, 1928, and May, 1927. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information being also published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during May. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the June issue relates to the situation existing in April, 1928. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for the month of April, taken from the June issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment during May showed a slight decline, on the whole, as compared with the preceding month.

There were increases in the numbers of workpeople unemployed in the tinplate, shipbuilding, pottery, boot and shoe, wool textile, linen, and jute industries, and in dock, river, canal, harbour, etc., service. In the coal-mining industry there was a considerable increase in the numbers temporarily stopped from the service of their employers, together with a slight increase in the numbers wholly unemployed. On the other hand the seasonal improvement continued in the building, public works contracting, brick, tile, and cement, and tailoring industries. There was also some improvement in the iron and steel industries, in the glass trades, in textile bleaching, printing and dyeing, and in certain of the food manufacturing industries.

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts (aged 16 to 64 inclusive and numbering approximately 11,800,000), and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 21st May, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 9·9, as compared with 9·6 at 23rd April, 1928, and 8·7 at 23rd May, 1927. For males alone the percentage at 21st May, 1928, was 11·4, as compared with 11·0 at 23rd April, 1928; for females the corresponding figures were 5·9 and 5·7. The percentage wholly unemployed at 21st May, 1928, was 7·6, the same percentage as at 23rd April, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 21st May, 1928, was approximately 1,143,000, of whom 918,000 were men and 165,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 23rd April, 1928, it was 1,094,000, of whom 874,000 were men and 151,000 were women; and at 23rd May, 1927, it was 1,008,000, of whom 811,000 were men and 139,000 were women.

United States

According to the June issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* employment in the manufacturing industries decreased 0·5 per cent in April, 1928, as compared with March, 1928, and payroll totals decreased 1·4 per cent.

A decrease in employment in April, as compared with March, has become customary, the trend having been downward in each of the last five years. However, the decrease in April, 1928, was considerably less than in three of the four years preceding. Payroll totals, as a rule, show a greater drop in April than does employment owing to the custom, prevailing in many localities, of closing plants for one or more days at Easter time.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment for April, 1928, is 85·7 as compared with 86·1 for March, 1928, 85·5 for February, 1928, and 90·6 for April, 1927; the weighted index of payroll totals for April, 1928, is 89·9 as compared with 91·2 for March,

1928, 90.0 for February, 1928, and 96.6 for April, 1927. The monthly average for 1923 equals 100.

Employment and payroll totals in April, 1928, were 5.4 per cent and 6.9 per cent lower in the two items, respectively, than in April, 1927.

The data for April, 1928, were based on returns made by 10,788 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in April had 3,005,964 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$81,116,831.

Employment in March and April.—Twenty-four of the 54 separate industries had more employees in April than in March, and 21 industries reported increased payroll totals, the seasonal trend being especially well defined in these increases as well as in the decreases of other industries. The outstanding increases in employment were: 7.9 per cent in ice cream; 5.1 per cent in brick; about 3 per cent each in cement, rubber boots and sugar; approximately 2.5 per cent each machine tools, stoves, saw-mills, millwork, stamped ware, carriages and wagons, and automobiles; and approximately 1.5 per cent each in cast iron pipe, fertilizers, glass, brass, pianos and shipbuilding. The foundry and machine shop products and the steam car industries each reported 1 per cent more employees in April than in March.

The iron and steel industry showed a decrease in employment of 0.1 per cent and petroleum refining a decrease of 1.6 per cent. Slaughtering and meat packing, as usual in April, reached its minimum employment level for the year with a decrease of 3.9 per cent, and flour reported a decrease of 3.4 per cent. All textile industries, except millinery, showed a marked decline—for example, men's clothing over 7 per cent; cotton, 2.5 per cent; silk, 4.7 per cent; and woollen goods, over 2 per cent. Confectionery, hardware, furniture, leather, boots and shoes, paper boxes, book and job printing, chewing tobacco, cigars, electric car repairing, and rubber tires were other industries reporting notable declines in employment.

One-half of the twelve groups of industries showed increased forces in April, the stone-clay-glass group leading with an increase of 2.4 per cent, followed by the iron and steel, other metal products, lumber, and vehicle groups, and groups of miscellaneous industries. In the remaining six groups the leather group reported the greatest decrease in employment and the chemical group the smallest decrease.

The Pacific and Mountain geographic divisions made very satisfactory gains in employ-

ment in April over March, and the East North Central and the East South Central divisions each gained 0.3 per cent; the remaining five divisions each showed fewer employees, especially the New England, Middle Atlantic, and South Atlantic divisions.

Employment in April, 1927 and 1928.—The level of employment in Manufacturing industries in April, 1928, was 5.4 per cent lower than in April, 1927, and payroll totals were 6.9 per cent lower. According to reports made to the Bureau the observance of Easter holidays was more marked in 1928 than has been customary, and accounts, at least in part, for the larger decrease in payroll totals.

Decreased employment over this twelve month period appeared in each of the 12 groups of industries, the group of miscellaneous industries leading with a falling off of over 14 per cent, followed by the stone-clay-glass group (8.9 per cent), iron and steel (6.8 per cent), and textiles (5.2 per cent). The groups least affected by declines in employment were vehicles and food, each of which fell off only one-half of 1 per cent.

The notable increases in employment in separate industries over this interval were in the agricultural implement, automobile, and fertilizer industries, while the pronounced decreases were in the shipbuilding, petroleum refining, brick, cement, piano, cast iron pipe, and steam fittings industries.

The East North Central division alone of the nine geographic divisions had more employees in April, 1928, than in April, 1927. Of the remaining divisions the New England, Middle Atlantic, and West South Central divisions show losses in employment of from 8.7 to 7.2 per cent each.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States. The method of compilation as described in the March issue of the *American Federationist* is as follows:

"The local unions in the 23 cities under review report monthly their membership and the number of unemployed members at the first of the month or the nearest possible date. From these reports the percentage of unemployed members is calculated for identical unions in the current and the previous month. Thus for every month there are two percentage figures—that is for identical unions in December and January—and for

identical unions in January and February and so on. The final figure for January, then, is calculated by taking the simple arithmetical average of the two January percentages. It may be noted that the reports cover all trades which are organized, factory workers as well as teachers and building trade workers."

By the above method is computed the percentage of unemployed trade unionists out

of the total membership of the local unions reporting. According to the June issue of the *American Federationist*, the most recent unemployed percentages during the various months in the 23 cities works out as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

TORONTO, ONT.—TORONTO DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE TORONTO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 91.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1931.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1926, but includes the following changes:

A member called back after completion of a day's or night's work to be guaranteed \$3.50, night men brought back for extra work on Sundays or holidays to receive double rates.

Only journeymen members or apprentices in their last year to be eligible as learners on machines.

Minimum wages per week: from April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929, on evening newspapers \$45.50, morning newspapers, \$48.00; from April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930, evening newspapers, \$46.50, morning newspapers \$49.00; from April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931, evening newspapers \$47.50, morning newspapers \$50.50.

Day men on morning newspapers to work four hours on holidays, work to be completed by 12 noon, for which they shall receive a regular day's pay. For time beyond four hours or holidays and Sunday work, double time.

Each office shall be entitled to have one apprentice for each ten journeymen or majority fraction thereof regularly employed but never

more than six apprentices in any one office. In addition each office may have two boys, not apprentices, who may operate proof-presses, but no other work that is part of the trade.

Apprentices in the fifth year to be instructed on all typesetting and typecasting devices in use in the office.

Wage Scale for apprentices per week: from \$16.00 for first six months of third year to \$32.00 for second six months of fifth year.

GUELPH, ONTARIO.—GUELPH MERCURY AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 391.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1928 to April 30, 1930. Notice of proposed new agreement to be given 30 days previous to expiration of this one.

This agreement is the same as that previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1926, with the following additional clause:

Each member of the composing room staff shall be granted one week's holidays in each year with full pay; said holidays to be mutually agreed between the employer and employee.

GUELPH, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING JOB AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 391.

Agreement in effect from April 1, 1928, to August 30, 1930. Notice of proposed new agreement to be given 30 days' prior to expiration of this agreement.

A standing committee of two from each party to be appointed to settle wages and other questions under this agreement. If this committee cannot agree, a board of arbitration to be appointed, consisting of the representative of each party and one arbitrator chosen by them, the decision of such board to be binding.

Union members not to be required to execute struck work which in their opinion is received from or destined for unfair employing printers and publications.

The union label to be furnished by the union and used.

Foremen to have right to employ and discharge men for certain specified reasons only.

It is recommended that in offices where employees, through disability or old age, are unable to work as efficiently as before, such persons be placed on a superannuation list and receive wages as may be agreed upon, subject to approval of the union.

Apprentices limited to one to every four journeymen or fraction thereof; not more than three in any department.

Apprentices to serve five years. The work to be done and taught in each year of apprenticeship is specified, and apprentices must also complete the International Typographical course of lessons in printing before being considered journeymen.

Scale of wages for apprentices: from one-third of journeymen's scale in third year to three-quarters of journeymen's scale in last six months of fifth year.

Hours: 44 per week for day work, 42 hours for night work.

Overtime: Time and one-half for first three hours and double time afterwards; double time for all work on Sundays and holidays.

Wages: from April 1, 1928 to September 1, 1929, hand compositors and machine operators, \$39 per week and from September 1, 1929 to August 31, 1930, \$32. Foremen to be paid at least \$2 above minimum scale.

LONDON, ONTARIO.—STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS UNION No. 115

Schedule of wages and working conditions verbally accepted, to be in effect from January 1, 1928 to December 31, 1929.

Hours: 44 per week for day work, 42 for night work.

Wages: Day foreman \$41 per week, night foreman \$39; journeymen \$37 per week; a bonus of \$26 to be given each regular employee twice a year.

Overtime: for each call back \$1 shall be paid and also time and one-half for all overtime.

REGINA, SASK.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, LOCAL No. 205.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1930.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: Time and one-half for first three hours, double time thereafter; Sundays and holidays, double time.

In case of reduction of staff the persons last employed to be laid off first and then reemployed in the reverse order before other help is employed.

In case of a dispute, matter to be referred to an arbitration committee consisting of one from each party and a third selected by these two, the decision of such committee to be binding.

No girl to be allowed to do any of journeyman's work.

Men's wage scale: Journeymen, 95 cents per hour from May 1, 1928 to April 30, 1929 and 98 cents from May 1, 1929 to April 30, 1930.

Apprentices: From \$10 per week for first six months to \$34 per week for eighth six months.

One apprentice allowed for every four journeymen or major fraction thereof. No apprentice to be allowed to change from one employer to another without consent of both parties.

Women's wage scale: From \$10 per week for first six months to \$18 for fourth six months and not less than \$20 thereafter.

REGINA, SASK.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 657.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1928 to April 30, 1929.

Only union members are to be employed.

Any dispute with regard to the terms of the agreement to be referred to a Board of Arbitration consisting of two members from each party and a fifth selected by them, the decision of such board to be binding.

Employees shall not be required to execute struck work which is received from or destined for unfair employers.

Newspapers

Minimum wages of stonemen, admen, make-upmen, proofreaders, bankmen, foremen, machine operators, machinists and copy preparers, 98 cents per hour for 48 hour week; night work \$3 per week over day scale and 45 hour week.

One apprentice allowed for every seven journeymen regularly employed, but no office to have more than three apprentices.

Apprentices must be at least 16 years of age and serve five years. No boy under 18 to be employed at night work.

The grade and class of work to be taught each year is specified.

Wages of apprentices: from \$13 per week at start to \$29.65 after 4½ years. For night work \$3 above day work and overtime at same ratio to regular time as for journeymen.

Apprentices must take the International Typographical course in printing.

In addition to apprentices, offices may have one journeyman learner to every seven machines.

The term of apprenticeship for beginners in linotype, intertype and monotype machines is 13 weeks, wages from \$23.50 to start to \$32.75 per week for last five weeks.

Hours: 8 per day for day work; 7½ for night work.

Overtime: Time and one-half for first three hours, double time thereafter and also for work on Sundays (except such work as is part of regular jig). Work on holidays, time and one-half except for morning newspapers where a night's work shall be 5½ hours and a full day's pay granted.

No notice required of discharge or of leaving employment.

A journeyman called back to work to receive \$1 extra in addition to overtime pay.

Job Offices

Wages for journeymen same rate as for newspaper offices, but 44 hour week for day work and 42 hours for night work.

One apprentice to every 5 journeymen. Other regulations regarding apprentices are the same as for newspaper offices with exception of wages which range from \$12 per week to start to \$27.50 for last six months of 5-year apprenticeship. Beginners on linotype, intertype and monotype machines: wages from \$21.55 for first three weeks to \$30 for last five weeks of 13 week apprenticeship.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays for day work; night work 7 hours six nights per week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three

hours; double time thereafter, holidays, time and one-half; Sundays, double time.

No notice required of discharge or of leaving employment.

A journeyman called back to work to receive \$1 extra in addition to overtime pay.

REGINA, SASK.—NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS, UNION No. 75.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1928 to April 30, 1930.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1925 with the following exceptions:

Wages of journeymen, \$47.04 per week for day work and \$50.04 for night work.

All publications (other than daily newspapers) shall be paid for at not less than one day's pay to each member of crew required for the production of same, should time for printing exceed five hours, the overtime rate to be used.

REGINA, SASK.—JOB OFFICES AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS UNION, No. 75.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1928 to April 31, 1930.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1925, with a new wage scale as follows and a further increase of one cent per hour from May 1, 1929 to April 30, 1930.

New wage scale: Foreman in charge of one or two cylinder presses \$45.60 per week, foreman in charge of three or more cylinder presses \$48.50, foreman in charge of one cylinder and three platen presses \$45.60, journeyman pressman operating two cylinder presses \$42.70, foreman in charge of offset presses, \$48.50, journeyman offset pressman \$44.65, offset assistant \$35, cylinder assistant \$31.75, automatic feed operators on offset, cylinder and Kelly presses \$33, cylinder feeders working in combination shop and working part time on platens \$25.50, foreman in charge of one to four platen presses \$41.75, foreman in charge of five or more platen presses \$46.60, journeymen platen pressmen \$40.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONT.—THREE EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS, LOCAL No. 20.

Agreement signed at the conclusion of a strike mentioned on page 700 to be in effect from February 28, to December 31, 1928. If it is desired by either party to renew the agreement with or without change, notice must be given 90 days prior to expiration.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: Time and one-half to 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. and all work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and certain holidays double time.

No strikes or lockouts except general ones ordered by Building Trades Employers Association or by the Building Trades Council. Any dispute about this agreement to be referred

to a disinterested umpire, whose decision shall be binding.

Employers agree not to sublet any of their work and union members agree not to subcontract or make estimates on any work.

Only union members to be employed.

Wages: Mechanics, 85 cents per hour to July 1, 1928, and 95 cents thereafter.

Not more than one improver to each mechanic to be employed in a shop, and no improver to do work except with a mechanic.

Improvers not eligible for mechanics examination until after four years at the trade. Wages for improvers: first year 45 cents, second year 55 cents and third year 65 cents per hour.

Transportation and board to be paid for work out of city with travelling time at night at rate of single time unless a berth is provided.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS, TORONTO ASSOCIATION MASTER PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 46.

Agreement signed at the conclusion of a strike reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, 1927, to be in effect from August 29, 1927 to April 30, 1929, and from year to year unless one month's notice of change is given by either party prior to expiration date.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Wages: \$1 per hour to April 30, 1928, \$1.12½ thereafter.

Overtime: Except necessary repairs to prevent damage and finishing up a repair job on regular working days which shall be done at regular time, all overtime including work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

For out of town work, fare and board to be paid, and where no local of the union exists, working time may be extended to 10 hours per day at single time.

Only union members to be employed when available and union members only to work for employers parties to this agreement when work is available.

Apprentices to serve five years and the number to be limited so that only 14 plumbers and 10 steamfitters will be through each year. Only one improver (fifth year apprentice) to every five journeymen on job. Wages of improvers from May 1, 1928, 75 cents per hour.

A joint conference board consisting of four members from each party to meet regularly to settle grievances.

No strike or lockout to take place before matter is referred to the General Office of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters and approved by them.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HAMILTON MASTER PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 67.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1927, with the following exceptions:

Wages: \$1 per hour.

One apprentice allowed for every five journeymen plumbers or steamfitters.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HAMILTON LOCAL DISTRICT No. 4 INTERNATIONAL CUT-STONE CONTRACTORS, THE QUARREYMEN'S ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED AND THE HAMILTON LOCAL OF THE JOURNEYMEN STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1927, to May 1, 1928, and from year to year unless two months notice of change is given by either party two months prior to expiration of the agreement.

Only union members to be employed if available.

Wages: \$1.12½ per hour; journeymen carvers to receive at least \$1 per day more than stone cutters.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: Time and one-half for first two hours; double time thereafter.

Each party to select an arbitration committee of three, the joint committee to settle all grievances, but if unsuccessful, they may elect another disinterested party, whose decision shall be binding.

One apprentice allowed for every five journeymen but not more than three in one shop, apprentices to serve four years; wages to be mutually agreed upon.

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND THE BRANTFORD JOINT COMMITTEE OF CARPENTERS.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929, and thereafter unless 30 days notice is given by either party.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Wages: 80 cents per hour.

Overtime and work on Saturday afternoon; time and one-half.

Union members only to be employed.

Disputes to be settled by a board of conciliation, consisting of two members of each party and a fifth chosen by them.

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—THE BUILDERS EXCHANGE, MASTER CARPENTERS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL No. 38.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929, and thereafter unless notice of change be given by either party four months prior to expiration date.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Wages: 90 cents per hour; foreman 5 cents per hour additional.

Overtime: To 9 p.m. and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half. Other overtime and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Union men only to be employed when available.

One apprentice allowed for every five journeymen.

Men employed in contractors' shops may be allowed to work one hour per day overtime on machines at straight time if necessary.

No union member to work after regular working hours for any person while employed by a recognized contractor.

Men working on scaffolds 50 feet in height to be paid 5 cents over the rate and 5 cents additional for every 20 feet higher.

Any grievance to be submitted to a committee composed of two members of each party.

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—MASTER PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 244.

Agreement in effect from June 1, 1928, to June 1, 1929, and from year to year unless notice of change is given by either party three months prior to expiration date.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays. These hours apply to master plumbers as well as journeymen.

Wages: 95 cents per hour.

Overtime: Overtime until midnight and Saturday afternoons time and one-half; after midnight and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Only union members or those eligible and willing to become such to be employed.

One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen.

Each steamfitter will be allowed one helper only, either an apprentice or a labourer, any additional labourers employed may not handle the tools of the trade.

Apprentices to serve five years (three as helpers and two as juniors).

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION AND PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS UNION, LOCAL No. 254.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1928 to December 31, 1930 and from year to year unless notice of change is given one month prior to expiration date.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1926, with the following changes in wages:

From May 1, to December 31, 1928, 1.12½ per hour; from January 1 to December 31, 1929, \$1.20 per hour; from January 1 to December 31, 1930, \$1.25 per hour.

Wages of apprentices: First year \$12 per week; second year \$15 third year \$18, fourth year \$21 and fifth year \$24.

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Agreement signed on conclusion of the strike and following conciliation by the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour of Canada reported on page 702.

Agreement to be in effect from June 15, 1928 to May 1, 1929 and from year to year unless notice of change is given 60 days prior to expiration of agreement.

No man to be discriminated against because of union membership; non-union workers may be employed.

Hours: 9 per day; 5 on Saturdays, but straight time to be paid for work on Saturday afternoons.

Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

Apprentices to serve four years and pass the required examinations; not more than one fourth-year apprentice to every four journeymen.

Wages: Journeymen 70 to 85 cents per hour; apprentices; from \$6 to \$8 per week for first year to \$20 to \$25 for fourth year.

A permanent joint conference board to settle differences regarding the agreement and set apprentices' examinations.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 1779.

Agreement signed on conclusion of strike reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1928, and following the award of the Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, reported on page 692.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1928 to April 30, 1931; negotiations for new agreement to take place in January, 1931.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays. Night shift 7 hours with 8 hours pay.

Wages: \$1 per hour.

Overtime: Until midnight and Saturdays until 5 p.m. time and one-half. Thereafter and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Union members not to work for any but those who have signed the agreement.

Any dispute to be referred to a joint committee, whose decision shall be binding.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER, CONSOLIDATED AND THEIR EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN ELECTRICAL UNION OF LINEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 1.

Agreement in effect from July 30, 1927, to June 30, 1929, and for one year thereafter, unless notice is given by May 31, 1929 of desire to cancel agreement.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for August, 1926 with the exception of a new wage scale. The wages in effect from July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929 are as follows:

Wages per hour, overhead division; linemen, first class 65 cents; linemen, second class, 60 cents; groundman 50½ cents; truck drivers, 51½ cents, labourers, 35 cents. Underground division; combination cable splicer and linemen, 75 cents; cable splicers 67 cents; cable splicers' helpers, 53½ cents; cablemen, first class, 65 cents; second class, 55 cents; third class, 50½ cents; truck drivers, 51½ cents; labourers, 35 cents.

FAIR WAGES IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has received information regarding contracts recently executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction, etc., contained the following fair wages clause:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purpose of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Three of the contracts above mentioned contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. The schedules are given below.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the contractor, and the contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The

powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the

trades concerned, is prohibited, unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of the assembly wharf at Port Alberni, B.C. Name of contractors, "Victoria Pile Driving Company, Limited", Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, May 31, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$77,140.72.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per Day	Hours per Week
	\$ cts.		
File driver foreman.....	9 50	8	48
Pile driver engineer.....	8 50	8	48
Pile driver boommen.....	7 50	8	48
Pile driver bridgeman.....	7 50	8	48
Pile driver fireman.....	5 00	8	48
Pile driver labourers.....	4 00	8	48
Electricians.....	7 20	8	48
Carpenters.....	7 00	8	48
Plumbers.....	8 00	8	48
Pipefitters.....	8 00	8	48
Blacksmiths.....	5 60	8	48
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	4 00	8	48
Common labourers.....	3 60	8	48

Construction and erection of a mooring tower at the Montreal Air Harbour, St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 4, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$71,760.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per Day
	\$ cts. per hour	
<i>For work at the site—</i>		
Foreman erector.....	1 10	8
Erectors.....	1 00	8
Rivet heaters.....	1 00	8
Rivet stickers.....	1 00	8
Rivetters.....	1 00	8
Machinists.....	70	9
Machinists' helpers.....	45	9
Painters.....	70	9
Painters' helpers.....	40	9
Labourers.....	35	10
Carters (one horse and cart).....	50	10
Carters (two horses and cart).....	70	10

Construction of concrete footings in connection with the mooring tower at Montreal Air Harbour, St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractor, Albini Lacroix, St. Lambert, P.Q. Date of contract, June 5, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$12,480.60.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages not less than	Hours per Day
	\$ cts. per hour	
Foreman, concrete.....	50	10
Concrete mixer operator.....	40	10
Concrete mixers.....	35	10
Carpenters.....	75	9
Carpenters' helpers.....	35	10
Labourers.....	35	10
Teamsters (2 horses and cart).....	70	10
Carters (one horse and cart).....	50	10

Construction of an airplane hangar at Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractor, Zenon Ouellette, Rimouski, P.Q. Date of contract, June 15, 1928. Amount of contract, \$2,870.

Reconstruction of repairs of the outer portion of the south breakwater at Miminegash Harbour, P.E.I. Names of contractors, Everett McLeod and Duncan MacKenzie, French River, P.E.I. Date of contract, June 18, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$7,170.

Deepening existing slip and extension to the existing slip at the west side of the inner harbour at Rondeau, Kent County, Ont. Name of contractors "Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, June 21, 1928. Amount of contract, class "A", \$5 per cubic yard (place measure-

ment); class "B" \$0.33 per cubic yard (place measurement), approximate expenditure, \$38,650.

Opening inside passage from Mills Point to Miramichi Bay at Hardwicke, N.B. (Hebert's Point). Name of contractors "Miramichi Dredging Company, Limited, Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, June 1, 1928. Amount of contract, class "B" \$0.79½ per cubic scow measurement yard, approximate expenditure, \$14,310.

Deepening channel through the bar at Porter's Beach and removal of two shoals, one at Beacon (Stoney Patch) and the other at Perth Beach, at Guysborough, N.S. Name of contractors, "Beacon Dredging Company, Limited", Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 7, 1928. Amount of contract, class "A" \$7 per cubic yard, place measurement; class "B" \$0.92½ per cubic yard, scow measurement, approximate expenditure, \$29,800.

Enlarging turning basin and outer end of Government Wharf at Blind River, Ont. Names of contractors, Alexander B. McLean, Roderick A. McLean and John McLean, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, June 11, 1928. Amount of contract, class "B", \$0.68 per cubic yard, place measurement, approximate expenditure, \$10,200.

Deepening basin, berths and channel at Lunenburg Foundry Company's Wharf at Lunenburg, N.S. Name of contractors, "Beacon Dredging Company, Limited", Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 14, 1928. Amount of contract, class "A" \$6 per cubic yard (place measurement); class "B" \$0.50 per cubic yard (scow measurement), approximate expenditure, \$33,100.

Montreal Tramways Pension Fund

The annual report of the Montreal Tramways Mutual Benefit Association for the past year shows that a total of \$26,163, nearly \$7,000 more than during the previous year, was paid to the members in old age pensions. The number of members on the roll at May 1, 1927, was 45. To this number 12 were added during the year, ended April 30, 1928, and seven were taken off through death, thus leaving a membership of 50 at the end of the year under review. Members on pension receive \$10.50 a week during life, and are covered, free of charge, by an insurance of \$1,000 which is payable to their beneficiaries at death. To the members on permanent

disability pension \$15,469.50 was paid during the 12 months ended April 30, 1928; the corresponding amount for the previous year was \$6,426. Members on permanent disability pension receive \$10.50 a week during the whole period of their total permanent disability, and in addition, are covered, free of charge, with an insurance of \$1,000 payable at death to their beneficiaries. The number of members on this pension at May 1, 1927, was 26. Ten members were added during the course of the year, and through death five were taken off, leaving at April 30, 1928, a total of 31.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1928

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slightly downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being slightly lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.73 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$10.80 for May; \$10.86 for June, 1927; \$11.06 for June, 1926; \$10.44 for June, 1925; \$9.86 for June, 1924; \$10.23 for June, 1923; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.79 for June, 1918; and \$7.49, for June, 1914. The most important declines occurred in the prices of butter and potatoes, while slightly lower prices were recorded in milk, cheese and granulated sugar. The prices of beef, veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, eggs, beans and evaporated apples were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$20.97 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$21.04 for May; \$21.04 for June, 1927; \$21.31 for June, 1926; \$20.67 for June, 1925; \$20.22 for June, 1924; \$20.72 for June, 1923; \$20.58 for June, 1922; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.81 for June, 1920; \$20.36 for June, 1918; and \$14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel and rent were unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was again lower at 150.2 for June, as compared with 152.9 for May; 153.5 for June, 1927; 155.6 for June, 1926; 158.6 for June, 1925; 152.3 for June, 1924; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.5 for June, 1921; 255.1 for June, 1920; 201.7 for June, 1919; and 196.0 for June, 1918. Forty-three prices quotations declined, thirty-eight advanced and one hundred and fifty-five were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material three of the eight main groups declined, three advanced and two were unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group was substantially lower, due mainly to declines in the prices of grains, flour, oat products, potatoes, sugar, tea, hay, straw and vegetable oils. The Iron and its Product group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were also somewhat lower, the former due mainly to declines in the prices of steel bars

and steel sheets, and the latter mainly because of a decline in the price of alcohol. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, chiefly because of higher prices for cattle, hogs, beef, smoked meats, lard, boots, shoes, and butter; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to higher prices for copper, lead and spelter, which more than offset declines in the prices of silver, tin and solder; and the Non-Metallic Minerals group, due to an advance in the price of anthracite coal. The Fibres Textiles and Textile Products group and the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods advanced, while producers' goods declined. In the former group fruits, meats, lard, boots, shoes and coal advanced, while flour, oat products, sugar, potatoes and cheese declined. In producers' goods material for the fur industry and for the meat packing industries advanced, while materials for the leather industry, for the milling and other industries, for the textile and clothing industries, for the metal working industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, were lower.

In the grouping according to origin both raw or partly manufactured goods and fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined, the former due to lower prices for grains, potatoes, raw sugar, tea, hides, hay, straw, jute, silk, silver and tin, which more than offset advances in the prices of live stock, beef, citrus fruits, rubber, coal, copper, lead and zinc; and the latter due to declines in the prices of flour, oat products, vegetable oils, refined sugar, alcohol, cheese and solder, which more than offset higher prices for smoked meats, lard, boots, shoes and cotton fabrics. Domestic farm products and articles of marine origin advanced, articles of mineral origin declined slightly, while articles of forest origin were unchanged.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the

LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since Jan-

uary, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926,

(Continued on page 800)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(f)	(f)		1913	June 1914	June 1916	June 1918	June 1919	June 1920	June 1921	June 1922	June 1923	June 1924	June 1925	June 1926	June 1927	May 1928	June 1928
		1900	1905	1910	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.8	52.0	76.8	79.8	83.0	87.0	63.2	58.6	58.6	59.4	60.4	66.4	67.8	69.8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.2	35.0	55.6	55.8	54.2	42.6	35.0	31.6	31.2	32.4	33.0	38.2	40.2	41.2
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.1	18.8	27.7	27.9	27.7	22.5	19.1	18.2	17.8	18.3	19.1	20.3	21.6	21.8
Mutton, roasts	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.0	24.2	36.3	36.8	38.4	30.7	29.3	28.5	29.1	29.4	31.4	29.9	30.0	30.3
Pork, leg	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.1	22.2	37.7	39.8	40.4	32.7	31.3	26.6	23.4	28.2	30.7	28.4	25.2	26.3
Pork, salt	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.4	40.2	69.6	72.0	72.2	58.8	53.6	50.2	45.0	51.2	56.0	52.8	50.8	51.8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.6	28.9	50.7	54.3	55.8	48.2	41.3	39.1	32.1	38.9	42.6	39.4	35.2	35.7
Lard, pure	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	40.2	73.8	80.4	76.4	45.8	44.0	45.2	41.2	48.8	48.6	43.4	43.4	43.6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	25.8	28.6	44.8	53.7	56.0	33.5	33.5	31.5	30.0	35.0	35.2	36.2	35.8	36.0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	25.0	26.2	38.7	45.4	50.1	30.8	31.7	29.5	26.7	31.6	31.9	31.6	31.6	32.3
Milk	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	51.6	51.0	71.4	79.2	88.8	81.0	69.0	68.4	71.4	69.0	69.6	69.6	72.0	70.8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	52.4	61.2	92.0	108.6	119.4	65.0	71.4	72.2	68.4	72.2	74.8	80.0	84.4	79.8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	31.2	35.1	51.7	61.1	66.8	38.0	42.0	40.0	38.5	40.6	41.3	44.1	46.7	43.8
Cheese, old	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	25.5	33.5	39.3	40.4	36.8	29.8	\$31.2	\$29.1	\$30.7	\$31.6	\$30.6	\$32.9	\$32.6
Cheese, new	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.4	23.8	30.5	37.3	38.2	30.6	26.1	\$31.2	\$29.1	\$30.7	\$31.6	\$30.6	\$32.9	\$32.6
Bread	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	70.5	117.0	118.5	144.0	123.0	103.5	102.0	100.5	118.5	114.0	115.5	115.5	115.5
Flour, family	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	33.0	37.0	68.0	67.0	84.0	64.0	50.0	\$45.0	\$41.0	\$58.0	\$53.0	\$53.0	\$52.0	\$53.0
Rolls Oats	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.5	24.0	40.5	37.0	42.5	30.0	28.0	27.5	27.0	31.0	28.5	30.0	31.5	32.0
Rice	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.8	13.0	23.0	24.4	33.6	21.0	19.0	\$26.0	\$20.0	\$28.0	\$21.8	\$21.8	\$21.0	\$21.0
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	19.8	34.4	23.4	24.0	17.4	17.8	17.6	16.8	16.8	15.6	16.2	17.4	17.8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.1	13.5	22.8	23.4	29.2	21.1	24.1	18.8	19.5	20.5	19.8	19.2	21.1	21.5
Prunes, medium	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.3	13.2	17.6	21.2	27.5	18.3	19.7	18.5	16.2	15.6	15.8	14.7	13.4	13.3
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.0	38.0	43.6	47.6	90.4	50.0	31.2	50.4	42.4	34.0	31.6	33.6	32.4	32.0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.2	17.6	20.4	22.2	42.0	24.0	14.6	24.0	20.4	16.2	15.0	16.0	15.2	15.2
Tea, black	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.9	14.5	15.7	16.5	13.8	13.7	\$16.6	\$17.4	\$17.9	\$18.0	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9
Tea, green	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	10.7	13.9	15.4	16.9	14.9	15.0	\$16.6	\$17.4	\$17.9	\$18.0	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9
Coffee	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.4	9.5	9.9	11.1	13.1	15.2	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.6	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.1	15.1
Potatoes	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	53.6	60.5	60.7	70.7	216.9	36.6	45.7	49.0	59.6	43.6	100.7	70.5	57.9	51.7
Vinegar	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	1.0	9	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods		5.48	5.96	6.95	7.34	7.49	8.51	12.79	13.72	16.92	11.16	10.18	10.23	9.86	10.44	11.06	10.86	10.80	10.73
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Coal anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.2	54.4	71.8	73.5	101.6	109.9	107.4	108.1	104.8	103.1	106.6	101.6	101.3	101.0
Coal bituminous	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	39.4	37.8	58.1	61.3	72.6	77.6	68.2	70.3	65.9	63.2	63.6	63.5	63.3	63.3
Wood, hard	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	41.8	41.8	67.4	76.4	81.7	87.9	76.9	79.8	77.8	76.2	76.8	75.9	76.1	76.6
Wood, soft	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.1	30.2	49.6	56.4	62.1	64.6	57.4	59.8	57.7	55.3	55.7	55.7	56.7	56.6
Coal oil	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	24.1	23.0	27.6	28.7	36.6	36.3	31.2	30.3	30.3	30.5	30.9	31.1	31.1	31.0
Fuel and light- ing**		1.50	1.63	1.76	1.91	1.90	1.87	2.75	2.96	3.55	3.76	3.41	3.48	3.37	3.28	3.34	3.28	3.29	3.29
Rent	1/2 mo.	2.37	2.89	4.05	4.75	4.86	4.04	4.77	5.22	6.30	6.77	6.95	6.97	6.95	6.90	6.87	6.85	6.91	6.91
**Totals		9.37	10.50	12.79	14.02	14.27	14.46	20.36	21.95	26.81	21.74	20.58	20.72	20.22	20.67	21.31	21.04	21.04	20.97

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.29	8.53	12.65	13.99	17.04	11.43	10.30	10.81	10.31	10.60	11.24	10.73	10.74	10.61	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	7.23	7.43	12.40	15.08	10.28	9.50	9.53	9.23	9.60	10.39	9.78	9.62	9.77		
New Brunswick	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	6.96	8.43	12.51	13.32	16.24	11.46	10.29	10.46	10.20	10.51	11.28	10.92	10.79	10.66	
Quebec	5.15	5.64	6.53	6.87	6.84	8.10	12.51	13.14	15.99	10.41	9.54	9.74	10.17	9.78	10.54	9.99	9.93	9.85	
Ontario	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.11	8.49	12.74	13.52	17.12	10.85	10.08	10.03	9.75	10.22	11.17	10.94	10.86	10.78	
Manitoba	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.06	8.08	12.45	14.07	16.83	11.30	9.89	9.72	9.43	10.20	10.27	10.26	10.50	10.45	
Saskatchewan	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	7.88	8.54	12.74	14.29	16.47	11.53	10.03	10.25	9.50	10.60	10.56	10.88	10.81	10.85	
Alberta	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.14	8.45	13.15	13.99	17.12	11.16	10.02	9.89	9.69	10.72	10.56	10.86	10.87	10.73	
British Columbia	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.13	9.02	13.65	15.00	18.18	12.68	11.48	11.31	10.83	11.92	11.81	11.93	11.88	11.87	

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text.

†December only. ‡Kind most sold. §For electric light see text.

**An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	St loin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg, roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	34.9	29.1	26.9	20.6	16.4	21.8	30.3	26.3	25.9	35.7	39.5	56.3
Nova Scotia (average).....	32.2	27.7	24.6	19.8	15.9	16.7	27.1	25.6	25.2	33.0	36.4	53.3
1—Sydney.....	36	29.3	27.6	23.7	19.8	17	30	29.1	26	33.8	35.7	48.7
2—New Glasgow.....	30	28.3	23.2	17.7	13.8	14.7	25	23.7	24.6	33.2	34.7	52
3—Amherst.....	28.3	26.7	20.7	17.3	14.2	15	25	25	25	27.5	31.7	50
4—Halifax.....	36.9	27.6	28.5	21	17.5	15.6	27.5	26	23.9	30.7	33.8	54.8
5—Windsor.....	28.5	26	23.5	19	14	20	25	27.5	25	40	45	60
6—Truro.....	33.3	28.3	24.3	20	16	18	30	22.5	26.4	32.9	37.3	54
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	32.5	30	30	22.5	18	14	20	25	25	31.5	33.3	50
New Brunswick (average)...	34.5	27.7	25.0	20.3	15.3	17.4	23.8	27.0	25.6	33.9	36.2	56.8
8—Moncton.....	31.7	26.7	20.5	17.5	12.8	18.5	.....	28.2	25.4	33.2	39	53.7
9—St. John.....	39	28	25.6	19.1	15.6	16.5	25	28.2	25.4	32.3	35	57.5
10—Fredericton.....	37.2	30.8	30.8	24.2	17.8	16.2	22.5	26.7	26.5	31.7	34.7	56
11—Bathurst.....	30	25.4	23.2	20.2	15	18.2	.....	25	25	38.3	60	60
Quebec (average).....	31.3	26.8	26.6	18.6	13.3	15.4	26.4	23.8	23.9	32.2	34.9	56.0
12—Quebec.....	29.9	27.8	24.9	18.9	13.7	15.7	28	22.7	24.5	32	36.2	52
13—Three Rivers.....	30.3	27.4	27.9	18.7	14.2	15.8	26.6	24.7	25.2	33.7	35.5	56.9
14—Sherbrooke.....	35	30	33	22.2	14.4	16.5	25	28.7	24.2	30.4	34	62.1
15—Sorel.....	25	24	22.7	18.7	12.3	11.7	25	21	22.8	37.5	42.5	53.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	27.5	23.8	21.7	17.1	12.6	16.9	21.9	20.5	22.8	33.8	33.3	52
17—St. John's.....	28.3	26.3	28.3	18.3	12.3	16.2	25	22.7	22	28	30	53.7
18—Theford Mines.....	.....	20	16	15.5	12	22	25	20	24.3	.....	35	60
19—Montreal.....	37.9	31.9	33.5	18.7	15.4	11.8	33.3	26.7	24	31.7	34.9	56.9
20—Hull.....	36.6	29.9	31	18.9	12.6	11.9	27.4	27.2	25.7	30.4	32.4	56.9
Ontario (average).....	36.1	30.4	27.6	21.5	16.9	24.1	30.6	26.4	26.1	32.8	36.7	56.4
21—Ottawa.....	34.8	27.8	28	20.4	14.8	20.6	26.9	27	24.1	32	36.3	56.3
22—Brockville.....	38.5	32.5	31	18.4	16.4	15.4	31.5	25.5	25.8	37.1	41	58.3
23—Kingston.....	34.8	28.1	24.2	20.4	15.1	18	24.7	24.1	23.2	30	35.8	51.5
24—Belleville.....	33.6	29	30.4	22.4	16.6	26.6	34.3	26.8	21.6	36.7	39.2	59.6
25—Peterborough.....	37.3	31.5	25.7	21.8	18	26.7	33.7	26.2	29.3	32	34.7	57.9
26—Oshawa.....	37.3	32.8	27.6	20.9	17.8	26.2	33.7	26.8	26	36.1	40	55.6
27—Orillia.....	34.8	29.8	27.1	21.8	18.4	24.7	33.3	27.6	26	32.8	35.7	57
28—Toronto.....	36.7	29.8	28.3	19.6	17.3	23.5	36.6	26.8	27.2	36.1	41	56.1
29—Niagara Falls.....	38.4	33.8	31.6	22.8	16.3	26.5	36.8	28.7	29.3	32.2	35.8	55.9
30—St. Catharines.....	34	29.7	27	19.9	15.7	22.6	23.5	24.5	23.5	27.9	20.8	51.8
31—Hamilton.....	37.6	30.8	30.1	22.2	17.4	23.4	24	24.1	.....	32.3	36.5	57.8
32—Brantford.....	38.2	32.2	29.2	22.4	17.4	23.9	34.3	27.4	27.5	29.8	34	57.7
33—Galt.....	36	31.2	30	22.1	18	24	31	26.1	26	30.8	33.7	55
34—Guelph.....	31.7	27.2	24.7	20.2	15.9	25	25	21.8	.....	27.8	31.5	53.7
35—Kitchener.....	34.2	30.3	25.4	21.8	18.5	24.7	36.5	26.6	.....	28.5	32.3	52.5
36—Woodstock.....	36.7	30.1	27.2	21.7	16.8	24.1	29.2	25	25.5	30.3	23.3	53.3
37—Stratford.....	35	30	23.8	20.8	17.2	25.5	30	25.6	25	32.1	35.3	56.9
38—London.....	37.9	31.3	28.7	22.6	16.3	23.6	29	27.1	26	36.1	37.5	56.6
39—St. Thomas.....	34.8	29.7	26.8	20.4	17.5	24.8	30.6	25.6	25	31.8	35.6	55.5
40—Chatham.....	35	29.6	26.1	21.1	15.8	25.4	28.6	26.4	27.2	32	36.4	57.8
41—Windsor.....	34.6	28.2	26.7	21.7	15.8	25.7	29	24.8	25.2	31.1	35.5	57.7
42—Sarnia.....	35	30	26.9	21.2	18.2	26.7	31.2	27	23.7	33.6	37.5	59.2
43—Owen Sound.....	23.3	28.3	23.3	21	16.3	26.7	23.8	26.7	25	31	35.4	53.9
44—North Bay.....	42	34.5	31.2	22.5	15	23	31.5	26.5	25.3	29	33.2	56.1
45—Sudbury.....	40.2	33.4	30.3	24	18.9	25.9	25	30.2	27.2	34.1	41.4	60.6
46—Cobalt.....	33.3	28.5	27.3	19.3	15.1	23	.....	29.1	28	34.2	38.4	59.6
47—Timmins.....	36	31.7	27	23.3	18.7	26.7	30	29.3	27.7	32.2	37.6	56.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	39.3	34.3	30.9	24.6	17.4	25.7	35.6	26.8	27.8	35.4	40.4	56.7
49—Port Arthur.....	36.9	28.1	27	22.2	18.8	23.7	36.7	25.7	29.8	39.2	44.4	57.3
50—Fort William.....	34.4	26.6	23.6	20.7	16.4	22	31.6	26.4	26.4	38.4	41.8	56.3
Manitoba (average).....	32.9	27.2	24.4	18.1	14.4	19.5	31.1	24.6	.....	36.6	41.5	56.3
51—Winnipeg.....	34	26.9	25.9	17.8	14.6	18.8	31.5	25.1	27.5	37.1	41.7	55
52—Brandon.....	31.7	27.5	22.9	18.4	14.1	20.1	30.7	24.1	.....	36.1	41.3	57.5
Saskatchewan (average).....	34.2	27.4	25.0	19.4	15.6	21.1	33.5	24.8	25.1	42.4	48.8	60.3
53—Regina.....	33.2	25.7	23	17.2	14.4	19	34.5	23.9	26	41.8	49.6	61.8
54—Prince Albert.....	33.3	28.3	23.7	19	16.8	21.7	33.3	25	26.7	41.3	47.5	58.7
55—Saskatoon.....	31.8	26	24.6	19*	14.7	20.1	33.1	25	22.5	41	47.3	57.9
56—Moose Jaw.....	38.6	29.7	28.8	22	16.6	23.6	33	25.1	25	42.5	50.9	62.9
Alberta (average).....	33.0	25.9	24.5	19.6	14.8	22.3	31.3	24.5	25.2	40.5	44.1	52.2
57—Medicine Hat.....	33.3	25	25.7	18.7	15	24	34.3	25	28	43.7	47.7	49.2
58—Drumheller.....	35	30	25	25	15	25	30	30	25	45	.....	60
59—Edmonton.....	32.6	25.5	26	18.1	14.1	20.5	30.8	23.7	24.3	38.2	42.7	46.8
60—Calgary.....	31.9	24.2	23.7	17	14.1	20.3	28.2	25.2	23	39.6	45.6	55
61—Lethbridge.....	32.2	24.8	22.3	19.3	15.8	21.8	33.2	18.7	25.5	35.8	40.5	50
British Columbia (average)	38.5	31.6	30.2	22.2	20.2	27.9	38.9	31.5	29.2	46.9	51.8	66.1
62—Fernie.....	35	30	28	20	15	25	.....	35	31.5	45	50	54
63—Nelson.....	40	30	32.5	22.5	21.5	30	.....	35	30	45	50	57
64—Trail.....	39.7	34.7	32.8	27.9	23.6	30	42.5	35	29.5	52.6	56.5	60
65—New Westminster.....	37.1	31	26.7	18	19.7	25.9	35.7	27	27.8	43.9	48.3	58.7
66—Vancouver.....	39	30.2	28.9	19.5	19.3	27.7	39.3	27.5	29.7	44.8	49.5	62.9
67—Victoria.....	39.7	31.6	29.9	21.5	19.8	27.5	36	27.3	24.5	46.4	50.6	61.2
68—Nanaimo.....	37.5	30	27.7	23	22.7	28.7	40	30.5	26.5	46.9	52	65.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	40	35	35	25	20	28	40	35	33.7	50.8	57.5	61.7

a Price per single quart higher.

b. Adjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart.

c. Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1928

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod Steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb, tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart, in bottles	Dairy, solids prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
13-7	30-1	22-3	11-1	59-7	21-1	20-7	37-3	21-8	36-0	32-3	11-8	39-9	43-8	
16-9	31-0			53-8	17-4	17-0	30-0	22-1	36-7	33-9	11-5	41-4	45-6	
20	25			48	18	16-5	28	20-5	41-9	40	b12-14	41	43-9	
20	30			60	16-9		33-1	20-4	34-2	31-6	12	42-5	46-5	
16	35			50	17-7	16	28-8	22-7	30	28	9	41-2	46-2	
12-5	35			50-60	16-5	16-3	28-5	23-2	41	36-1	a12.513.3	39-5	45-4	
25				60	18	18	31-4	25	37-5		10	41-7	46-7	
18	30			50	17-3	18	30	21	35-7	34	12	42-3	45-6	
12	35			50	19-3		32-6	22-7	29-7	24	8-10	40	43-2	
15-5	35-0		10-0	56-9	18-2	17-5	36-0	22-2	33-2	30-4	12-1	41-9	45-7	
18	35		10	60	18-3	18-5	36-8	21-7	24-9	30-4	10-12	43-9	46-4	
12	35		10	60	16-9	16	41	21-2	36-7	30-8	a13-5	43-2	47-9	
20				55-60	18-8	17-3	39-3	21	33	30	12	40-6	44-4	
12				50	18-7	18	26-7	25	28-3		12	40-4	44-10	
16-7	30-3	25-6	10-0	61-4	21-8	22-5	33-4	21-3	37-3	33-0	10-4	36-3	39-1	
10	25			50	20-7	20-4	32-3	22-3	38-7	34-8	12-14	34-9	38-5	
15-20	30		10	60	25	25	30-7	23-5	39-8	35-2	12		38-7	
18-20	35	30	10	20	25	25	33-2	19-9	37-4	34-1	a10	37-3	39-9	
20-25	30			60	25	25	31-7	20	34-7	30	8	34-5	37-6	
		20					35	19-6	31-8	30	8		37-5	
15	30	25-28	12	75	21-7	19-3	40-8	20-5	36-6	31-5	10	38-7	40-17	
18	32	28-35	8	50			28-3	23-6	35-1		10	36-2	40-8	
15	30		10	60	20-2	21-7	35-6	20-1	44-8	36-9	12	38-2	40-19	
17-8	30-8	23-8	12-4	65-3	20-6	20-0	40-1	21-0	37-0	34-2	11-9	39-6	43-2	
20	32	25	10	20	24-3	20	39-6	20-4	41-2	34-8	11	38-5	40-1	
14	32	25			19-7	16-5	43-7	20-5	33-4		10	38	40-8	
15	35	20-25	10-20		18-8	18	39-7	18-9	34-4	31-7	10	36-6	40-1	
		25			23	25	37-5	21-1	30-6	29-7	a9	43-7	43-4	
20	32	25		60	20	23-7	39-7	22-5	34-3	30-1	10	39-3	41-7	
							42-2	22-6	35-7	35	12	44	44-1	
					26	18	35	20-6	32-1	29-9	10-12	40	44-7	
14-17	30-32	18		72	23	16-2	44-1	20-6	42	35-7	12	39-8	44-2	
22	35				22-5	20	41-6	20-5	39-1	35-7	c13	44-2	28	
14	30				18-3	18-3	39-6	18	36-1	34-4	13	40-8	43	
20	35	25		60	20-2	17-5	46-4	19-8	38-9	35-5	13	38-3	43-9	
20	30	25	15		20-3	19	37-7	20-3	34-2	32-4	11	39-2	41-3	
15	33	22	12		22-5	18-5	40-8	19-3	35-5	33-3	a11-8	40	41-4	
20	30	25			20	25	40-5	19	37-4	33-8	12	38-2	40-5	
		23			20	15	38	18-7	35-1	30-9	12	38-8	41-6	
20	25						33-5	19-3	31-7	30-2	10	39	41-2	
					19-3	21-5	37-7	20-1	35-2	31-6	12	39-5	42-5	
15	25	25		50	19-5	17-5	40-7	21-1	35-9	34-3	11	40-2	42-9	
18	28-30	25		50	20-3	21-5	42-6	20-7	34-3	31-4	12	40-8	43	
20	35	25	12		22-5	23-5	37-7	20-2	31-8	30	12	40-2	44-8	
18	30	25	15		21-3	22-5	44-9	18-7	36-9	33-4	14		43-8	
		30			19	22-5	48-2	22-8	34-5		12	39-2	44-2	
		22			20	16	36-5	20	31-6		12	39-2	41-4	
					18	18	45-8	21-7	41	37-8	12	35	40-4	
		25			20	18	31-5	22-8	43-6	39-5	12	36-7	44-3	
		30	15		22	20	38-4	24-8	45-2	41-5	15		47-2	
		25			23-6	20	34-1	25	46	37-8	a16-7	46-3	47	
		30			20	25	45-4	21-1	42-4	38-5	12	36-7	43-7	
18-20	30	20	10		20-8		41-4	24-5	40-1	36-2	a12-5	45	46-7	
15	25	20		80	19-5	18-4	39-2	23-2	39-2	38	a12-5	40	47-4	
		32-5			22-1	19-0	37-7	22-9	35-9	31-3	12-0	38-9	42-3	
22	35	20	12		21-7	17	42-3	22	38-2	32-2	c12	41-5	44-4	
30	30				22-5	21	33-1	23-8	33-5	29-4	12	36-3	40-2	
27-5	30-6	15-4	16-0		25-1	23-6	34-7	22-9	31-8	27-8	12-1	36-5	44-8	
25-30	30	15			25	22-2	34-1	23-1	32-9	29-3	a12-5	35-3	44-2	
30	30	12-15	12		25	23-3	32-1	22-5	27-5	22-5	10	34-5	45-5	
25-30	30-35	15	20		25-5	21-2	38-4	23	35-6	30-9	13	38-7	45-2	
25	30	18			25	27-5	34	23	31-2	28-3	13	37-5	44-9	
21-7	27-8	17-6	18-8		23-8	23-5	36-8	21-9	34-9	28-2	11-3	37-9	45-0	
	30	20	20		23-3	26-2	39-2	23-8	31-4	24-3	12	37-2	46-5	
25	30	18			25	25	31-7	22	35	30	a12-5	39-3	47-7	
17-5-20	23-25	17-5	15		22-5	23-3	30-7	21-7	39-2	29-6	a11-1	36-7	43-1	
25	30	15-20	20		25	22-8	40-3	22-7	38-5	32-8	11	39-3	44-60	
18	25	15	20		23-4	20-3	42-2	19-1	30-2	24-7	10	37-2	43-5	
20-7	26-6		17-1		22-7	22-5	39-0	24-0	35-8	30-5	13-4	45-6	48-6	
					23-3	25	43-7	25	39-2	33-3	a14-3		47	
30	35				26	25	33-3	25	35		a14-3	45	48-3	
30	35				25	25	38-5	28-3	33-3	31-7	a14-3	50	50-7	
19	24				21-5	20	37-1	22-1	33-4	31	a11-1	45	46-6	
15	19				20-3	18-5	38-3	21-1	35-9	30-4	a11-1	40-5	47-1	
25	25				20-8	19-9	39-7	20-9	34-1	29-8	a14-3	45-8	49	
15	25				22-5	21-7	40-6	24-6	31-4	25	a13-3	46-7	50	
15	20		15		22-5	25	41-1	25	45-7	32-5	a14-3	46	50	

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can.	Corn 2 s, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	32.6	7.7	18.3	5.3	6.4	10.5	12.4	16.2	16.3	16.2
Nova Scotia (average)	32.1	8.1	17.2	5.6	6.6	9.7	13.3	17.0	16.6	16.6
1—Sydney	33.3	8	17	5.5	6.6	10.3	13.1	16.6	16.4	16.9
2—New Glasgow	31.4	8	15.9	5.4	5.9	10.3	13.7	16.6	16.2	16.3
3—Amherst	30	8	16.7	5.6	6.7	9.7	12.5	16.8	15.8	15
4—Halifax	32.2	8	17.8	5.3	6.5	7.9	11.6	17	16.1	16.1
5—Windsor	34.5	8.3	19	6.2	7.5	10	15	20	20	20
6—Truro	31	8	16.8	5.3	6.1	9.7	14	14.9	14.9	15.2
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	30	7.4	19	5.1	6	9.5	13.3	14.7	14.7	14.7
New Brunswick (average)	33.1	8.5	17.9	5.5	6.4	9.8	14.4	16.2	15.5	15.5
8—Moncton	33.3	8.7	18.1	5.8	6.6	11	13.5	17	15.7	15.6
9—St. John	33.8	8.7	18.4	5.1	6.4	8.7	13.3	15.2	14.9	14.6
10—Fredericton	32.6	8.7	17	5.3	6.6	9.6	15.8	14.9	14.5	14.9
11—Bathurst	32.5	8	18	5.8	6	10	15	17.7	16.7	16.7
Quebec (average)	29.7	6.4	17.6	5.1	6.5	9.4	12.7	14.5	16.2	15.2
12—Quebec	31.1	7.5	17.8	5.2	6.3	9.8	13.6	14.8	16.2	15.5
13—Three Rivers	31	6	18.3	5.4	7	9.7	13.7	15.2	18.5	15.5
14—Sherbrooke	28.1	6-6.7	16.8	4.9	6.1	9.4	12.6	13.9	16.5	14.4
15—Sorel	26.5	6	17.3	4.6	6.2	9.5	11.2	14.5	16.5	15.3
16—St. Hyacinthe	28.8	5	16.9	4.8	6.5	9.6	12.7	14.3	15	15.7
17—St. John's	29.3	5.3-6.7	17.7	4.7	7.5	10.2	13.3	14.4	15.7	15.7
18—Theftford Mines	31.9	6.7	17.9	5.7	6.6	8	13	15.1	16	15.5
19—Montreal	31.1	5.3-8	18.1	5.5	6	9.9	12.1	14.4	14.9	15.2
20—Hull	29.4	6-8	17.7	5.4	6.7	8.2	12.3	14.3	15.4	14
Ontario (average)	32.7	7.3	17.7	4.9	6.3	11.2	12.9	15.3	15.2	15.2
21—Ottawa	33	7.3-8	18.6	5.8	6.6	10.9	11.3	15.2	14.8	15.3
22—Brockville	28.1	6.7	15.4	5.2	5.6	10.1	10.8	14.1	14.7	14.4
23—Kingston	29.2	6.7	15	5.2	5.4	9.9	12.4	13.2	13.1	13.6
24—Belleville	31.1	6.3	16.8	4.5	5.4	10.7	13	14.5	14.9	14.7
25—Peterborough	31.8	7.3	17.8	4.6	6	12	12.8	14.9	14.5	14.6
26—Oshawa	36.7	7.3		4.4	6.7	11.7	12.7	15.7	15.2	15.2
27—Orillia	32.5	6.7	18.5	4.9	5.8	11.4	12.7	15.4	15.4	15.4
28—Kingston	34.6	7.3-8	17.9	5	6.1	10.4	11.5	15.2	15.4	15.3
29—Niagara Falls	35.1	7.3	19	5.1	5.6	11.7	13.1	14.9	15.7	16.4
30—St. Catharines	30.8	7.3	17.4	4.9	5.5	11.2	12.7	14.6	14.1	14.5
31—Hamilton	35.4	7.3	17.7	4.5	6.2	11.3	12.1	15.2	14.8	14.8
32—Brantford	32.2	6.7-8	16.9	4.4	6.2	11.9	12.8	14.9	14.6	14.9
33—Galt	33.3	7.3	18.1	4.5	6.2	12.6	14.2	14.9	16	15
34—Guelph	33.1	7.3	18.2	4.8	6.5	11.4	12.2	14.8	14.8	15
35—Kitchener	32.2	6-6.7	18	4.1	6.1	11.1	12.1	16	15.6	14.8
36—Woodstock	31	6.7-7.3	17	4.1	6.1	11.5	12.3	15	15.1	15.3
37—Stratford	32.7	7.3	18.9	4.2	6.7	11.9	13.1	16.2	15	15.3
38—London	33.6	7.3	18.2	4.5	6	11.6	12.7	15.7	15.4	15.3
39—St. Thomas	31.2	7.3-8.7	18.6	5	6.2	11.9	13.2	15.6	16.2	15.1
40—Chatham	32.9	6.7	18.3	4.5	6	11.1	14.6	14.9	14.9	14.8
41—Windsor	31.2	8-9.3	18.2	4.7	6.3	11	13.5	15.5	15.3	15.7
42—Sarnia	35.6	7.3-8	18.5	5.1	6.7	12.5	13.7	15.6	15.6	15.6
43—Owen Sound	32.9	6.7-7.3	18.8	4.3	6	10.7	13.1	15.7	16	15.6
44—North Bay	31.2	7.3	16.2	5.6	6.8	10.7	13.3	15.4	14.8	15.4
45—Sudbury	32.1	8	17.8	5.8	8.2	10.1	15.4	15.7	16.4	15.8
46—Cobalt	35.6	8.3	17	5.7	7.4	11.2	14.2	18.5	18.5	18.3
47—Timmins	33.2	8.3	15.3	5.6	7	11	13.3	15.8	15.7	15.3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	33	8	19.3	5.2	7.8	11.8	16	15.3	15.7	15.7
49—Port Arthur	32.4	6.7	18.7	5.7	5.7	10.1	11.3	15.2	14.4	14.5
50—Fort William	32.8	6.7	17.5	5.7	5.9	10.5	10.6	15.7	14.8	15.3
Manitoba (average)	33.2	6.7	18.4	5.6	6.7	11.1	13.0	18.1	17.8	17.6
51—Winnipeg	34.2	6.4-7	18.5	5.6	7	10.3	13	18.2	17.4	17.7
52—Brandon	32.1	6.3-7	18.2	5.6	6.4	11.8	12.9	17.9	18.2	17.4
Saskatchewan (average)	34.1	8.3	19.4	5.6	6.9	10.5	12.7	18.5	18.2	18.4
53—Regina	33.9	8-8.4		5.7	8	13.1	12.3	18.3	17.8	18.4
54—Prince Albert	34.2	8	20	5.3	6.9	8.5	13.1	18.1	18.1	18.1
55—Saskatoon	34.4	8	19	5.6	6.2	10.3	13.2	18.4	18.9	18.8
56—Moose Jaw	34	8.8	19.3	5.9	6.5	10.2	12.1	19.3	18	18.4
Alberta (average)	33.9	8.6	18.6	5.7	6.3	10.9	10.1	17.6	18.1	18.3
57—Medicine Hat	33.5	8.9	19.2	6	6.9	12.4	11.4	17	19.4	17.8
58—Drumheller	36.7	8.9	19	5.9	6.3	11.7	10.3	18.5	18.3	18.5
59—Edmonton	33.1	8	18.8	5.5	6	9.9	9	17.1	16.9	17.8
60—Calgary	34.1	8	18.8	5.5	6.1	11	10.4	17.5	19	19.3
61—Lethbridge	32	8-10	17.2	5.5	6	9.5	9.2	17.9	17	18.2
British Columbia (average)	34.6	9.8	21.5	5.9	6.6	9.9	9.8	18.2	18.1	18.5
62—Fernie	34	10	20.5	5.7	6	11.2	10.7	18.2	18.2	18.7
63—Nelson	34.7	10	18.6	5.9	6.1	10.7	10.8	17.9	20	20
64—Trail	35	9.3	16.3	5.8	6.6	10	10	19	19	19
65—New Westminster	34.7	8.3-9.5	23.5	5.8	6.7	8.5	8	17.3	17.2	17.4
66—Vancouver	33.2	8.3-9.5	21.4	5.8	6.2	9.1	8.9	16.2	16.5	16.5
67—Victoria	34.1	10	24.6	5.9	7.3	9.4	9.4	17.7	17.1	17.9
68—Nanaimo	35	8.9	22	5.8	7.7	9.7	9.7	18.7	18.7	19.4
69—Prince Rupert	36.2	12.5	25	6.1	6	10.4	10.6	20.6	18.1	18.7

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1928

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
8-9	8-9	1-552	31-7	37-4	21-5	13-3	17-6	19-1	75-5	26-9	64-1	43-0
8-4	7-8	1-482	28-4	32-3	19-0	13-7	17-0	18-9	28-0	28-0	64-8	40-5
8-3	8-4	1-650	34-1			12-7	17-2	20-1	77-2	28-2	70	
8-4	8-6	1-40	25-2	33-3		13-5	16-7	18-3	84-8	29-4	56-7	40
8-7	7-4	1-45	27			15-5	17	18-7	90	28-3		40
8-4	8-1	1-463	30-8	38-7		14	15-7	18	73	27-2	64-7	39
9	7-7	1-50	26-7			20	14	20	87-5	30		45
7-8	7-5	1-42	26-8	25		12-7	15-4	18	86	25-1	67-6	38-6
7-7	8-7	1-20	25			13-2	16-3	17-3	86-5	26	62	40
8-6	7-9	1-178	26-7		21-0	14-3	16-3	18-5	78-9	27-9	66-5	45-9
9-5	7-8	1-333	26-5		21	13-5	17-1	19-4	83-7	30-2	63-2	50
7-7	7-1		29-1		20-8	14-2	15	18-5	69-6	26-7	63-3	40-2
8-3	8		23-6		22-3	13-5	15-7	18-7	83-3	28-3	73	43-5
8-7	8-7	1-20	27-5		16	16	17-5	17-5		26-2		50
8-3	8-3	1-489	28-8	32-1	20-4	13-4	18-1	17-7	79-0	26-8	68-2	41-7
9-4	7-9		27-8		18-8	14-8	18-1	18-8	89-2	25-2	73-1	40-3
8-5	9-7	1-622	33-7	26	20-3	15-1	19-8	18	92-8	29	65	42
8-4	8-1	1-457	27	32-5	22-8	12-6	18-3	18-7	82	27-5	69-8	40-5
7-6	9-5	1-554	28-2			13-1	18-3	17-4	81	25-1	75	41-6
8-1	8-4	1-55	28-3			20-7	12-3	16-7	72-5	25-4	55	40-9
8	8	1-495	30			22-5	12-5	19	62	27		45
7-7	7-9	1-575	34			20	14-2	18-3		32	75	43-3
8-3	7-7	1-34	25-2	37-8	21-3	12-5	17-5	17-7	87-4	25	65-9	38-1
8-3	7-5	1-528	24-7		16-5	13-7	17	19-3	65	25	66-7	43-3
9-1	9-4	1-781	36-1	40-4	21-2	13-4	17-4	18-9	74-6	26-5	62-4	30-0
9-3	9	1-65	30-6	52	23-1	13-1	16-9	20-1	76	28-1	63-4	41-4
7-9	9-9	1-96	36-7	50		12-3	17-8	17-2	75	26	68-3	41
9-8	8-6	1-54	31-2	33-7	25	12-9	17	15-1	78-6	23-3	62-3	49-2
9-3	8	1-90	35-7	28-7		13-9	16-4	16-8	73-8	26-3	57-2	34
9-1	10-1	1-79	34		17	14	16-9	18-5	74-6	27-1	61-5	37-5
9	11-1	1-55	35			11-7	18	20	84-5	26-7	64-3	41-7
8-4	8-6	1-41	30			12-5	17-7	18-2	78-3	23-3	63-3	35-7
8-7	8-7	1-62	31-2	48-3	19-5	12-3	16-8	18	76-9	25-8	59-7	38-5
10-3	8-1	1-92	35-7			13-1	18-4	19-1	79-5	26-4	66-2	40-4
9-3	8-7	1-91	37	52-5		12-4	16-9	17-8	69-7	25-4	57-8	38-7
9-4	9	1-66	35-8	35	25	13-5	17-1	17-7	67-6	24-1	55-2	40-2
7-8	9-5	1-80	36-4	55		12-7	16-5	16-9	53-3	24	51-5	37-4
8-4	8-7	1-69	32			14-7	16-2	18-2	72-5	24-4	65	36-9
9-1	9-4	1-61	34-5			12-2	16-9	18-4	58-5	26	57	37-4
8-8	8-6	1-59	32			12-6	16-3	18-2	59-6	24-8	61-3	35-4
7-7	9-2	1-763	35			12-7	16	16-7	73	25		36-7
9-5	10	1-74	37	30		12-3	17-5	19-4	83-7	25-6	58-3	40
8-3	9-5	1-74	36-8	35		12-8	16	16-4	84-5	26	67	36-7
8-8	10	1-93	36-5	30		11-9	16-5	18-6	70-1	27-5	66-7	39-5
9-5	9-6	1-875	34-4		18	14-3	16-7	18-2	82	26-4	62	38-8
9-6	8-4	1-858	31-7			14-1	18	18-4	72-5	26-6	58-2	40-2
8-7	10-4	1-94	45		17	14-9	18-5	20-2	80	29-3	70	41-2
8-1	8-7	1-61	32-5	30		13-5	16-5	19-1	74-2	28-7	68-8	40-7
8-9	8-7	1-74	38		19-5	13	17-1	18-7	77-5	28-3	61	42-1
11-2	10-6	2-09	43-6		22-5	14-1	19-5	22-1	83-8	29	64-6	42-6
10-4	11-2	1-68	40		21-7	16-4	19-7	20-5	82-3	29-3	70-7	48-7
9-7	10	2-04	46-7		22-3	15-2	19-3	20	81-2	29-5	61-2	45
10-3	10-9	2-06	43		19	15-1	18-2	22-5	75	28-7	65	40
9-2	9-7	1-92	36-1		23-5	13-7	18-6	21-8	72-1	27-1	63-6	40-7
9-4	9-8	1-922	36-5		24	14	17-4	20-6	68-6	27-5	59-5	42-4
8-8	8-6	1-227	24-9		23-8	12-1	17-4	19-9	73-3	26-7	62-4	43-5
8-3	8-4	1-52	29		25-5	12	18-2	20	74-1	27-6	58-9	43-6
9-2	8-8	933	20-7		22-5	12-2	16-6	19-7	72-5	25-8	65-8	43-3
9-6	10-0	1-375	26-3		21-7	14-2	19-4	22-6	73-8	26-3	63-1	49-1
8-9	10-7	1-43	30		22-5	14-6	19-4	21-4	73-7	26-6	64-4	48-7
10-3	10	1-41	25		20	13-9	20-5	24-4	77	27	62	50
9-5	9-7	1-16	23-8		22-7	14-2	17-7	23-2	71-3	25-6	63	50
9-8	9-7	1-50				14-1	20-1	21-2	73	26	63	47-8
9-7	9-8	1-178	25-8		24-7	12-6	18-8	20-5	71-2	27-2	64-6	49-4
10-3	10-2	1-02	21-7		24	11-7	18-8	21-4	72-8	28-6	71-1	50-8
10	10-6	1-517	35		28-3	14-2	19-2	20-8	73-3	27-5	63-3	51-7
9-9	9-7	837	18-5		22-8	12-6	19	20-7	66-5	25-9	59-6	48
8-9	9-5	1-557	31-1		24	13-1	19-5	20-3	73-3	27-9	64-8	48
9-2	9-2	96	22-5		24-2	11-6	17-6	19-1	70	27	64	48-6
8-7	8-1	1-402	31-7		22-6	12-6	17-8	18-9	71-9	27-6	65-4	49-2
9-3	8-9	1-24	28		21-7	14-1	20	19-2	75	28-7	70	52
9-3	8-4	1-62	33-3		23-3	12-4	17-8	19-5	77	32	67	52-5
8-1	8-1	1-1	40		25	13-7	18	16-5	75	32-5	67-5	49
7-8	7-2	1-97	24		22-5	11-1	16-7	18-1	67-7	25	63-5	44-4
8-6	7-2	1-07	25-6		20-1	12-2	15-9	18-3	65-7	23-5	58-2	43
8-9	8-2	1-18	29		23-2	11-2	16-7	19-4	69-4	25-9	59-7	47-2
7-8	7-7	1-43	38-8		20	13-3	18-7	20	67-5	26-7	65-8	52-5
10	8-8	1-95	35		25		18-7	20	77-5	26-2	71-2	52-5

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar.		Coffee, medium per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit. XXX, per quart.	Salt fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal per ton.	
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.											
Dominion (average).....	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	
Nov Scotia (average).....	8.0	7.6	60.2	71.7	27.9	15.6	3.6	62.7	58.2	12.3	6.3	16.154	
1—Sydney.....	3.1	7.5	66.0	69.0	28.8	13.3	4.1	58.9	47.8	13.3	7.1	16.438	
2—New Glasgow.....	8.3	7.8	64.4	69.2	29.4	15.7	3.7	69.1	54.2	13.3	6.6		
3—Amherst.....	7.3	7.7	65	1.2	30.1	14.6	3.2	54.2	37.8	13	7.6		
4—Halifax.....	7.9	7.4	66	67.4	27.7	12	4.8	50		12.7	7.3		
5—Windsor.....	7.6	7.2	64	67.8	28.7	13.8	4.1	61.7		13.3	6.6	15.00—17.50	
6—Truro.....	8.5	7.5	70	72.5	27.5	12	5	55		15	8.6	17.00	
7—F.R.I.—Charlottetown	8.4	7.5	66.7	65.7	29.3	11.6	3.7	63.6		12.7	6.5	17.00	
New Brunswick (average)	7.3	7	60	64.2	26.5	13.5	3.5	61.7		13.3	6.3	15.40	
8—Moncton.....	8.2	7.5	63.2	72.0	27.3	13.2	3.5	64.4	41.4	12.6	6.8	16.475	
9—St. John.....	8.6	7.8	65.7	73.7	30.1	13.7	3.3	70.8	44.7	13.7	6.8	g16.00	
10—Fredericton.....	6.2	7.5	62.1	66.2	26.4	12.6	3.5	64.8	42	12.9	6.4	15.50	
11—Bathurst.....	8	7.5	60	72.9	27.8	12.3	3	62	39	11.2	6.4	18.00	
Quebec (average).....	7.8	7.3	65	75	25	14	4	60	40	12.3	7	18.00	
12—Quebec.....	7.5	7.1	60.6	68.5	27.6	14.2	3.7	60.4	64.3	11.4	6.3	15.444	
13—Three Rivers.....	7.2	6.9	58.3	71.6	27.4	18.1	3.2	63.7	64.6	10.9	6.5	15.50—16.50	
14—Sherbrooke.....	6	7.5	61	72.1	28.5	14.3	4.2	60.5	73.3	11.5	6.4	15.50	
15—Sorel.....	7.1	6.8	61.5	69.6	26.6	14.5	3.6	57.8	56.7	11.2	6.4	15.75—16.25	
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7.7	7.2	56.4	5.2	28.2	11.2	4.4	55.8	68.7	11	6.7	14.75	
17—St. John's.....	7.2	6.9	60	69.2	27.7	12.8	3.9	57.8	72.5	10.5	6.2	14.50—15.00	
18—Theftord Mines.....	7.9	7.4	62	70.3	27.2	4.1	3.7	59.3	60.8	12.2	6.7	16.50—17.00	
19—Montreal.....	7.1	6.9	59.6	70.3	26.4	15	3.1	60.6	63.9	10.7	6	15.50	
20—Hull.....	7.7	7.2	56.7	68.7	29.3	13.7	3.4	63.2	53.3	11	5.8	15.75	
Ontario (average).....	7.9	7.6	61.5	73.2	28.9	14.1	3.4	63.3	59.1	11.5	6.2	15.521	
21—Ottawa.....	7.4	7	60.9	71.3	27.4	14	3.3	72.5	56.7	11	6.4	15.50—15.75	
22—Brookville.....	7.5	7.2	57	76	26.6	13.2	3.8	56	61	11	6.3	15.25	
23—Kingston.....	7.2	6.9	57.7	68.1	27.1	13.2	3.8	65.5	56.2	11	6.2	15.50	
24—Belleville.....	7.9	7.7	65	70.5	26.1	14.1	3.3	60.5	65	11.7	6.4	15.25	
25—Peterborough.....	7.6	7.3	63.5	70.8	26.4	14.3	3.4	61	52	11.2	6.1	14.75	
26—Oshawa.....	8.2	8	66.7	78.3	28.7	12.3	3.3	68.3	60	11.8	6.3	15.00—15.50	
27—Orillia.....	8.1	7.7	65	71	25	14.4	3.9	66.2	50	11	6.1	14.50—15.00	
28—Toronto.....	7.4	7.2	61.2	72.3	25.5	12.3	3.4	68	51.7	10	5.5	14.75—15.25	
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.8	7.6	65	78	28	14.7	3.5	71.4	63.7	11.3	6.3	g13.00—13.50	
30—St. Catharines.....	7.8	7.7	60.6	74.4	25.5	13.4	3.2	63.1	59.2	11.1	6.1	g14.50—15.00	
31—Hamilton.....	7.4	7.2	61.1	70.6	25.9	12.4	3.2	66.9	62	10.2	5.9	14.50—15.00	
32—Brantford.....	7.7	7.5	60.4	73.1	26.4	12.7	3.2	64.4	70	10.9	6.4	14.50—15.00	
33—Galt.....	7.8	7.6	60.6	73.1	25.6	14.4	3.3	63.7	59.2	10	6	14.50—15.00	
34—Cuelph.....	7.5	7.4	59.8	73.7	26.4	13.3	3.9	66.7	59.4	10.5	6.2	14.50—15.00	
35—Kitchener.....	7.8	7.7	47.8	67.3	25.5	13.4	3.5	67.2	56.4	10.2	5.3	14.50—15.00	
36—Woodstock.....	7.7	7.7	66.7	66.2	26.7	12.3	3.1	60	60	10	6.3	14.50	
37—Stratford.....	8	7	59.5	74	26.2	14	3	67	51.7	10.7	6.2	14.50—15.00	
38—London.....	8.5	8.1	66.4	73.8	27.5	14.3	3.4	64.5	57	11	6.1	15.00—15.50	
39—St. Thomas.....	8.3	8	63.2	73	26.9	14	3.6	64.4	68.3	12.1	6.3	15.50—16.00	
40—Chatham.....	7.7	7.4	57.6	72.4	25	13.5	3.4	55	67.5	11.2	5.7	15.50	
41—Windsor.....	7.6	7.3	58.6	73.1	26.4	14.1	3.1	59.1	59.8	10.8	6.9	g15.50—16.00	
42—Sarnia.....	8.2	8.1	65	76.2	26.2	15	3.3	68.7	65	12.5	7.2	15.25	
43—Owen Sound.....	8.1	7.3	65.1	72.5	27.9	12.1	3.4	62.5	58	11.3	5.7	15.00—15.50	
44—North Bay.....	8.2	8	80	76.8	28.8	16.9	3.9	64	60	12.5	5.4	16.50	
45—Sudbury.....	8.3	8	62.2	74.7	30	16.9	3.6	62.1	60	14	6.1	17.00—17.50	
46—Cobalt.....	9.1	8.3	62.1	74.6	29.4	15.4	3.8	61.4	58	14.4	6.4	18.00	
47—Timmins.....	8.7	8.2	60.5	75	31.2	16	3.8	51	45	15	7.2	18.00—18.50	
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8.5	8	61.2	75.7	26.2	17	3.6	57.5	61.2	14	6	16.00	
49—Port Arthur.....	8.2	7.5	52.8	73.6	27.1	15	3.3	65	62.5	11.9	5.1	17.00—17.50	
50—Fort William.....	8.1	7.7	60.9	74.4	29.5	14.5	3.1	56	57.5	11.7	6.5	17.00—17.50	
Manitoba (average).....	8.1	8.0	54.3	70.7	29.4	13.8	3.4	63.2	54.6	12.8	5.9	20.750	
51—Winnipeg.....	8.2	7.9	54.4	72.2	29.5	13	3.5	63	56.7	12.4	6.4	19.50	
52—Brandon.....	8	8	54.2	69.2	29.2	14.6	3.2	63.3	52.5	13.2	5.4	22.00	
Saskatchewan (average).....	8.7	8.1	57.7	75.8	30.2	20.2	3.2	59.9	63.8	14.1	6.9	23.625	
53—Regina.....	8.7	8.6	58.7	73.9	30	a	20.8	2.5	66.7	80	14	6.8	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	8.9	8	52	77	31	a	21.2	3.7	56	60	15	7.3	
55—Saskatoon.....	8.5	7.8	58	77.7	31	a	20	3.4	60	50	13.5	6.7	23.00—23.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	8.5	8.1	62.2	74.7	28.8	a	18.7	3.3	56.7	65	14	6.6	
Alberta (average).....	8.6	7.9	52.7	70.5	29.3	18.8	3.5	63.2	60.4	14.2	6.0		
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.7	7.8	54.3	75.7	29.1	a	20	3.3	70	66.7	14.7	6.2	
58—Drumheller.....	9.3	8.3	46.7	66.7	31.7	a	22.5	4.1	62.3	60	15	6.8	
59—Edmonton.....	8.4	7.7	50.2	67.1	28.8	a	17.7	3.2	58.8	53.3	14	5.6	
60—Calgary.....	8.5	8.2	57.2	69.8	28.2	a	15.3	3.7	60	62	13.5	6.4	
61—Lethbridge.....	7.9	7.4	55	73	28.6	a	18.5	3.4	63.7	60	14	5.2	
British Columbia (average)	8.3	7.8	58.9	71.4	29.4	22.1	3.7	68.4	60.8	13.5	6.4		
62—Fernie.....	9.3	8.5	63.3	73.8	28.3	a	18.7	3.8	71.7	60	13.1	6.6	
63—Nelson.....	8.6	8.4	57.5	75	28	a	28	3.6	62.5	67.5	15	5.8	
64—Trail.....	8.4	7.9	59	75	27.5	a	27.5	3.6	57.5	60	15	6.5	
65—New Westminster.....	7.8	7.5	56	67.6	29.5	a	16.5	3.8	63.7	62.5	12.5	6.3	
66—Vancouver.....	7.6	7.1	51.1	65	28	a	18.6	3.3	59.9	52.5	12		
67—Victoria.....	8.1	7.5	55.7	71.2	30.1	a	19.7	3.3	66.4	60.7	12.4	5.9	
68—Nanaimo.....	8	7.9	60	69.2	32.4	a	23	3.9	77	53.3	14.2	7.7	
69—Prince Rupert.....	8.9	7.7	52.5	74.5	31.2	a	25	4.2	72.5	70	13.7	6.2	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). others \$40-560. r. Company houses \$10-320, others \$30-35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1928

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths) per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths) per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month			Eight-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
\$ 10-127	\$ 12-843	\$ 12-260	\$ 14-695	\$ 9-050	\$ 11-177	\$ 8-846	c.	c.	\$ 27-644	\$ 19-821	
8-935	11-870	9-200	10-150	6-600	7-250	6-667	33-8	12-6	22-417	14-917	
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	6-00	33-35	10	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	
7-35					8-00	6-00	c	35	13-30	14-00	
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	8-00	6-00	c	32	15	5-00-10-00	
11-25-11-75	11-40-13-25	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	c	35	10	20-00-40-00	
	10-50-11-50	8-00	9-00	7-00	7-50	7-50	c	35	15	20-00-30-00	
9-00-9-75	d12-50-15-75	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	6-75	c	32	12	20-00-28-00	
10-50	13-25	9-00	10-00	6-75	7-50	7-50	c	30	12	19-00-26-00	
10-875	12-958	10-375	11-875	7-000	8-583	8-583	c	31-6	11-8	27-000	
10-00-12-00	13-00	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	g	32-35	12	30-00-45-00	
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	g	30-32	10	20-00-35-00	
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	7-00	4-80-6-40	c	30	13	25-00	
10-50		8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	6-00	c	32	12	18-00	
9-500	14-000	14-239	16-267	9-667	11-592	10-766	c	29-5	10-7	23-444	
10-00	14-00	c	14-67	c	12-00	c	12-00	30	11-7	27-00-35-00	
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	8-13	c	30	10	20-00-28-00	
10-00	14-00	12-00	14-00	9-00	11-00	16-00	c	29-30	10	18-00-20-00	
9-50		c14-60-17-33	c16-00-18-67	c	10-67	13-33	c	30	10	14-00-15-00	
						12-00	c	26	9-8	18-00-22-00	
8-50	15-50	15-00	16-00	10-00	12-00	9-00	c	26-28	10	23-00-33-00	
						10-50	c	30	15	16-00	
11-00	12-50-14-00	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	16-00	c	35	10	25-00-40-00	
8-25	12-50-14-00	c	16-00	17-23	7-00	9-00	c	9-00	28	22-00-30-00	
10-808	12-004	13-233	16-026	10-071	12-567	11-495	c	29-1	10-6	29-054	
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	c	30	13	25-00-35-00	
9-25						14-80	c	30	10	18-00-20-00	
11-50	13-00	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	14-00	c	28	10	18-00-25-00	
10-00	12-25	13-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	10-00	c	30	10	25-00-30-00	
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	c	33	10	20-00-35-00	
	13-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00	13-00	c	27-30	10	25-00-40-00	
9-50-11-50	11-50	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	7-72	c	30	10	18-00-25-00	
11-25	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	c	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	
	10-00	g	g	g	g	g	g	30	10	25-00-30-00	
	g11-00-12-00	g	g	g	g	g	g	27	8	20-00-25-00	
	11-00	15-50	16-00	12-00	12-50	12-00	c	25	9	25-00-35-00	
9-00	11-50	15-00	17-00	13-00	15-00	8-348	c	28-30	10	25-00-35-00	
10-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	c	26	10	25-00	
12-00	9-75-11-50	15-50	16-50	10-50	11-50	9-00	c	27-28	10	24-00-30-00	
10-00	10-00-11-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	14-00	c	26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	
10-00-12-00	11-50	10-00	15-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	c	25-27	10	22-00-28-00	
10-00-14-00	11-00-13-00	16-00	17-00	15-00	16-00	12-00	c	25	10	30-00-40-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00	c	18-00	c	11-25	11-25	c	24-25	13	30-00-45-00	
9-50	11-00-12-00	14-00-15-00	c	20-00	c	21-33	c	25	15	20-00-30-00	
10-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	c	20-00	c	18-00	e9-00-15-00	c	28	12	25-00-30-00	
g	12-00	g	c & g	26-00	c & g	22-00	g	30	10	40-00-50-00	
9-50	12-00-15-00	18-00	18-00	13-00	13-50	9-00	c	30	10	25-00-35-00	
8-00	11-50	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	c	30	8-3	15-00-25-00	
12-50	10-00	12-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	c	35	12-3	30-00-25-00	
12-00-13-50	13-50	c15-00-17-25	c15-00-17-25	c10-50-15-00	c	12-75	c	30	15	n	
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	15-00	13-00	12-00-15-00	12-00	c	27-30	15	22-00	
16-00	16-00		15-00	7-50				35	12-5	p	
11-00	10-00	8-50	12-00	6-50	10-50	6-50	c	30	10	25-00-30-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	12-00	c14-00	11-00	c	13-00	c	35	8-3	25-00-40-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	11-00	12-00	10-00	11-00	11-00	c	30	10	25-00-40-00	
10-688	15-625			9-000	10-125	8-750	c	31-0	13-4	35-000	
12-00	15-50			10-00	11-50	9-50	c	26-28	11-7	35-00-50-00	
6-75-12-00	d14-00-17-50	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75	8-00	c	35	15	25-00-30-00	
16-250	17-313	8-250	12-000	8-500	10-500	12-333	c	34-4	12-9	35-000	
9-00-13-00	14-00		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	c	35	15	30-00-50-00	
9-00-10-00	20-00	7-00	8-50	5-50	7-00	7-00	c	35	11-7	25-00-35-00	
10-00-11-00	17-00-20-00	i	9-50	i	10-00	10-00	c	30-35	10	35-00	
10-00	16-75	c & i	115-00	c	14-00	14-00	c	35	15	35-00	
6-813	13-000				11-000	11-000	c	32-5	10-3	28-750	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	35	11-7	20-00-25-00	
h	6-50	g	g	g	12-00	12-00	c	35	10	r	
h	5-00-6-00	16-00		6-00	8-00	7-00	c	35	10	35-00	
h	8-50-11-50	10-00			13-00	13-00	c	30	10	20-00-35-00	
h	4-00-6-50						c	30	10	30-00	
10-244	12-220			9-500	10-375	5-554	j	34-9	13-0	26-250	
6-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	5-00	c	40	15	20-00	
9-50-11-50	12-70-15-50			9-00	11-75	7-50	c	40	12-5	22-00-31-00	
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	11-50	11-50	c	37-5	11	30-00-35-00	
10-75-11-75	11-50			5-50	5-50	5-50	c	35	15	18-00-22-00	
11-00-12-00	11-50			7-50	7-50	4-50	c	30	10-5	29-00	
10-50-11-50	9-50			8-00	10-00	4-77	c	27	15	20-00-22-00	
s7-70-8-20						6-00	c	35	13-3	22-00-20-00	
12-00-14-50							c	35	12	30-00-40-00	

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20.

(Continued from page 792)

inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above-men-

tioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1920	1921	June 1922	June 1923	June 1924	June 1925	June 1926	June 1927	May 1928	June 1928
Total Index 236 Commodities.....	236	102.3	131.6	199.0	243.5	171.8	152.7	155.5	152.3	158.6	155.6	153.5	152.9	150.2
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	287.6	178.2	155.9	150.4	147.4	174.3	173.6	179.2	168.6	158.6
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	204.8	154.6	130.5	126.9	119.1	132.3	137.6	135.0	138.2	141.3
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97.8	133.3	269.9	303.3	165.0	176.0	201.2	205.4	194.4	172.0	156.2	168.4	168.4
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	164.3	179.8	170.4	159.2	155.5	154.1	156.0	156.0
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	244.4	185.7	149.3	174.4	161.0	150.6	143.5	143.5	141.7	140.9
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	137.7	98.6	98.9	98.2	93.4	103.1	101.3	94.3	95.7	96.1
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	197.5	205.4	185.7	182.3	184.6	177.2	175.8	169.5	169.9	170.6
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	223.3	184.7	166.2	163.9	167.4	157.8	157.9	154.2	150.0	148.9
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	258.2	164.2	141.5	128.3	129.4	153.7	157.8	164.4	157.9	148.8
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	148.0	135.7	145.1	141.0	151.3	151.6	168.7	162.9
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	164.3	179.8	170.4	159.2	155.5	154.1	156.0	156.0
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	196.7	155.6	156.6	158.7	157.1	151.6	148.9	145.0	143.5	143.7
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	244.0	168.4	150.8	147.3	144.0	155.5	155.9	153.6	155.5	151.7
All manufactured (fully of chiefly).....	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	242.0	180.0	154.1	158.3	153.1	160.8	154.4	148.8	148.8	147.9
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	226.1	174.4	152.5	148.6	147.5	153.1	160.3	154.4	150.0	151.5
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	244.4	170.7	143.9	144.1	138.4	150.2	158.6	157.5	148.9	148.6
Beverages.....	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	249.7	176.0	195.0	222.3	220.0	242.6	252.4	226.8	225.4	220.6
Breadstuffs.....	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	261.2	186.9	161.6	136.2	131.9	195.0	171.5	175.4	168.4	161.5
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	183.2	109.2	96.0	100.0	96.0	104.0	108.0	132.0	124.0	124.0
Fish.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	148.0	135.8	145.1	141.0	151.3	151.3	168.7	162.9
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	249.4	218.6	209.4	200.4	183.0	216.6	164.0	184.4	231.7	238.6
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	209.2	152.7	153.6	136.8	120.5	147.7	157.9	153.9	138.6	148.9
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	203.0	167.8	119.7	127.1	124.8	129.0	132.5	134.0	137.1	136.8
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	408.3	213.3	148.9	243.5	184.1	148.7	140.7	153.3	140.9	138.6
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	431.1	170.0	144.3	170.0	225.8	115.5	276.1	286.3	155.8	132.1
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	213.1	159.7	99.9	98.1	100.0	114.2	114.6	110.3	113.3	112.6
Tobacco.....	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	227.0	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	283.8	186.9	172.4	159.1	161.0	145.8	156.8	158.5	158.7	159.9
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.0	105.8	146.9	203.1	179.2	163.2	154.3	159.0	156.7	162.5	150.5	151.4	155.2
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	260.2	186.3	160.2	166.3	155.5	151.7	151.7	150.0	157.9	169.1
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	185.0	176.9	164.2	150.5	160.2	158.3	165.9	150.6	149.4	150.8
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	323.3	249.4	219.6	229.1	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	490.6	461.6	364.8	317.3	274.7	322.7	321.3	321.2	320.1	320.1
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	182.3	174.8	162.7	149.0	159.3	157.1	164.8	149.3	148.1	149.5
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103.4	130.7	195.0	241.9	167.3	150.6	150.2	143.9	157.8	149.8	150.6	153.9	150.3
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	197.1	206.5	185.7	184.3	188.7	180.7	182.0	174.2	173.6	174.6
Tools.....	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	264.5	248.0	189.6	216.0	222.0	204.2	204.2	204.2	205.2	204.1
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	7	94.5	99.9	142.1	194.1	206.4	186.0	183.8	188.1	180.4	182.3	174.7	173.9	174.7
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	242.3	268.6	200.5	177.1	192.3	198.4	183.9	169.4	156.1	160.8	165.2
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	246.8	163.0	146.8	146.5	139.0	155.3	146.4	150.6	151.8	147.7
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	214.9	183.2	161.8	168.4	161.4	154.1	147.9	148.0	150.3	150.2
Lumber.....	14	91.1	92.3	130.4	206.4	180.0	159.8	170.6	160.4	149.7	147.7	148.3	151.2	151.2
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	313.7	173.3	180.2	205.7	194.2	205.4	170.9	170.4	158.1	156.4
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	227.7	192.6	165.1	168.1	161.0	160.8	146.5	147.1	147.3	147.3
Manufacturers' Materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	254.0	158.4	143.4	141.1	134.3	155.6	146.0	148.1	152.1	147.2
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	96.2	134.2	274.1	310.2	157.3	130.2	209.0	212.9	196.9	171.1	153.9	171.6	171.1
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	477.5	264.4	186.4	314.4	219.9	231.5	335.7	439.9	285.5	295.2
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	176.3	98.0	93.8	98.7	88.4	98.4	89.4	113.5	146.6	139.8
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	173.0	123.2	112.4	123.7	113.4	115.0	110.8	107.1	107.4	107.2
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	110.8	167.9	230.6	208.7	184.8	162.8	155.3	153.0	150.4	160.8	149.5	136.1	136.1
For Milling and other Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	186.6	114.3	121.1	110.0	102.1	116.8	127.4	122.7	139.7	147.6
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	114.6	153.8	252.7	280.7	177.7	149.8	131.9	128.9	189.9	166.7	180.9	181.4	165.5
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	295.8	186.7	153.3	155.5	143.0	157.9	151.8	152.6	148.9	143.6

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised, Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 109.6; 1915, 112.8; 1916, 112.8; 1917, 113.6; 1918, 114.2; 1919, 116.2; 1920, 123.8; 1921, 143.0; 1922, 163.1; 1923, 162.9; 1924, 162.6; 1925, 178.7; 1926, 172.2. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices again averaged higher, sirloin steak being up from an average price of 33.9 cents per pound in May to 34.9 cents in June; round steak from 28.4 cents per pound in May to 29.1 cents in June; rib roast from 26.4 cents per pound in May to 26.9 cents in June; and shoulder roast from 20.1 cents per pound in May to 20.6 in June. Increases occurred

in most localities. Veal and mutton were also higher, the former at an average of 21.8 cents per pound and the latter at 30.3 cents per pound. Fresh pork was generally higher, being

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	103	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	156	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	156	157	166	155

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

up in the average from 25.2 cents per pound in May to 26.3 cents in June. Salt pork also advanced, being up in the average from 25.4 cents per pound to 25.9 cents. Breakfast bacon advanced in the average $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound to 35.7 cents. In fresh fish cod steak and halibut were slightly lower, while white fish advanced. Finnan haddie was up from an average of 20.3 cents per pound in May to 20.7 cents in June. Lard was slightly higher, averaging 21.8 cents per pound.

Eggs showed a slight advance, fresh being up from 35.8 cents per dozen in May to 36 cents in June, and cooking from 31.6 cents per dozen in May to 32.3 cents in June. In the Maritime provinces and Quebec prices continued to decline, but these decreases were more than offset by advances in Ontario and the western provinces. Milk was down from an average price of 12 cents per quart in May to 11.8 cents in June, lower prices being reported from Quebec, Sorel, Brockville, Kingston, Oshawa, Brantford, Sudbury, Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie and Calgary. Butter prices were generally lower, dairy averaging 39.9 cents per pound in June, as compared with 42.2 cents in May, and creamery averaging 43.8 cents per pound in June, as compared with 46.7 cents in May. Cheese was slightly lower at an average price of 32.6 cents per pound. Bread was unchanged at an average of 7.7 cents per pound. Soda biscuits were slightly higher, averaging 18.3 cents per pound. Flour rose from 5.2 cents per pound in May to 5.3 cents in June. Rolled oats, rice and tapioca were steady. Canned vegetables showed little change. Beans advanced slightly, averaging 8.9 cents per pound. Onions rose from an average of 8.1 cents per pound in May to 8.9 cents in June. Potatoes declined from an average of \$1.74 per ninety pounds in May to \$1.55 in June. Prices in the western provinces showed little change but declines in Ontario and the eastern provinces were general. Evaporated apples rose from an average of 21.1 cents per pound in May to 21.5 cents in June. Raspberry jam was down from an average of 77.1 cents per four pound tin in May to 75.5 cents in June. Canned peaches were slightly lower at 26.9 cents per tin. Granulated sugar was slightly lower in most localities, the average price being 8 cents per pound. Coffee and tea showed little change. Anthracite coal was slightly lower at an average price of \$16.15 per ton, as compared with \$16.21 in May. Lower prices were reported from Brockville, Oshawa, Niagara Falls, Stratford and Owen Sound. Bituminous coal was unchanged at an average price of

\$10.13 per ton. Wood prices showed little change. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to lower levels during June. Wheat was substantially lower, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging \$1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel, as compared with \$1.57 in May. The high price for the month was \$1.52 reached on the 2nd and the low \$1.36 reached on the 18th. The favourable crop outlook in both Canada and the United States and the improved outlook from abroad were said to be the factors tending toward lower prices. Coarse grains followed the movement in wheat, western barley being down from 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel to 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; oats from 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per bushel to 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; flax from \$2 per bushel to \$1.97; and Ontario Barley from 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel to 93 cents. Flour reflected the downward movement in wheat, the price at Toronto being down from \$8.48 per barrel to \$8.06. Rolled oats declined from \$4.15 per ninety pound bag to \$3.95 and oatmeal from \$4.57-\$4.90 per ninety-eight pound bag to \$4.44. Shorts declined from \$41.65 per ton to \$37.65. Raw sugar at New York was down from \$2.75 per cwt. to \$2.56 and granulated at Montreal from \$5.89 per cwt. to \$5.79 $\frac{1}{2}$. Oranges at Montreal advanced from \$6-\$7 per case to \$6.50-\$8.50, and at Toronto from \$5-\$5.50 per case to \$7. Evaporated apples and prunes were also higher, the former advancing from 19 cents per pound to 20 cents and the latter from 9-10 cents per pound to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 cents. Potato prices were generally lower, Quebec grades at Montreal being down from 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bag to 74 cents; Ontario grades at Toronto from \$1.28 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bag to \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manitoba grades at Winnipeg from 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel to 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; and New Brunswick grades at St. John from \$3.25 per barrel to \$2.25. Tea at Toronto was slightly lower at 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Ceylon rubber at New York rose from 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Hay at Toronto fell from \$15 per ton to \$14.50-\$15, and straw from \$10.39 per ton to \$9.89. Linseed oil was 2 cents per gallon lower at 88 cents. Western cattle at Winnipeg were up from \$10 per hundred pounds to \$10.75. Choice steers at Toronto averaged \$11.90 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$10.58 in May. Choice sheep were down from \$8.20 per hundred pounds to \$6.80. Dressed beef at Toronto advanced from 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Bacon was up from 26 $\frac{1}{2}$

cents per pound to 30 cents. Mess pork rose from \$34.50 per barrel to \$35.50. Beef hides declined from 22-23 cents per pound to 20-21 cents and calf skins from 27-28 cents per pound to 26-27 cents. Butter at Montreal advanced 1 cent per pound to 37 cents, while cheese declined from 27 cents per pound to 25 cents. Lard rose from 15 cents per pound to 16 cents. Raw cotton at New York showed little change, averaging 21.6 cents per pound in June, as compared with 21.57 cents in May. During the first part of the month prices declined but toward the end, due it was said to unfavourable weather and to reports of the spread of the boll weevil, prices advanced, reaching 23.1

cents per pound on the 30th. Japanese silk fell from \$5.15 per pound in May to \$4.55 in June. Men's wool hosiery advanced from \$4.75 per dozen pairs to \$4.90. In non-ferrous metals copper wire bars advanced from 14½ cents per pound to 14¾ cents and copper wire from 18½ cents per pound to 19¼ cents. Lead was also higher at \$5.90 per cwt, as compared with \$5.80 in May. Tin declined from 55 cents per pound to 52¼ cents and solder from 32 cents per pound to 31 cents. Silver declined slightly, averaging 59½ cents per ounce. Anthracite coal at Toronto advanced from \$13.02 per ton to \$13.27. Wood alcohol fell from 87 cents per gallon to 65 cents.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 143.6 for May, an advance of 0.5 per cent over the previous month. The food index rose 0.4 per cent with rises in cereals and meat and fish, and a decline in other foods. Industrial materials rose 0.5 per cent; metals showed very little change, cotton rose 2.4 per cent, other textiles advanced and miscellaneous commodities declined.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-77=100, was 126.2 at the end of May, an advance of 0.5 per cent over April. Foods rose 3 per cent owing to higher prices for potatoes, English oats and wheat, beef and mutton, tea and coffee were also higher. Industrial materials declined 1.3 per cent with a decline of 3.3 per cent in sundries, an advance of 0.1 per cent in minerals and no change in textiles.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 165 at June 1, compared with 164 at May 1. Food rose 1.3 per cent owing to increases in the price of potatoes, meat and bacon, although butter and milk declined slightly. Fuel and light declined from 170 to 165-170 and other groups were unchanged.

Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office (on the base, prices in gold, first half of 1914=100) was 133 for June as compared with 131 for May. The index numbers for food rose from 124 to 127 and for industrial material fell from 146 to 144.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number on the base, prices in gold July, 1914=100, was 109 for June as compared with 107 for the three previous months.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April, 1914=100, was 847 for April, as compared with 848 in March. Five groups showed increases, the most marked being building materials which rose 2 per cent; seven groups declined and five were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living of a middle class family of moderate income, on the base 1921=100 was 203.44 for May as compared with 205.88 in the previous month. All groups declined with the exception of rent and lodging which advanced slightly.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 141.2 for May, an advance of 1.2 per cent over April. Agricultural products advanced 1.8 per cent, colonial products 2.4 per cent, industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods 1.1 per cent and manufactured goods 0.5 per cent.

(Continued on page 810)

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

(Base Figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	France		Germany		Greece		Hungary		Italy		Latvia		Lithuania		Luxemburg		Netherlands		Norway		Poland		Russia	
		1910=1000	1914	1913-14=1	Foods living	Cost of living	1914	1914	1913=1	1913=1	1913=1	Cost of living, chief cities	Foods, Riga, Riga, Riga towns	Cost of living, 84 towns	1st half, 1914	Cost of articles, 46 towns	Foods, 30 towns	1914=1	1914=1	Foods, 29 towns	1914=1	1914=1	Cost of living	Foods, 229 towns	Cost of living, 229 towns
1910.....	1000	1000								100			100												
1914-July.....	1075	(b) 100								(a) 100															
1915-July.....	1288									(b) 113-69															
1916-July.....	1387									(b) 146-09															
1917-July.....	1971									(b) 197-24															
1918-July.....	2210									(b) 285-42															
1919-July.....	2811									(a) 332-3															
1920-July.....	4006									(b) 442-25															
1921-July.....	3292									(b) 541-42															
1922-July.....	3188									(b) 500-67															
1923-July.....	3446									(c) 1082															
1924-July.....	3870									(o) 1131-6															
1925-July.....	4523									(o) 126-4															
1926-July.....	6171									(o) 153-8															
1927-Jan.....	6369									(o) 145-3															
Feb.....	6292									(o) 144-6															
Mar.....	6251									(o) 145-4															
April.....	6238									(o) 146-4															
May.....	6335									(o) 147-5															
June.....	6232									(o) 148-7															
July.....	5990									(o) 150-0															
Aug.....	579f									(o) 146-6															
Sept.....	5718									(o) 147-1															
Oct.....	5593									(o) 150-2															
Nov.....	.....									(o) 152-0															
Dec.....	.....									(o) 151-3															
1928-Jan.....	5699									(o) 150-8															
Feb.....	5607									(o) 151-2															
Mar.....	5631									(o) 150-6															
April.....	5715									(o) 151-0															
May.....	5869									(o) 150-6															
June.....	.....									(o) 150-6															

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	Spain		Sweden		Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa		India		Australia		New Zealand		Chile		Peru		United States	
		1914	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914	Foods, heat, light, Federa Board over-active stores	Foods of living	Foods of 9 towns	Cost of living, Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	Foods July 1914	Foods living July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1913	1913	1913	1913	July 1914	July 1914
1910																							
1913																							
1914-July	(b)	100	100	100	100	(a)	100	100	100	1148	1166	100	100	1182	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915-July	(b)	108	124	99		(a)	110	99	118	(b)	1522	1522	100	(a)	1333	(g)	111	(b)	(b)	107	(b)	108	100
1916-July	(b)	116	142	123		(a)	119	123	147	(b)	1516	1470	100	(a)	1200	(g)	108	(b)	115	(b)	118	100	100
1917-July	(b)	125	177	155		(a)	120	155	181	(b)	1478	1470	100	(a)	1274	(g)	109	(b)	122	(b)	122	100	100
1918-July	(a)	155	219	216	219	(a)	229	216	257	(b)	1523	1523	100	(a)	1408	(g)	112	(b)	130	(b)	137	100	100
1919-July	(b)	175	268	281	257	(a)	238	281	347	(b)	1714	1714	100	(a)	1573	(g)	116	(b)	148	(b)	158	100	100
1920-July	(b)	191	307	307	270	(a)	245	307	387	(b)	1900	2260	100	(a)	1713	(g)	117	(b)	161	(b)	181	100	100
1921-July	(b)	189	292	292	236	(a)	211	292	374	(b)	1876	2260	100	(a)	1698	(g)	113	(b)	163	(b)	191	100	100
1922-July	(b)	170	190	157	158	(a)	187	157	204	(b)	1775	1775	100	(a)	1413	(g)	100	(b)	152	(b)	173	100	100
1923-July	(b)	166	174	166	168	(a)	166	166	174	(b)	1728	1876	100	(a)	1483	(g)	100	(b)	152	(b)	173	100	100
1924-July	(b)	182	159	172	170	(a)	170	159	148	(b)	1914	1728	100	(a)	1500	(g)	100	(b)	152	(b)	173	100	100
1925-July	(b)	190	169	188	188	(a)	188	188	158	(b)	1728	1728	100	(a)	1584	(g)	100	(b)	152	(b)	173	100	100
1926-July	(b)	186	156	172	159	(a)	159	158	158	(b)	1807	1807	100	(a)	1520	(g)	100	(b)	152	(b)	173	100	100
1927-Jan.																							
Feb.																							
Mar.																							
April																							
May																							
June																							
July																							
Aug.																							
Sept.																							
Oct.																							
Nov.																							
Dec.																							
1928-Jan.																							
Feb.																							
Mar.																							
April																							
May																							
June																							

(a) Figures for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six capital towns. (g) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913—December 1920, 22 Foods. (j) Cost of food budget, 1914=100. (m) From Jan., 1925, end of previous month. (n) No figures published. (o) Gold prices on the base 100 hereafter. (p) New Index number in 1926. (q) Figures for following month. (r) Monthly figures hereafter. (s) New base Jan. 1914=100. (t) Figures for 1st of following month hereafter. (u) First half of year.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted.)

Country		Canada		Great Britain			Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Danzig	Denmark		Finland			
Authority	No. of Commodities	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	Federal Statistical Office	Ministry Ind. and Labour	National Bank	Central Bureau of Statistics	Official	Dept. of Statistics	Finans-tidende	Central Bureau of Statistics	Board of Customs	
Base Period																	
1900.....	236	1900-1909	40	81	150	41	60	42	128	39	126	—	118	33	135	Imports	Exports
1905.....															Respect.		
1910.....															mos., 1913		
1913.....	100			100	100	100	100			(b)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914-July.....																	
1915-July.....																	
1916-July.....																	
1917-July.....																	
1918-July.....																	
1919-July.....																	
1920-July.....																	
1921-July.....																	
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1924-July.....																	
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1927-Jan.....																	
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1927-May.....																	
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1927-Aug.....																	
1927-Sept.....																	
1927-Oct.....																	
1927-Nov.....																	
1927-Dec.....																	
1928-Jan.....																	
1928-Feb.....																	
1928-Mar.....																	
1928-April.....																	
1928-May.....																	
1928-June.....																	

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country Authority	Egypt Dept. of Statistics	South Africa Census and Statistics Office	India Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	China Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Japan Bank of Japan	Dutch East Indies Dept. of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce	Australia		New Zealand Govern- ment Statist- tician	Peru Official	United States					
							Common- wealth Statist- tician	N.S.W. Statist- tician			Bureau of Labour Statistics	Brad- street	Dun	Annalist	Irving Fisher	
No. of Commodities	23	188	75	—	56	92	100	100	—	—	106	200	25 foods	190-	1926	
Base Period	Jan. 1, 1913- July 31, 1914	1910= 1000	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1900	1913	1911= 1000	1911= 1000	1909-1913 =1000	1913	(j) (n)	(g) (g)	(g)	(e)	1899-	1926
1900			(j)		(j)		(h)									
1905		1000					910							\$ 7,8830	\$ 92,255	99,288
1910		1125					1093							8,6831	121,301	137,752
1913		1000					1088							8,2470	118,576	139,480
1914		1125					1088							8,2470	118,576	139,480
1915	(b)	1204	100		(b) 122-3	100	(a)	(b) 1055			100			8,2470	118,576	139,480
1916	(b)	1379	112		(b) 126-3		(a)	(b) 1098			97			8,2470	118,576	139,480
1917	(b)	1553	112		(b) 127-8		(a)	(b) 1238			100			8,2470	118,576	139,480
1918	(b)	1723	145		(b) 134-9		(a)	(b) 1328			123			8,2470	118,576	139,480
1919	(b)	225	178		(b) 136-4		(a)	(b) 1338			128			8,2470	118,576	139,480
1920	(b)	2613	209		(b) 138-7		(a)	(b) 1378			138			8,2470	118,576	139,480
1921		1688	209		(b) 140-0		(a)	(b) 1388			136			8,2470	118,576	139,480
1922		1423	183		(b) 144-9		(a)	(b) 1421			212			8,2470	118,576	139,480
1923		1395	181		(b) 145-9		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
1924		1404	179		(b) 151-5		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
1925		1454	160		(b) 162-8		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
1926		1308	145		(b) 156-9		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
1927		1438	146		(b) 172-8		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
Jan.		124	148		(b) 224-4		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
Feb.		124	148		(b) 226-6		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
Mar.		124	146		(b) 174-7		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
Apr.		122	145		(b) 225-1		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
May		123	146		(b) 222-2		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
June		124	146		(b) 169-3		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
July		118	150		(b) 171-0		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
Aug.		117	151		(b) 221-6		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
Sept.		120	150		(b) 171-8		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
Oct.		118	147		(b) 168-7		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
Nov.		115	148		(b) 165-8		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
Dec.		114	148		(b) 163-5		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
Jan.		114	145		(b) 163-1		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
Feb.		114	142		(b) 164-3		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
Mar.		116	144		(b) 163-4		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
Apr.		120	146		(b) 163-1		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
May		124	146		(b) 161-5		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480
June		120	146		(b) 161-5		(a)	(b) 1421			241			8,2470	118,576	139,480

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (d) Following month. (e) Middle of month. (f) First of month. (g) End of month. (h) Monthly average. (i) For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. (j) Gold prices hereafter on the base 100. (m) Revised figures for 1926. (n) New series. (o) New index number, base 1913=100 with 72 series of price quotations. (p) Index number discontinued at the end of 1927. (q) New official index number.

(Continued from page 803)

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-14=100, was 150.6 for May, a decline of 0.1 per cent. Food declined 0.1 per cent and heat and light 0.7 per cent, clothing advanced 0.2 per cent, sundries 0.4 per cent and rent was unchanged.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100, was 495.98 for May, as compared with 492.72 in the previous month. Vegetable foods advanced and animal foods declined. Industrial materials as a whole advanced slightly with advances in textiles, metals and minerals, various vegetable products and declines in chemical products, construction materials and miscellaneous industrial materials.

Australia

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Melbourne wholesale price index number, on the base 1911=1000, was 1830 for March, as compared with 1829 for February. Jute, leather, etc., groceries, meat and building materials advanced; metals and coal, agricultural produce, etc., and dairy produce declined and chemicals were unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base

1926=100, was 98.6 for May, an advance of 1.2 per cent over the previous month. Farm products advanced 2 per cent. Foods increased owing to high prices for meats; fuel and lighting advanced 1.2 per cent and building materials one per cent. Price indexes of the other groups of commodities showed only slight variations.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 149.4 for June, a decline of 1.4 per cent from May. Declines were noted in farm products, food products, textile products and chemicals and advances in fuels, metals and building materials.

Bradstreet's index number (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was \$13.1418 at July 1, a decline of 0.4 per cent from the previous month. Breadstuffs, live stock, fruits, metals, oils, chemicals and miscellaneous products declined, while provisions, textiles and naval stores advanced and hides and leather, building materials and coal and coke were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 161.5 for May, an advance of 0.4 per cent due to an advance in the retail prices of foods, partly counteracted by a decline in coal.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life was 159.6 for May, an advance of 0.7 per cent, the greatest advance being in food which was due to higher prices for meats, eggs, lard and other foods; the index numbers for clothing and sundries also advanced.

Mineral Industry of Canada in 1927

An increase of 17.85 million dollars in the capital employed in Canada's mineral industry in 1927 over the total for 1926 is shown in the preliminary report on the industry, prepared in the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A preliminary report for 1927 was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1928, pages 389 to 392. The present is a revised preliminary report.

There were 10,256 metal mines, metallurgical works, coal mines, oil and gas wells, other non-metallic mines and quarries, cement plants, lime kilns, brick and tile plants and sand and gravel pits in operation during the year. Capital employed, as represented by cost of properties, plant and liquid assets, amounted to \$706,602,942; employees numbered 82,530; salaries and wages totalled \$103,-

432,019; and the net value of sales from these various mining and metallurgical industries was \$248,385,031; or 4.6 per cent more than in 1926.

In the metal mining industry capital employed in 1,553 plants totalled \$332,820,985. Metal mining and non-ferrous metallurgical industries gave work to an average of 25,985 people throughout the year, and provided \$40,400,790 in salaries and wages. Shipments of bullion, ores, concentrates and residues from Canadian mines in 1927 were valued at \$75,204,350 after deducting freight and treatment charges. Sales from non-ferrous metallurgical plants in Canada, less the estimated cost of ores treated, realized \$45,479,578.

Employing on the average 31,754 people and paying \$41,147,075 in salaries and wages, the 5,524 plants in the fuels group represented a

capital investment in money, lands, and plant of \$223,539,033 of which 65 per cent was employed in coal mining. Sales of coal, natural gas and crude oil during the year returned \$67,388,065 to the operators, an increase of more than 3 per cent over 1926.

Capital employed in the 165 other non-metal mining industries amounted to \$53,978,632; salaried employees and wage-earners numbered 5,989 people and payments in salaries and wages totalled \$6,624,902. Sales from the

mines of this group realized \$17,426,546, an increase of 0.9 million dollars over the total for the preceding year. Clay products industries and plants producing other structural materials such as cement, lime, sand and gravel and stone, numbering 3,014 and representing a capital investment of \$96,264,292, gave work to 18,802 people and paid out \$15,259,252 in salaries and wages. The products of this group sold for \$42,886,492, an increase of 2.9 million dollars over the total for 1926.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Construction of Compensation Act must be Benevolent to Workman

TWO workmen were employed by a store-keeper in Nova Scotia to look after horses and equipment, and to deliver goods to customers. One of the men received serious injuries to his eye from coming into contact with an iron hook which had been carelessly hung near the stable by his fellow employee. The injured man brought action against the employer for damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Part I of the Act applies to workmen and employers in the business of "teaming." However, section 5 gives power to the Board to make regulations excluding from the scope of Part I of the Act any industry in which there are not more than a stated number of employees. This minimum number had been fixed by the Board at five, and as in the present case there were only two employees, it followed that the injured man was excluded from any benefits under Part I.

The Act however is in two parts, and the first section of Part II provides that "subject to section 90 (excluding farm labourers and domestics) sections 87 and 89 shall apply only to industries to which Part I does not apply." Sections 87-89 provide *inter alia* that workmen excluded from Part I shall have the protection of the Fatal Injuries Act in case of injury through negligence of a fellow employee. The defendant pointed out that section 5 of the Act enables the Board to bring, within the scope of Part I, any industry which it may at one time have excluded, and argued that in this sense Part I still applied to the claimant, who should in consequence be excluded from Part II. This contention was dismissed by Mr. Justice Carroll, in the Nova Scotia Supreme Court, in the following words:—

"It is contended that this whole Act must be construed if at all possible so as not to alter the common law and it is contended

that the statute does not contain that 'distinct and positive legislative enactment' necessary to alter this clearly established principle of law. But I think that Acts such as this should not be construed strictly as against workmen. The whole scheme of the Act is primarily for the benefit and protection of workmen in industries, and I think it was the clear intention of the legislature to afford protection to workmen in industries whether within the scope or operation of Part I, or excluded from its scope by regulation of the board, otherwise why make the special exception of farm labourers, etc., in section 90?

"In *Gibbs versus G. W. R. Company* (1884), 12 Queen's Bench Division, 208, Brett, Master of the Rolls, in construing a section of the Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (imp.), chapter 42, used this language (pp. 211-2:— This Act of Parliament having been passed for the benefit of workmen, I think it is the duty of the Court not to construe it strictly as against workmen, but in furtherance of the benefit which it was intended by Parliament should be given to them, and therefore as largely as reason enables one to construe it in their favour and for the furtherance of the object of the Act."

"I think too, that the words 'apply,' 'application,' 'scope,' and 'operation,' as used in the Act were intended to convey practically the same meaning and that in a true construction of the whole Act the same meaning should be given them."—*Clarke v. Wentworth Stores Limited (Nova Scotia)*, [1928] 2 D.L.R., 796.

Lumber Camp Cook is not a Domestic Servant

Another case* arising out of the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia was heard in the provincial Court of Appeal re-

* Previous cases were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, p. 677; March, 1928, page 335; February, 1928, page 233, etc.

cently when Chief Justice Macdonald ruled that a cook in a lumber camp was not a "domestic servant," as held by the County court judge who tried the case, but was rather an employee in the lumbering industry, and therefore came under the regulations made by the Board of Adjustment under the Act. The employing company submitted that there was a "tacit understanding" that the actual hours worked should constitute a day, no account being taken of the hours, during which the employee was subject to call. On this point the Chief Justice said:—

"It may be competent to employers and employees to make agreements excepting certain hours out of the day thus reducing the hours to be paid for below those which otherwise would be included between the time of beginning work in the morning and that of quitting in the evening. But in the absence of such an agreement all hours must be included, as the court held in *Compton versus Allen* (1927), 39 B.C.R. 70. The respondent argued that such an agreement tacitly existed here, but he has failed to prove it, while on the other hand, the appellant makes it quite clear that there was no such agreement, and that he was always at the call of the respondent."

In regard to the contention that a camp cook was a domestic servant, and as such not subject to the Act another judge of the Appeal Court (Mr. Justice Macdonald) said:

"Whether or not a person is a domestic servant may vary with the facts of each particular case. If employed in the private dwelling house of the manager living at or near the works he would form part of his family household and be properly classed as a domestic servant. It is different when, as here, he is attached to the industry. The general boarding house appertains to the business carried on. It is an essential part of it, not merely ancillary to the main operation.

"The cook goes into the logging camp to assist in the general work in a certain capacity. It is to my mind foreign to the generally accepted meaning of the word 'domestic servants' to apply it to the plaintiff. The words 'domestic servant' connotes 'work as servants for the personal comfort, convenience or luxury of the master, his family and his guests and who for this purpose becomes part of the master's residential or quasi-residential establishment,' (e.g., as in a club). None of those elements are present in the case at bar. I would allow the appeal."

—*Field v. International Timber Company* (British Columbia) [1928] 3 D.L.R., 18.

Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act Applies to Workman Under Contract

The question of the application of the Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act of British Columbia arose in the case of a man who agreed with the owner of lumber to haul poles out of the bush, the remuneration to be based on the number of feet hauled, and who failed to obtain payment for the work performed in execution of the agreement. An action being brought by the workman in the County Court, the judge found that the workman had done all the work himself, except a negligible portion done by his young son, and denied the defendant's plea that the workman was a contractor earning profits and not wages. "Clearly in my opinion the case at bar is one where the plaintiff has in effect earned 'wages' as the fruit of his own toil, earned by the sweat of his brow, and not earned as the profits of the toil of others employed by him."

The judgment cited various English Truck Act cases in which this distinction had been drawn, and referred also to a Pennsylvania judgment in which "wages of labourers" which the statute was designed to protect were defined to be the earnings of the labourer by his own personal toil, as distinguished from the profits which a contractor derives from the labour of others. "The cases illustrate the line of distinction between the two kinds of gains or rewards. It is the difference between the sale of a man's own labour and a sale of another man's labour at something more than the contractor pays for it. What is received for another's labour over and above what is paid for it is called 'profit' and such profit has been held not to be within the protection of the statute. . . . Had the legislature," the judge proceeded, "intended to narrow a labourer's claim to one of mere wages it would have been natural to expect the legislature to use such a short and simple form of statement of claim of lien for the guidance of workmen, who very often use these forms without the assistance of a solicitor and attend to the filing of their liens themselves. . . . I am quite clearly of the opinion that the plaintiff comes within the protection of the Act, and that he is entitled to enforce his rights to a woodmen's lien under the Act. There will be judgment therefore in favour of the plaintiff against the defendants for the full amount of the plaintiff's claim and costs and judgment declaring his right to enforce a woodman's lien."

—*Schmidt v. Stucky and Pearse* (British Columbia) [1928] 2 D.L.R., 928.

Title of Doctor Illegal for Drugless Practitioner

The case of *Rex versus Pocock* mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1927, page 1370, was the subject of an appeal by the defendant in the Ontario Supreme Court, which dismissed the appeal. The case concerned the use by the defendant, who was a practitioner of osteopathy, of the title "doctor".

—*R. v. Pocock (Ontario) [1928], 2 D.L.R., 937.*

Death Benefits Allowed when Injuries Cause Suicide

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York recently affirmed the decision of a lower court allowing death benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act in the case of a workman who received injuries in the course of his employment which caused insanity resulting in suicide. It was found that the decedent's injuries caused him to "develop and suffer from a psychosis," which caused him to commit suicide, "his death being naturally and unavoidably the result of the injuries which he sustained," and that it "resulted from an uncontrollable impulse, and without conscious volition, to produce death."

The Court of Appeals in giving judgment pointed out that the Act should be construed liberally. "Death benefits," it is said, "are allowed if the injury results naturally and unavoidably in disease and the disease causes death. This is so if the injury causes insanity from gangrenous poisoning or otherwise and the insanity directly causes suicide—in other words, if the suicide is not the result of discouragement, of melancholy, of other sane conditions, but of brain derangement. If that is the cause an award may be made. Death is then the proximate and direct result of the accident within the meaning of the statute."

—*Delinousha versus National Biscuit Company (New York).*

Teachers May not Organize in State of Washington

The State Courts of Washington have given a decision which practically denies to school teachers the right to organize for the betterment of their conditions of work. The teachers' movement began last fall, when the

Seattle High School Teachers' League appealed to the District School Board for a general increase in salaries, which, as estimated at the time, would represent an increase in the school budget of approximately a million dollars. The Seattle School Board having refused to grant the increase, the Teachers' League announced that a large majority of its members had been taken into the Seattle High School Teachers' Union, No. 200, affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Members of the School Board then intimated that they would have no dealings with teachers through union officials. Later they declared that in the new contracts for teachers for the next year they would insert a clause in which the applicant for a teaching position would be required to declare that he or she was not affiliated with a teachers' labour union, and would make no such affiliation during the period of the contract.

Labour leaders at once asserted that this clause was in violation of the constitutional rights of the employed. Attorneys employed by the Central Labour Council of Seattle obtained an order from a Superior Court Judge restraining the School Board from issuing the contracts and sought to have the order made permanent. On this basis the case went into the courts on its merits. The court ruled that the vocation of teaching in the public schools of Seattle was of a public character, being under control of the state and its governmental agency, the Board of Directors, and that it was proper for the Board to prescribe the conditions under which those whom it selects may teach in the schools. The case was immediately appealed to the State Supreme Court, which sustained the ruling of the lower court. It was suggested that the case should be taken to the Federal Court, but in the meantime the School Board sent out its contracts containing the anti-union clause, the charter of the union was surrendered, and all the teachers decided to accept the new contract. Messages were received from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, advising the teachers to follow their best judgment. A like message was received from Mrs Florence Curtis Hanson, President of the American Federation of Teachers. Assurance was given by the School Board that there would be no retributive action on the part of the board toward any teacher who had engaged in the movement for unionization.

**Compensation not Barred by Employee's
Negligence in New York State**

An employee in New York State, who was burned to death in the cab of an open-air electric crane as a result of having two pails of live coals in the cab to keep him warm while at work on a cold night, has been held by the Court of Appeals of New York, in reversing the decision of the Appellate Division, to have met with a compensable accident. The employee sat in a cab which was four or five feet in size. It contained a switchboard, three controllers and a stool. One

night—the coldest night of the year—a fellow workman discovered the cab in flames and before he could reach it, the employee burned to death. Two twelve-quart pails containing live coals were found in the cab. The Court of Appeals expressed the opinion that it was a natural thing for a workman exposed to the discomfort of severe cold to try to keep himself warm and that, while the method adopted in this instance created a dangerous situation and the act of the employee may have been negligent, it was certainly not an abandonment of his employment.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

EMPLOYMENT in industry in Canada at the beginning of July showed a further pronounced increase, according to a statement by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which tabulated returns from 6,599 firms (each employing a minimum of 15 persons) in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms aggregated 976,078 workers, or 32,111 more than the number employed by them on June 1. This advance was larger than that noted on July 1 in any other year of the record. The index number (with January, 1920=100) rose from 112.4 in the preceding month to 116.3 in the month under review, as compared with 108.4, 103.7, 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 at the beginning of July in 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a small decline in the volume of business transacted in June as compared with May, but on the other hand they showed a gain over the figures for June, 1927. At the beginning of July, 1928, the percentage of unemployment reported by local trade unions was 3.2 compared with 3.7 per cent at the beginning of June and with 3.2 per cent at the beginning of July, 1927. The percentage for July was based on reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,608 local trade unions with a combined membership of 178,578 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.80 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$10.73 for June; \$10.92 for July, 1927; \$11.07 for July, 1926; \$10.49 for July, 1925; \$9.91 for July, 1924; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$13 for July, 1918; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was again somewhat lower at 149.6 for July, as compared with 150.2 for June; 152.0 for July,

1927; 155.9 for July, 1926; 158.1 for July, 1925; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 202.8 for July, 1919; and 199.5 for July, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in July, 1928, was slightly less than during June, 1928, but almost double that during July, 1927. Eighteen disputes were in existence at some time or other during the month, involving 2,449 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 23,793 working days. Corresponding figures for June, 1928, were twenty-one disputes, 5,150 workpeople and 25,000 working days; and for July, 1927, fifteen disputes, 3,317 workpeople and 12,585 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During July the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with disputes between certain coal companies in Wayne, Alberta, and their employees; and between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, and certain of their employees. Two new applications for Boards were received during the month. A full account of the recent proceedings under the Act, including the full texts of the reports appears on page 827.

Old Age Pension Commission in Nova Scotia

The Hon. E. N. Rhodes, premier of Nova Scotia, announced in July that a provincial commission would be appointed shortly to consider the practicability of establishing a system of old age pensions, giving effect to the Old Age Pensions Act enacted by the Parliament of Canada in 1927.

The progress of the pension legislation in various provinces was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1928, page 438. The federal act has now been adopted by the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan and by the Yukon Territory. In Ontario

an inquiry is now being made into the conditions existing in the province in regard to provision for aged persons, and a similar investigation is to be completed in Alberta before the next meeting of the provincial legislature.

The text of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927 (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156) was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 375. The Act provides for the establishment of a system of pensions for persons 70 years of age and upwards whose income from other sources is less than \$365 per year, the maximum rate of pension being \$20 per month, this rate being lowered in proportion to the amount of private income. The cost of pensions payments is borne equally by the Dominion Government and by the governments of those provinces which have entered into the old age pension system by legislation enacted expressly to give effect to the federal act.

Canada Year Book for 1928

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has just published the 1928 edition of the Canada Year Book. This invaluable work of reference, which is described as the most important publication of the General Statistics Branch, is a compendium of official data on the physiography, history, institutions, population, production, industry, trade, transportation, finance, labour, administration, and general social and economic conditions and life of the Dominion. The successive Year Books have kept pace with the gradual development of the Bureau's work; and the approach to completion now reached in the basic organization of national statistics is shown in the completeness of the new volume.

Among the new features incorporated in the present edition of the Year Book are the following: A special article on the climate of Canada, contributed by Sir Frederic Stupart, director of the Meteorological Service of Canada; a summary of the results of the census of the Prairie Provinces, taken in 1926; improved statistics of immigration, including the languages, nationalities and birth places of immigrants; preliminary results of the census of manufactures for 1926 as well as detailed analyses of these statistics for 1925; an extended discussion of Canadian trade; a summary of the first authoritative statement on the tourist trade of Canada; material on the traffic and the financial position of the Canadian National Railways; a special article on Canadian legislation respecting Combination in Restraint of Trade, by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act; an important

study of the wages statistics collected at the Census of 1921; the results of a new study of the national wealth of Canada as in 1925. The appendix contains figures of immigration and of trade for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1928.

The volume, which is illustrated by many more maps and diagrams than in previous years, also includes an index with some 4,000 page-references, and an eight-page statistical summary of the progress of Canada since 1871. Section VIII, dealing with "Labour and Wages," and section IX, dealing with "Prices," will be used as an authoritative source of information in regard to labour and industry in Canada. The labour section deals with the occupations of the people; the Federal and Provincial Departments of Labour; organized labour; industrial accidents and workmen's compensation; strikes and lockouts; employment and unemployment; child labour; the co-operative movement, legislation, etc. The wage section gives index numbers of rates of wages for various classes of labour in Canada from 1901-1927, with additional tables for special industries including railways, mines, for recent years; it includes also the wage statistics of the census of 1921, to which reference has already been made; with information as to wages in selected occupations and groups of industries, etc.

The Year Book is obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at the price of \$2.

Organization in Industry and Commerce in Canada

The Department of Labour has just issued the Seventh Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions for the year 1928. This volume shows the extent to which organization has developed among industrial and commercial concerns in the Dominion. It contains also much information in regard to associations whose members are engaged in professional, technical and scientific pursuits. The organizations described in the report are divided into the following groups: Manufacturing; Building and Construction; Mining; Transportation and Communication; Printing and Publishing; Laundering, Cleaning, Repairing; Personal Service and Amusement; General Manufacturers and Employers; Financial; Agriculture; Dairying; Horse, Live Stock, Sheep Breeders, etc.; Wholesale Merchants; Retail Merchants; Real Estate Dealers; Professional; Technical and Scientific; Insurance; Funeral Service.

The first eight divisions contain the names of 394 main and branch associations, 45,744 members of which are persons or firms who

are identified with industries in which many workers are employed. Some of the employers included in these groups have agreements with the corresponding organizations of work people covering the conditions of employment in their respective establishments. In the remaining eleven groups the employment of labour is in some cases only incidental, and with the exception of the retail merchants' section there is no corresponding body of organized employees.

While in the main the associations whose names appear in the report are purely Canadian, a number are connected with organizations whose headquarters are in the United States. The organizations named in the report number 691 main organizations and 716 branch associations, making in all 1,407 associations, which is 1,048 less than the number recorded in 1927. The decrease is accounted for by the elimination of the co-operative societies' group, which in 1927 contained the names of 1,155 associations, and for which the department is preparing a separate report, which will appear shortly. The total combined membership of the 1,407 organizations whose names appear in the present report is 888,820. Some of these names are those of companies, but in the main they represent individuals.

Settlement schemes in various provinces

The "3,000 Families Scheme," which resulted from an agreement made in 1924 between the Imperial authorities and the Dominion Government under the provisions of the Empire Settlement Act, should have come to an end on June 30, 1927, but as the total number of families settled under this scheme was not quite 2,500 at that date, the Dominion Government, in response to a request made by the British Government, agreed that it should remain open for another year, in order that the full number of families originally contemplated might be provided for. The British Government is, therefore, continuing its contribution at the rate of £300 per family.

The provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia recently completed agreements with the British Government to provide for the settlement on farms of 500 new immigrant families in each of these provinces within a period of six years. Mr. Amery, Secretary for the Dominions, referred to this point in a recent speech in the British House of Commons on the Empire Settlement Bill, as a definite arrangement between the provinces and the mother country.

In Nova Scotia a Farm Settlement Act was passed this year, by which special assistance

is being provided to applicants who have been resident in Nova Scotia for a period of ten years or more. The maximum loan for land is \$4,000 and for stock and equipment \$1,500. Special provisions of the Act also cover the settlement of British and Scandinavian families.

In New Brunswick the land for the 500 families is to be provided by the province, and resold to the settler at actual cost.

The province of Manitoba still has a similar scheme dealing with 200 families under consideration.

In all these cases the contribution for British immigrants is to be made from British funds on the same terms as in the case of the "3,000 Families Scheme," i.e. an advance of \$1,500 per family for stock and equipment will be made.

Purpose of minimum wage administration

The true purpose of minimum wage administration is stated by the chairman of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, Dr. W. J. Macmillan, in an article contributed to the *American Economic Review*, June, 1928. This purpose is to correct unwholesome variations in prevailing wage standards. Other benefits are claimed for minimum wages, and criticisms are made by opponents who have in mind only the secondary or indirect effects of this legislation. There is no room for disagreement in regard to the main object of minimum wage laws which is to put an end to the payment of wages that are unsocially low, and represent, in Dr. Macmillan's words, "pathological conditions in business." It is not the purpose of a Minimum Wage Board, he says, to effect any general increase in wages. "It is satisfied to heal the condition which both the public and the trades recognize as unhealthful."

Dr. Macmillan states that there are three kinds of aberrations from prevailing standards of wages: "First, there is the 'shyster' employer. He wants to sell his products to the workers in other plants, while these other plants can sell little or none to his workers. He wants other industries to support his, as other members of the families to which his workers belong carry the burden of their homes. He is a parasite in the industrial organism, and should be compelled to play fair with his neighbours and competitors. Second, there is the indifferent employer. He is generally without much capital or business experience. His venture is often shortlived and ends in disaster. His most desperate efforts are directed towards lowering wage-cost, without assessing the relation between

wages and production. There is a constant succession of these employers, for as one goes down another leaps into his place. One happy effect of minimum wage administration often is to improve this man's management of his business, so that he has a better chance to succeed. Third, there are the wages which are inadvertently low. Especially in the large establishments, individuals and groups of workers are overlooked. Some foreman or accountant is negligent, or the piece-rates for some operation are set unduly low, or some other blind spot occurs, and the wages drop below the intended level. In such cases the management is frequently grateful to have these things pointed out."

Dr. Macmillan advises caution in raising of minimum wage levels to the point of losing public sympathy and antagonizing the trades. There appears to be ample scope for the Board's activity within the limit drawn by the writer, the variations in the individual wage sheets being very wide. This divergence is usually concealed by the fact that most of the statistical information respecting wages which reaches the public has been summarized in tables of averages and percentages. The Ontario chairman states that only those who scrutinize the pay-rolls of individual plants know how unexplainably they differ: "I have before me, as I write the returns from two factories, doing exactly the same work. Each employs six women. The highest wage in one of these is much less than the lowest in the other. It is significant to note that the firm paying the higher wages is the more prosperous of the two."

Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Commission

The Commission on Workmen's Compensation appointed by the government of Saskatchewan early this year (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1928, page 344) concluded in July the hearing of evidence and legal arguments. Many of the witnesses recommended the adoption of a "state-fund" system as provided in Ontario, Manitoba and other provinces, certain employers' organizations as well as labour representatives being in favour of such legislation. Representatives of the railway running trades asked that any system of compensation the province might finally adopt should preserve to injured workmen or their dependants the right to common law action for the recovery of compensation.

The commission's task is to inquire into the adequacy of the existing provincial act; whether it is capable of being amended so as to remove any existing injustice or causes of

complaint; whether a system of compulsory employers' liability insurance or the system known as state insurance, might be adopted instead of the present system; and what should be regarded as an equitable scale of compensation to injured employees and their dependants.

The report of the commission will be outlined in a future issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Effect of mechanization of industry on employment

The last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained a note (page 682) which referred to statements by Professor P. H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago, as to the displacement of labour caused by improved industrial processes, and as to the partial absorption of the surplus working forces by new occupations. The same theme is treated more fully by President Magnus W. Alexander, of the National Industrial Conference Board, in his report at the 12th annual meeting held recently at New York. President Alexander believes that the relative decline of personnel needed in the production of goods, impressive as it may be from the standpoint of increasing efficiency, is small as compared with the constant expansion of employment in other fields which results from increasing national wealth and income.

He inquires what has become of the 29 workers in manufacturing, who are no longer required to produce an equal amount of output as was produced in 1914 with 100 men. The answer in part is that, although productive output per wage earner between 1914 and 1925 had increased 35 per cent in volume, the total manufacturing volume of production in the same period increased more than 65 per cent, and necessitated a very large net increase in the required labour force.

Suggesting some of the new fields that have opened up for employment in recent years, Mr. Alexander states that estimates recently made by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce indicate that the number of persons engaged in servicing and distribution of automobiles in the last eight years increased by about 750,000; that the newborn radio trade, exclusive of manufacturing operations, absorbed at least an additional 125,000; motion picture theatres and services, exclusive of production, another 125,000; and hotels and restaurants upwards of 500,000 to possibly 1,000,000 additional men and women. Insurance agents during the same period increased by about 100,000, and another 100,000 was added to those employed

in servicing electric refrigeration, light and power and oil heating plants. Barbers and hairdressers increased by about 170,000. In other words, from one and one-half to over two and one-third million persons have been absorbed in service and distribution in these seven branches of trade and service alone, not counting many former employees who have gone into business for themselves during that period. While these are fractional data, I believe they alone are inadequate to indicate a net increase of employment quite sufficient to take up the slack created by any curtailment of employment due to mechanization during the same period.

President Alexander concludes with a reference to the more complex industrial conditions that have resulted from the constantly rising standard of living during the past few years. "The growing complexity of our methods of living and the greater demand for comforts, luxuries and for personal services is continuously creating a great variety of employment, especially in non-industrial occupations. . . . Higher standards of living, however, imply more than merely the greater consumption of material goods. The consequences of the mechanization of industry have resulted in deeply essential and far-reaching changes in our social structure as well. The increased earning power of the workers in mechanized industry has provided them with the means to enjoy the better things in life, to acquire more education, to devote more time to social activities and generally to widen their cultural horizon; and the shorter hours of work, which also have been made possible by mass production, have yielded the leisure time in which to do these things. The marked increase in the attendance at schools of higher learning, previously cited as one manifestation of rising standards of living, is evidence of this trend in our national life. Business and industry demand an increasing number of highly trained workers of sound general education, as well as men and women possessing highly specialized scientific knowledge."

Mr. Alexander refers incidentally to four widely divergent estimates of unemployment in the United States, as showing the futility of attempting any estimate in view of the absence of trustworthy records. "There are the estimates of the United States Secretary of Labour of 1,874,050 unemployed; that of the Labour Bureau, Inc., of more than 4,000,000 unemployed; that of the Junior United States Senator from New York State of 5,796,920 unemployed; and that of the Senior United States Senator from Minnesota of more than 8,000,000 unemployed. In each

case, the estimate is based on the reported shrinkage in employment in certain fields between a given year in the post-war period and the beginning of 1928; this shrinkage, however, is measurable only in some branches of economic activity for which governmental or generally accepted private reports are available from payroll data."

United States Senate to investigate unemployment

A resolution was passed by the United States Senate on May 19 directing the Senate Committee on Education and Labour to investigate the causes of unemployment.

The Committee is to inquire into the possibility of relieving unemployment by the following means: (a) the continuous collection and interpretation of adequate statistics of employment and unemployment; (b) the organization and extension of systems of public employment agencies, Federal and State; (c) the establishment of systems of unemployment insurance or other unemployment reserve funds, Federal, State, or private; (d) curtailed production, consolidation, and economic reconstruction; (e) the planning of public works with regard to stabilization of employment; and (f) the feasibility of co-operation between Federal, State, and private agencies with reference to (a), (b), (c), and (e).

The resolution further instructs the Committee to ascertain the results of previous investigations into the problem of unemployment and to examine existing systems for its prevention and relief, both in the United States and in other countries. The Committee is to report its findings to the Senate before February 15, 1929.

Unemployment insurance in men's clothing industry in Chicago

The LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1923 (page 705), contained a note on an agreement just then concluded between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Chicago Clothing Manufacturers' Association, establishing a system of unemployment insurance. This agreement has been renewed for a further period of three years, and will continue in effect until May 1, 1931, unless the terms are changed in the meantime by consent of the employers' association and the union in joint conference. It provides for an increase in the employers' contribution to the unemployment insurance fund while leaving the percentage contributed by the employees at the former figure. In the earlier agreement the employers and employees each contributed an amount equal to

the same amount.

1½ per cent of the actual weekly pay roll, but by the present agreement the employers' contribution is doubled, so that they will now contribute three per cent. By this arrangement the burden of the responsibility for unemployment among the workers is placed more directly upon the employers. The increased contribution by the employers will bring the amount of the yearly contributions to the fund to about \$1,000,000, as compared with approximately \$700,000 during the past year. This increase will make it possible eventually to increase the benefits paid to unemployed members, and to build up a larger reserve.

A similar arrangement also for a three-year term, has been made in Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Rochester Clothiers' Exchange (New York State).*

Germany and the Washington hours convention

The new German Government formed by Mr. Hermann Müller submitted a declaration of general policy to the Reichstag on July 3, 1928. The statement contained the following announcement on the subject of the intentions of the Government as regards the regulation of hours of work, with particular reference to the Washington Hours convention:

"The Federal Government proposes to ratify the Washington Hours Convention, and will make every effort in international discussions to do away with the uncertainty which at present exists as regards the revision of the Convention, and to remove the obstacles in the way of general ratification. The Government will introduce in the Reichstag forthwith the Labour Protection Bill adopted by the Reichsrath, together with the supplementary Bill relating to labour in mines. The provisions of these bills relating to hours of work are based on the principle of the eight-hour day, but care has been taken to avoid economic impossibilities as well as social injustice. The provisions are in harmony with the terms of the Washington Convention."

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Relation of accident and production rates

The American Engineering Council recently published a report containing the results of an investigation undertaken for the purpose of determining whether or not modern methods of accident prevention have been successful. It is pointed out that the safety movement was organized at about the same time that the first workmen's compensa-

tion acts became effective, that is, about sixteen years ago. A general downward trend in the accident rates is noted during the intervening period, but on the other hand there has been an increase in the number and severity of industrial accidents during the last few years. This increase is examined in its relation to the recent remarkable increase in the rate of industrial production. In an introduction to the report, written by Mr. A. W. Whitney, it is stated that "apparently the increased seriousness of accidents during the last few years has been the direct result of the increased intensity of industrial activity during that period. Increased activity requires the employment of new, inexperienced men, and the shifting of old men to new jobs."

Production per "man-hour" has increased much more rapidly than accidents per "man-hour." There have been fewer accidents in terms of things produced—at the same time many more things are produced, so that after all there are more accidents. If industrial well-being is to be measured in terms of goods produced, then this condition is satisfactory, but if it is measured in terms of working conditions, the situation is found to be "unfavourable and even alarming."

In spite however of recent increases in the accident rates, there is no doubt in the minds of the investigator that accidents can be controlled by means of safety organization. The experience of certain large corporations in the United States is considered to prove this conclusion. "The United States Steel Corporation in thirteen years has decreased its accidents 86 per cent; the Union Pacific Railroad has a safety record for shop employees that is over five times as favourable as the average of the other large railroad systems of the United States; the Clark Thread Company has a record of nearly 10,000,000 man-hours without an accident; one of the plants of the DuPont Company with sixty-five employees has a record of eleven years with only one accident and that a relatively minor one."

Plan to relieve depression in soft coal industry

The Consolidation Coal Company, of which John D. Rockefeller, Junior, is the principal stockholder, recently decided to close ten of its mines, four being in Pennsylvania and six in West Virginia, for the purpose of ending the disorder in the soft coal industry which had followed the recent conditions of over-production, price-cutting, and wage-cutting. The chairman of the company pointed out that while these changes will release 2,500 men, or about one-fifth of

*Monthly Labour Review, July, 1928.

the former staff, they will bring better conditions of work to the remaining four-fifths, who in future will work full time. The company intends, it is stated, to take care of all married men and their families, and it is anticipated that the single men will easily find other employment at this season of the year. Similar action is said to be under consideration to relieve the situation resulting from over-competition in the textile industry in the eastern states. On the other hand the *Journal of Commerce* (New York), discussing the ultimate value of these efforts, says: "Judging the future by the past there is every reason to believe that mine closures in one part of the bituminous area offer a direct incentive to expanded operation by producers elsewhere. That is why no industrial company or group of companies can ever unaided provide a solution for the evils that afflict the coal industry. Nothing short of a national policy, assisted, if not executed, by public authority, will prove comprehensive enough to meet the requirements of the situation."

Jubilee of the "Statist"

The *Statist*, the well-known economic and financial weekly review published in London commemorated its 50th Anniversary in June by the publication of a Jubilee Number of 220 pages surveying social and economic progress all over the world during the past half-century. A very notable list of authorities contribute special articles to the Number, including Lord Melchett who writes on "The Growth of the Modern Industrial Organization"; Sir Josiah Stamp on "The Present Economic Position of Great Britain"; Sir Lynden Macassey on "Relations Between Capital and Labour"; Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, M.P., on "National Revenue and Expenditure"; Prof. Gilbert Murray on "The Development of the League of Nations"; Mr. R. G. Hawtrey on "Financial and Industrial Crises"; Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb, M.P., on "The Growth of Collectivism"; Lord Inchcape on "Trade and Population"; the High Commissioners for Australia, Canada, India and South Africa upon the economic position of their respective countries; Dr. Julius Klein on "50 Years' Economic Progress in the United States"; Mr. Lucien March on "The Position of France"; Dr. Arthur Salomonsohn on "Germany's Economic Prospects"; and many others of equal eminence. The number contains a remarkable selection of congratulatory messages to the *Statist* and a series of interesting illustrations of past and present aspects of city life. The price is 1s. 3d., post free, from the publishers, 51 Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4.

Movement to make agreements enforceable at law

The jubilee number of the *Statist*, noted elsewhere on this page, contains a retrospect of the relations between capital and labour during the past fifty years, by Sir Lynden

Macassey, a prominent authority on labour affairs in Great Britain. In order to give effect to recent efforts to secure co-operation between the two parties, the writer strongly recommends that agreements should be made legally binding. "We keep urging employers and trade unions to agree, yet we keep unrepealed upon the Statute Book the provisions of the Trade Union Act, 1871, which provides that no agreement between employers' organizations and labour organizations shall be enforceable at law. As part of this post-war reconstruction, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and France have in different ways made all such agreements enforceable, and, as I have ascertained by careful inquiry, with the most beneficial results to industrial stability. In the United States of America an important committee has recently commenced to inquire into the matter. And in other important respects those European countries have improved upon our pre-war type of industrial organizations."

The American committee to which Sir Lynden Macassey refers is a committee of the American Bar Association whose report recommending Federal legislation to make arbitration agreements legally binding was outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 704.

The coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances of the death of a workman who fell from the Don River viaduct of the Canadian Pacific Railway near Toronto on June 14, recommended that "on all work of this nature, protection should be afforded the workmen and others below, in the form of a net suspended below the structure."

According to the latest returns, nearly 45 per cent of the population of Saskatchewan was born within the province itself and of the 820,738 persons listed, 624,548 are of British origin, according to a provincial report. Native-born Canadians comprise 525 372; those from the British Isles 98,041, and from other British possessions 1,060. Of the foreign-born citizens, numbering 196,190 or nearly 24 per cent, Russia is the largest contributor with 27,227. Austrians are second with 11,594 and Ukrainians third with 10,607. There are 8,284 Galicians, 7,356 Germans, 9,240 Norwegians, 7 282 Swedes and 2,066 Danes

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of July was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

The hay crop in the Province of Nova Scotia was being harvested, and several additional farm workers were being placed for the purpose. Other crops were progressing satisfactorily, and good yields were anticipated. Fishing was reported as being good. Activity in the pulp woods continued, with many crews cutting and peeling pulp wood, and some placements were being made. Manufacturing activity was reported as rather satisfactory for the time of year. The coal mining industry showed quite satisfactory production, and some of the mines were working full time. As has been the case for some months, the building and construction industries in Halifax continued to show very considerable activity, but at other points activity of this sort was not very brisk, with the exception of the construction of the large paper mill near Liverpool. Transportation was stated to be heavy, while trade was showing some improvement. There was an increased demand for women domestic workers, and Halifax reported a shortage of applicants for such work.

As in Nova Scotia, haying was under way in the Province of New Brunswick, with some demand for farm workers as a result; crop prospects generally were reported as favourable. The catches of the fishing industry in this Province were stated to be only fair. In the logging industry the chief activity was in the pulpwood section, which showed quite considerable activity, with a number of men being referred and placed. Manufacturing industries showed normal activity. Highway construction was employing a substantial number of workers, while building construction, particularly in St. John where practically all skilled workers were busy, showed a good deal of activity. Transportation was active and trade was fairly brisk. The demand for women domestic workers continued, but there did not appear to be any noticeable shortage of applicants.

The farming industry in the Province of Quebec showed substantial activity, the Montreal employment office reporting a record number of placements in it. Orders of considerable size for logging workers were being received and filled. Except for papermaking, which was operating below capacity, and the boot and shoe and metal trades at Montreal, the manufacturing industries throughout this Province showed at least normal activity. Building and construction showed no falling off in activity, and a substantial volume of

work was in hand. Retail trade was reported to be in quite prosperous condition. The number of orders being received for domestic workers showed no decrease, nor did the shortage of applicants indicate any change in the number of workers seeking this class of work.

With hay harvesting having become practically general in the Province of Ontario, there was a heavy demand for farm workers and some offices reported a shortage of applicants. The building group showed continued activity, and a large volume of employment was being afforded in this industry. Manufacturing industries, generally speaking, continued normal production, and while additional workers were not being taken on generally, the level of employment being maintained was of quite a satisfactory character. Although occasional orders for bushmen were being received, the logging industry was not showing a very great deal of activity. The normal situation obtained in the mining industry, namely, the mines continued to operate satisfactorily, but additional workers were not being sought in any number. The employment situation, in so far as women workers were concerned, still showed a shortage of experienced cooks-general.

With crop prospects in the Province of Manitoba being exceedingly good, demands for farm workers registered at the employment offices showed a decided increase throughout the Province, and Winnipeg reported that the better class of applicants were scarce. Construction activity, particularly in the city of Winnipeg, was at a rather high level in comparison with preceding years. The general employment situation, while rather satisfactory, was not such as to require any considerable number of additional workers, and therefore orders in other than agriculture and construction were not very numerous. In the women's section, while the number of orders for domestic workers being received was not yet unusually large, an increase in the number sought was anticipated.

Farm orders registered at the Saskatchewan employment offices were not very numerous, and no shortage of suitable applicants was yet in evidence. However, with crop prospects exceptionally bright, an unusual increase in the demand for workers was anticipated in the course of a very few weeks. Building and construction throughout the Province were fairly active, and some demands for workers were being registered. While the number of workers being sought in miscellaneous industries was not large, the general employment situation appeared to be decidedly satis-

factory. In the women's division there was a keen demand for farm domestics, with a shortage of applicants.

As in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the crop prospects in Alberta

were very decidedly promising. Although the harvest was not expected to begin for several days, the demand for farm workers was on the increase and no surplus of applicants was in evidence. Building construction activity

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1928			1927		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		219,842,355	233,736,411	172,155,516	208,229,997	205,710,426
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		110,703,773	113,582,238	91,368,667	101,029,386	94,412,439
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		107,121,091	118,021,324	79,395,041	105,678,453	109,782,591
Customs duty collected..... \$		16,593,194	17,436,293	14,028,030	15,632,219	15,058,983
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		3,880,843,609	4,230,509,600	2,678,428,944	2,879,703,851	2,986,235,659
Bank clearings..... \$		2,067,000,000	2,358,000,000	1,544,000,000	1,655,000,000	1,716,975,000
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		183,379,487	162,402,410	174,406,053	177,611,562	164,506,202
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,487,854,017	1,516,206,532	1,379,013,600	1,380,325,581	1,389,750,483
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,184,923,633	1,207,363,245	1,016,332,036	1,027,186,517	1,022,732,000
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	144·6	143·9	164·5	118·3	117·5	118·3
Preferred stocks.....	123·0	123·0	125·9	105·3	106·1	103·5
Bonds.....	112·1	112·3	113·0	111·1	111·0	110·8
\$Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	149·6	150·2	152·9	152·0	153·5	151·9
\$Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21·01	20·97	21·04	21·10	21·05	20·95
†Business failures, number.....	123	127	127	143	155	152
†Business failures, liabilities..... \$	1,403,971	1,681,273	3,706,873	1,825,105	2,008,274	1,794,489
\$Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures.....	116·3	112·4	105·5	108·4	105·9	100·6
*\$Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*3·2	*3·7	*5·2	*3·2	*5·2	*6·0
Immigration.....		20,303	23,641	12,288	18,052	23,941
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	267,879	271,446	264,783	249,699	242,583	238,728
(1)Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	19,458,508	18,228,264	17,943,267	16,582,136	16,394,164	16,818,885
(2)Operating expenses..... \$			18,089,665	18,100,116	18,554,823	17,071,985
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		17,500,938	17,807,974	16,028,713	15,270,904	15,214,360
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		14,623,754	14,752,255	12,901,927	13,006,451	13,182,730
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			3,046,564,458	2,185,779,668	2,156,781,128	2,456,200,380
Building permits..... \$		22,628,907	27,497,189	16,511,011	18,363,239	20,532,147
†Contracts awarded..... \$	38,359,600	59,926,100	70,684,100	37,401,200	52,631,900	46,758,500
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons		97,379	87,811	50,997	69,437	78,979
Steel ingots and castings..... tons		116,530	117,655	55,250	59,940	96,711
Ferro alloys..... tons		4,157	4,019	4,510	4,413	4,773
Coal..... tons		1,338,461	1,258,438	1,229,104	1,443,085	1,304,520
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt..... lbs.	1,066,698	2,451,723	794,825	585,602	1,017,280	1,114,724
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		89,739,000	66,702,000	58,739,000	93,929,000	35,889,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		4,897,000	4,583,000	4,710,000	4,672,000	5,644,000
Cotton imports..... "		8,469,000	6,910,000	8,434,000	10,697,000	10,129,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		269,513,722	328,792,163	230,570,219	261,159,106	252,028,018
Flour production..... bbls.			1,541,000	1,019,000	1,314,000	1,455,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		82,065,000	69,254,000	78,261,000	85,186,000	87,585,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		41,131,000	41,001,000	35,621,000	36,931,000	35,987,000
(2)Sales on insurance..... \$		51,456,000	49,581,000	39,745,000	44,994,000	44,240,000
Newsprint..... tons		192,391	203,811	162,564	171,586	171,819
Automobiles, passenger.....		25,341	29,764	8,719	16,470	21,991
***Index of physical volume of business.....	††170·9	183·6	183·6	138·6	150·8	151·2
Industrial production.....	††176·3	187·9	187·9	151·2	161·8	163·7
Manufacturing.....	††176·5	184·6	184·6	140·2	159·4	164·1

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending July 28, 1928, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese. ††Preliminary. †††Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2)Including lines east of Quebec. (3)Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

was in a very satisfactory volume, improvements being recorded. From Edmonton it was reported that, although there was no demand for men, the logging industry showed a satisfactory condition. Although at the date of this report the coal mining industry was quite dull, a re-opening of some of the mines in the course of a few weeks was anticipated. In the women's division domestic workers registering showed the usual shortage.

The demand for logging workers in the Province of British Columbia was good, and several centres reported a shortage of applicants. Building and construction activity was very encouraging, and while additional workers were not being engaged in any considerable volume, there did not appear to be any substantial surplus seeking employment of this nature. Mining industries, particularly metal mining, showed very good activity, although here again additional workers were not being engaged in any numbers. Manufacturing industries showed normal activity. With comparatively few women registering for domestic work, the demand for their services continued brisk. Employment conditions, generally speaking, were decidedly satisfactory in the Coast Province, and unemployment appeared to be at a minimum.

There were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,599 firms employing 976,078 workers, or 32,111 more than on June 1. This advance, which was rather larger than on July 1 in any other year of the record, brought the index number, (with January, 1920, as the base=100) to 116.3, as compared with 112.4 in the preceding month, and with 108.4, 103.7, 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 at the beginning of July in 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the situation continued decidedly better than in any other month of the years since 1920.

The trend was favourable in all provinces, the most noteworthy expansion taking place in the prairie provinces, Quebec, and Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces, construction recorded the greatest improvement, but there were also gains in logging, services and some other groups, while coal mining and water transportation were slacker. In Quebec, construction, manufacturing, trade and services reported the largest addition to staffs, but logging and transportation registered declines. In Ontario, considerable gains were shown in manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining and trade, while logging was seasonally quiet. In the Prairie Provinces, the most noteworthy advances were in construction,

manufacturing, transportation, services, trade and mining. In British Columbia, manufacturing, particularly fruit, vegetable and fish canning, construction, services and mining recorded marked gains, but logging afforded less employment.

The eight cities for which separate tabulations are made reported heightened activity, the gains in Windsor and the Other Border Cities, Toronto and Ottawa being most extensive. In Montreal, employment continued to advance, particularly in the construction, trade and service groups, while manufacturing was seasonally dull. In Quebec city, manufacturers, construction and transportation registered practically all the gain. In Toronto, manufacturing notably in food and printing establishments, transportation and trade reported increased activity. In Ottawa, most of the expansion took place in manufacturing but construction was also brisker. In Hamilton, construction and trade were busier, while manufacturing showed practically no change. In Windsor and the other border cities, further improvement was noted, mainly in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, manufacturing, transportation and trade registered advances that brought employment to its maximum in this record. In Vancouver, the greatest gains were in manufacturing, but communications, trade and some other industries also reported advances.

There was an unusually large increase in manufacturing, particularly in food canneries, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, building material, electric current, mineral product, boot and shoe, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories, while seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants. Outside the manufacturing industries, there were especially pronounced gains in construction, and also important advances in trade, transportation, services, communications and mining, except of coal, logging was seasonally slacker.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of July, 1928.

The local trade union situation at the close of June was slightly better than that recorded at the end of the preceding month, as was shown by reports tabulated from 1,608 labour organizations with 178,578 members. If these 5,800 were unemployed on the last day of June, a percentage of 3.2 compared with 3.7 per cent of unemployed members in May. No change, however, was reported over June of last year, when the percentage of idleness also stood at 3.2; though the unemployment levels in the various provinces differed to

TRADE UNION REPORTS

some extent. Quebec and British Columbia unions alone registered declines in activity at the end of June when compared with May, but these reductions were slight, while of the increases in employment in the other provinces Nova Scotia registered the most substantial. In comparing with the returns for June last year, Quebec and British Columbia again reported a slightly adverse situation during the month under review, while in Saskatchewan the same percentage of idleness was registered in both months used for comparison, and in the remaining provinces a somewhat greater volume of employment was afforded.

A more detailed outline of unemployment among local trade unions at the close of June appears on another page of this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of June, 1928, showed 35,028 references of persons to positions and a total of 33,869 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 22,616, of which 18,412 were of men and 4,204 of women, while the placements in casual work were 11,253. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service numbered 36,273, of these 25,231 were for men and 11,042 for women. Applications for employment were registered from 31,248 men and 11,586 women, a total of 42,834. A decrease was shown in the volume of business transacted, when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month, but a gain was shown when a comparison was made with the records of June last year, the reports for May, 1928, showing 45,742 vacancies offered, 52,089 applications made and 42,237 placements effected, while in June, 1927, there were recorded 33,540 vacancies, 42,462 applications for work and 31,266 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of June, 1928, and for the quarterly period April to June, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL
PRODUCTION
IN CANADA**

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 823. Industrial activity in Canada was at a higher level during the first six months of the present year than in any period of like duration, according to an index prepared for the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Much of the material for this section is derived from this monthly publication, to which readers are referred for fuller information on current business statistics.

The general nature of the expansion is shown by the gain in each of the chief factors entering into the construction of the index. The monthly average of the mining index was 7 per cent greater in the half-year under consideration than in the same period of 1927. The manufacturing index showed an increase of five per cent, the increase output of steel, motor cars and oil contributing to this result. The production of newsprint, with the introduction of new equipment, continued to expand during the first five months of the year, showing a moderate decline in June as the result of over-production and lower prices. Revenue carloadings were $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent greater, the movement of one of the largest grain crops in history helping to swell the totals in the western division, where the loadings of all classes were 610,000 cars compared with 506,000 cars in the first six months of 1927. A slight gain only was shown in merchandise exports, while the imports increased 10.5 per cent. The index of industrial employment averaged $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent greater during the half year, the index standing at 116.3 on July 1 last, compared with 108.4 on the same date last year. No better index could be afforded of the greater activity in industrial and commercial enterprise prevailing at the present time.

EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in June, 1928, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$110,703,773, as compared with \$113,582,238 in May, 1928, and with \$101,018,386 in June, 1927. The chief imports in June, 1928, were: Iron and its products, \$32,871,085, and fibres, textiles and textile products, \$16,169,569.

The domestic merchandise exported amounted \$107,121,091, as compared with \$118,021,324 in May, 1928, and \$105,678,453 in June, 1927. The chief exports in June, 1928, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$43,320,768, and wood, wood products and paper, \$24,985,286.

In the three months ending June, 1928, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$284,117,730, and imports to \$302,776,481.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of June, 1928, amounted to \$22,628,907, as compared with \$27,497,189 in the preceding month, and with \$18,363,239 in June, 1927.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in July, 1928, at \$38,359,600. Of this amount \$13,583,700 was for business buildings; \$13,035,200 for residential buildings; \$6,765,600 for public works and utilities; and \$4,975,100 for industrial projects. The apportionment by provinces of the contracts awarded during July, 1928, was as follows: Ontario, \$13,761,900; Quebec, \$13,172,800; Prairie Provinces, \$8,543,500; British Columbia, \$2,097,400 and the Maritime Provinces, \$784,000.

The cumulative total of contracts actually let for the first seven months, now 21.6 per cent ahead of the same period of 1927, shows that 35.7 per cent of all work is in the business building classification, totalling \$105,297,000. Residential building accounts for \$85,566,200, or 29.1 per cent; Public Works and utilities, \$60,488,100 or 20.5 per cent, and Industrial, \$43,265,600, or 14.7 per cent. By divisions, Ontario now stands at \$112,416,800 or 38.1 per cent; Quebec, \$92,828,700 or 31.5 per cent; Prairie Provinces, \$41,763,400 or 14.2 per cent; Maritimes, \$25,794,800, or 8.8 per cent, and British Columbia, \$21,813,200, or 7.4 per cent.

The contemplated new construction in Canada in July, 1928, according to the same *Review*, totalled \$45,088,300, \$14,868,400 of this amount being for residential buildings; \$16,822,600 for business buildings; \$5,718,100 for industrial projects, and \$7,679,200 for engineering, including bridges, dams and wharves, sewers, water mains, roads, streets and general engineering.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in July, 1928, was slightly less than during June, 1928, but almost double that during July, 1927. There were in existence during the month eighteen disputes, involving 2,449 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 23,793 working days, as compared with twenty-two disputes, involving 3,150 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 25,000 working days in June. In July, 1927, there were on record fifteen disputes, involving 3,317 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 12,585 working days. Eight of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to July terminated during the month as did four of the disputes which commenced during July. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts affecting 107 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in

which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.80 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$10.73 for June; \$10.92 for July, 1927; \$11.07 for July, 1926; \$10.49 for July, 1925; \$9.91 for July, 1924; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$13 for July, 1918; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The prices of beef, veal, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, eggs, bread, beans, evaporated apples and prunes were somewhat higher, while the prices of milk, butter, rolled oats, yellow sugar and potatoes were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.01 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$20.97 for June; \$21.11 for July, 1927; \$21.30 for July, 1926; \$20.70 for July, 1925; \$20.30 for July, 1924; \$20.65 for July, 1923; \$20.67 for July, 1922; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.66 for July, 1918; and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again slightly lower at 149.6 for July, as compared with 150.2 for June; 152.0 for July, 1927; 155.9 for July, 1926; 158.1 for July, 1925; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 202.8 for July, 1919; and 199.5 for July, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups declined, two advanced and three were unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, due chiefly to lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products, potatoes, sugar and tea; the Non-Ferrous Metals group due mainly to lower prices for tin, lead and silver, and the Iron and its Products group. The Animals and their Products group and the Fibres, Textile and Textile Products group both advanced, the former due to higher prices for cattle, hogs, beef, pork products, butter, cheese and eggs, and the latter due to higher prices for cotton, wool, jute and hessian, which more manila rope. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, the Non-Metallic Minerals group, and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1928

During the month of July the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) The Rosedeer Coal Company, Jewell Collieries, Sovereign Coal Company, Excelsior Coal Company and the Ideal Coal Company and their employees as represented by Wayne Local Unit No. 16, Mine Workers Union of Canada, and (2) The Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers, yardmasters and telephone operators, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

Applications Received

During July three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows:—

(1) From certain employees of the Canadian National Transfer Company being clerks, foremen, automobile mechanics, blacksmiths (farriers), saddlers, chauffeurs, chauffeurs' helpers, teamsters, stablemen and watchmen, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

(2) From certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being members of the Winnipeg Electric Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union.

(3) From certain employees of J. R. Booth, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario, being members of Local No. 73, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Certain Coal Companies in Wayne, Alberta, and Their Employees

A report was received during July from the board established to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Rosedeer Coal Company, Jewell Collieries, Sovereign Coal Company, Excelsior Coal Company and the Ideal Coal Company, and certain of their employees as represented by Wayne Local Unit No. 16, Mine Workers Union of Canada. The board was composed as follows:—Mr. Wm. G. Carpenter, of Calgary, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the board; Messrs. George H. Eaton, of Calgary, and Norman Macdonald, of Wayne, nominees of the employing companies and employees, respectively. The report of the board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; and of a dispute between Rosedeer Coal Co., Jewell Collieries, Sovereign Coal Co., Excelsior Coal Co., and the Ideal Coal Co., all of Wayne, Alberta (Employers), and the employees of the above-named coal companies, as represented by Wayne Local Unit No. 16, Mine Workers Union of Canada (Employees).

To the Hon. PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

CALGARY, July 14, 1928.

SIR,—We, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation set up under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, having, before entering upon the functions of our office, taken the oath of office required by the Act and having taken upon ourselves the burden of the investigation, have the honour to report as follows:

The employees were represented by Mr. L. A. Tupper for the Rosedeer Coal Co., Mr. C. C. Cook for Jewel Collieries, Mr. A. G. MacAuley for the Sovereign Coal Co., and Mr. John Blair for the Excelsior Coal Co., and Mr. Thomas McGuckie for the Ideal Coal Co. The employees were represented by Messrs. H. Simpson, A. Levers, E. Rogers of the Rosedeer Coal Co., and J. Falini; Messrs. R. Timms and P. Ponich of the Jewel Collieries; Messrs. G. Worman and A. Lang of the Sovereign Coal Co.; Messrs. M. Sprela and M. Petalik of the Excelsior Coal Co.; Messrs. F. Taylor, A. Williamson and F. Ludwig of the Ideal Coal Co. Mr. Frank Wheatley, President, Mine Workers' Union of Canada, was present at all the sessions of the Board with the parties to the dispute.

On June 25, 1928, the full Board met the operators in Calgary, and endeavoured to ascertain the facts concerning the matters in dispute, including the history or background of the situation generally. This conference was conducted in an informal way and no other persons were present.

On June 27, at Wayne, the procedure was duplicated through an informal meeting with the representatives of the mines concerned, composed of employees from the respective mines. In addition, however, was present at this sitting, Mr. Frank Wheatley, President of the Mine Workers Union of Canada, District No. 1. The representatives of the employees numbered thirteen, all of whom, with one exception, had been active employees of one or other of the mines concerned for a period of three years or over.

At the conclusion of the second session, by which time each side had been given the broadest possible opportunity for expressing its views and stating its case, it was evident that a wide difference of opinion existed, which gave the Board a fair grasp of the problem as a whole. The investigation, examination and weighing of evidence subsequently conducted and submitted offered so many illuminating facts that instead of elaborating upon the details of investigation, modifications, changes and alterations as they occurred, it would better serve the purpose to present, in summary form, the developed conclusion of the situation as a whole gathered from the proceedings complete.

The application for the establishment of a Board sets forth as the cause of dispute:

1. Failure to renew an agreement.
2. Claims and demands upon the employers:

(a) Increase in inside the mine day wage rates from \$5.40 to \$5.57 in the case of miners, timbermen and tracklayers.

(b) The rate of \$5.25 per day for drivers.

(c) A minimum day rate of \$5 for labourers working inside the mine.

(d) That the present day wage rates be renewed to outside day workers with a minimum daily wage rate to unclassified labourers of \$4.50.

(e) That the former contract mine rates be renewed with the addition of \$1.25 per cut for cleaning up machine cuttings in rooms and .95 per cut for cleaning up machine cuttings in all narrow work.

(f) The right of employees to collectively make a working agreement through the Wayne Local Unit No. 16 of the United Mine Workers of Canada.

(g) The right to rent or build a hall in Wayne for the purpose of holding meetings to conduct the business of the union.

In reply to this application the operators in paragraphs five and six, particularly, of their letter submit that:—

“That the employers are prepared to discuss with their respective employees the terms of an agreement for their mines in the Wayne field, and are prepared to harmonize their contract and day wage rates with those in other mines in the same general locality, with a view to establishing a fair and equitable basis of remuneration to its employees and of competitive equality to the employers.

“That the employers decline to carry on such negotiations except with the committees of their employees at their own mines.”

It will be noted that, while the demands of the employees, as set out in the application for the Board, are specifically stated, paragraph five of the operators' reply is significant in that it mentions their willingness to “harmonize their contract and day wage rates with those in other mines in the same general locality, with a view to establishing a fair and equitable basis of remuneration to its employees and of competitive equality to the employers.” The agreement of the Midland Coal Company of Drumheller with its employees containing its wage scale was submitted as an answer to the demands of the miners. This answer contained more than the detailed demands in that it proposed a complete revision of the whole wage question, involving a change in the system of payment from that on a run of the mine to that on a screen coal basis.

With respect to contract mine rates covering coal taken from rooms, entries and pillars, the customs for some years past in the Wayne field has been to base these rates on the short ton of 2,000 pounds of run of the mine or, as it is commonly called, “mine run.” On the other hand, for some years past, it has been the practice in other mines in the same general locality with which the Wayne operators are in competition, to base their mining rates for coal taken from rooms, entries and pillars on what is called the screened coal basis. This is the general practice followed in the Drumheller field, six or seven miles away, with which the Wayne field is in direct competition. By this system of payment, the miners are rewarded by weight for all coal that passes over a stationary bar screen of certain dimensions. An important and complicated factor in the problem before the Board developed because of this difference in contract rates

existing in the two competitive fields and by virtue of the terms set forth in section 23 of the Act, required the lengthy consideration that it subsequently received.

The situation was further complicated because the representatives of both sides had their local and peculiar difficulties to surmount and explain as applied to their respective mines. On top of this, suspicion and unbelief to a very remarkable degree existed on one side with respect to the other, and it very soon became apparent that the attitude of the Board would have to be of an extremely conciliatory nature to induce conciliation, compromise or even an absolutely true statement of facts before any progress whatever could be expected.

Bearing in mind these facts, you will observe that the miners' case, condensed, consisted of four points:—

- (1) Failure of the operators to renew an agreement.
- (2) Day wage and contract rates adjustment.
- (3) Recognition of a local unit of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.
- (4) The right to rent or build a hall for the purpose of holding meetings to conduct the business of their union.

The operators, on the other hand, in their reply claim:—

- (1) That they were ready to renew an agreement with their respective employees, but not through the office of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.
- (2) That they were willing to harmonize their rates, day and contract, with those paid in other immediately adjoining competitive fields which automatically involved a change of the method of payment with regard to contract rates which would introduce the screened coal method of payment and abolish the mine run method.
- (3) That they would not recognize as a party to their agreement a local unit of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.
- (4) That the right to rent or build a hall in Wayne was not a vital issue in the making of contracts because they had no objection to such meetings of their men provided these were not the source of disruptive influences from the outside.

Failure to Renew an Agreement.—The agreement referred to is one dated September 24, 1925, to cover the period to March 31, 1928, made between the Wayne Mine Workers' Union of Canada and the Wayne Coal

Operators' Association. There was considerable obscurity covering the significance of the names used as shown to be parties to this agreement. It was apparent to the Board that the name Wayne Mine Workers' Union of Canada, as used in the agreement, was not the Mine Workers' Union of Canada or any local unit of this body as it is constituted at this time. The Wayne Coal Operators, at the present time, have not an association as such, although at the time of the making of the agreement referred to, it is apparent that the operators collectively on one side negotiated with a committee of employeess from the respective mines as the Wayne Mine Workers' Union of Canada.

The attempt of the employees to have the agreement renewed was in the form of two registered letters signed by the Chairman and Secretary of a District Scale Committee composed of representatives from the Wayne and Drumheller locals of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. These letters were ignored by the operators and not acknowledged. No further attempt was made by either side to bring about the renewal of this agreement or to make any other agreement for which in the opinion of the Board each party is equally responsible.

Day Wage and Contract Rates Adjustment.

—The companies in presenting the Midland Scale wages as their answer to the demands of their employees contended that the Midland Coal Co. in Drumheller was a fair example of the type of competition that they were compelled to meet. This company had recently completed a renewal of agreement with the United Mine Workers' Union of America representing its employees which will govern the rates of pay for a period of three years. This agreement is subject to a termination on the first day of April of any year at the request of either party by giving notice at least thirty days prior to this date. To put themselves in a position of equality with respect to rates for labourers and to stabilize conditions for a period of three years, that would enable them to secure business in the open market in competition with the Midland Coal Company, the Wayne Operators urged the acceptance of this agreement. This scale was claimed to be one of the highest, if not the highest scale of rates paid at any of the mines in Western Canada, especially in the Province of Alberta.

Intense resentment during the earlier sittings of the Board was manifested on the part of the employees against the screen coal basis of payment. The men were alarmed and fearful of the effect of this change on

their earning power, and were unmistakably opposed to its introduction. On being given assurance by the operators that the new system was not designed in any way to reduce the wages of the men, a careful, critical and extended examination and comparison was made between the two systems.

The proposed change involved a difference in the system of payment to the contract miner. It tended to check the careless miner or loader from producing an excessive amount of slack, resulting in the production of a larger percentage of the larger sized coal. Coal screened for larger size brings more money per ton to the Companies; therefore the operators looked upon the increase in larger coal as desirable. The miners, on the other hand, contended that the change would not produce a larger percentage of large coal and would result in a decrease in wages. The Board experienced a trying, monotonous, and difficult situation in endeavouring to evaluate the new system in terms of the old through a vast series of calculations made from various viewpoints.

In order to make the calculations of the quantities and percentage of coal being mined at Wayne under one and one-half inches in size, it was necessary to secure from the operators a statement of their experience in this respect covering a period of one year, which was 16 per cent or 320 pounds per ton. It also became necessary to secure representative figures from each of the mines indicating the past experience of a representative number of men working on the mine run basis in both rooms and entries.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in arriving at a mutually satisfactory basis from which to make the necessary calculations. It then became necessary to translate these experience figures into their equation on the proposed scale, from which, considering all factors that entered into the general scale, there was shown to be but a few cents difference per ton in either case, namely, 4.5 cents per ton in the case of entries and 2.97 cents in the case of rooms, or an approximate average of 4 cents per ton.

This difference was against the miner under the new system but it did not take into account the possibility and probability of an average reduction among all the miners of the quantity of slack that would pass through a one and one-half inch screen, to less than 16 per cent or 320 pounds per ton. If this were accomplished by careful mining, thus putting a premium upon good work, a man might earn more under the new basis than under the old. With a great deal of reluctance, however, and still with evidences of suspicion, the miners

indicated their willingness to accept the Midland Scale plus the 4 cents per ton which made up the difference as shown by the calculations.

In the course of arriving at these figures, agreements were reached on many minor points involving adjustment of wages and clarifying definitions under the old agreement and which, at the time, was anticipated would be incorporated in the new agreement to be drawn before the Board.

As for the day wages of outside and inside men, the "Midland Scale" generally involved an increase over the rate in the old agreement, in practically all cases. This met the main demands of the men in their application but went further with the view to harmonizing the scale among all the classifications in and around the mine.

Recognition.—This question was given a preliminary survey on the first sitting of the Board jointly with Miners and Operators. On the one hand, the Operators showed that before the old agreement had been in force three months a strike of some three weeks' duration had occurred, generally conceded to have been caused by outside interference and influence, in which the I.W.W. participated. The men admitted how unfortunate the occurrence was, and yet indicated that they themselves had been the means of terminating it. This strike took place without notice of any kind, and lasted three weeks in the midst of the busiest season of the year. It was alleged by one of the operators, and not contradicted by the men, that, at the conclusion of this strike, a committee of three men, purporting to represent all the men at his mine, asked that the check off be abolished at his mine, to which he agreed and which became effective at all the other mines. The Operators claimed that, since the three weeks' strike, there had been more peace and quietness—smoother running and less loss of time—than ever before. The men contended that abuses had crept in, rates were autocratically reduced, men were discriminated against more than could have been possible had they been effectively organized. These statements were warmly contested.

In the midst of this discussion the Board experienced the first evidence of conciliation in that both sides mutually agreed to the setting up of a plan to effectually settle future disputes. This settlement scheme presupposed a union of some type which would constitute one of the parties to the working agreement it was anticipated would result from the efforts of the Board. By reference to pages

3, 4 and 5 of the old agreement, dated 24th September, 1925, the plan for settlement of disputes was changed to make provision for a Board of Reference as the third step in the settlement of a dispute in which there would be

"Three men to be elected by the employees working in the mine affected by the dispute, such representatives to be active employees of the Wayne mines. Operators to elect from among themselves three men actively engaged in the management of the Wayne mines."

Following this understanding it soon became apparent that no further progress could be made in the matter of recognition of the Union. It was, therefore, agreed to examine the other phases of the dispute with the hope of discovering factors which would be sufficiently mutually desired to enable a compromise to be reached on the question of the Union.

A Union Meeting Place. This was so intimately associated with the previous discussion that no progress could be made until the matter of the Union had been settled. It was pointed out by the Operators that, after the strike referred to above, during which a representative of a foreign organization participated, it was decided, in order to prevent such reoccurrences, to withhold the use of any building under their control for similar or any other Union purposes.

With many minor adjustments having been assented to by both sides, and with the feelings of both parties materially better, the situation finally resolved itself as follows:

(a) The men (composed of committee first mentioned) were prepared to accept the new scale of wages, and therefore the screened coal basis similar in general to Midland agreement provided that 4 cents per ton were added to the contract rates for entries and rooms.

(b) Complete and full recognition of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.

(c) Satisfactory arrangements concerning the use of a building for purpose of holding meetings.

After adjournment from 6.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m., during which the operators gave consideration to the problem at this status, they read their answer as follows:

"In the light of the opinions expressed this afternoon, it would appear that any compromise would be accepted with reluctance, if at all, and it is the operators' desire that any contract made should be entered into wholeheartedly by both parties, therefore the oper-

ators have agreed to concede to the men's demands with regard to rates, making room coal 82 cents and entry coal \$1.03 per ton. We are strongly of the opinion that this system will result in a lower percentage of slack, despite the opinion of some of the men to the contrary."

"With regard to the Union, in view of the experience of the past, we have nothing further to add than has been expressed by the representatives of the employers to-day." This disposed of all the details in the proposed agreement but left open the designation of the parties, the men still contending for the name of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada as a party to the agreement.

A three hours discussion ensued, participated in by all members of the Board striving for conciliation. The spokesmen for the men made sound, stirring and patriotic appeals for the "Canadian" Union. The operators grimly replied that the name was worthy, but they could not recognize the stability of the organization nor its ability to carry out an agreement. Both parties made eloquent pleas and progress was undoubtedly being made until exception was made to a remark of the President of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, which caused the spokesman for the operators to reply that when no concession whatever would be made on this point the negotiations must end and all agreements arrived at during the sittings of the Board withdrawn as a result of which any future negotiations must be entered into without prejudice.

The Board pressed for a statement from the operators as to the extreme limit it would be possible to have them go in this matter. In reply they stated that they would not sign or enter into an agreement with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada as such but that they were not adverse to any affiliation their employees might have with this organization. They would offer no objection to their employees being members of this Union. They would agree to handing the check off dues to any one of their employees in the respective mines, which dues might be disposed of in any way the men desired. They would seek to arrange for a suitable hall for meeting purposes so long as such meetings were legitimately confined to the use of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. This impressed the men and a compromise seemed imminent. At this point the President of the Mine Workers' Union still pressed for recognition of his Union in the terms of the agreements.

The Board then asked if either party had anything to suggest or offer that had the

slightest or remotest hope of an ultimate agreement. The reply was emphatically negative.

Before final adjournment the Board pressed upon the parties the significance of their failure to agree. It was stressed that agreement must be eventually made and the parties were pleaded with not to break off negotiations with so much accomplished in the way of get-together and with one point standing out in such prominence as an insuperable barrier. The Board proposed to the operators that they make a short term agreement with the Union to test its ability to carry out the terms of the agreement. Failing in this the final suggestion made by the Board was to the effect that agreements be made between the separate mines and its employees affiliating with the Union of their choice without official recognition by the operators. This suggestion was made with the view to having the men prove the bona fides of their contention that Union was in the best interests of all parties, after which there would be no difficulty in securing official recognition in subsequent agreements.

The Chairman then announced that if any idea occurred that offered a solution, the Board, at the request of either party, would reconvene at ten o'clock the following morning, it having been agreed by the operators that they would allow the former negotiations to stand.

No further possibility of agreement appeared to the Board which concluded its sittings at eleven o'clock the following morning.

Recommendations.—

1. That the conclusions mutually arrived at during the investigation be the basis of the new agreement.

2. That the parties to each agreement be a local union at each mine and the management of the mine and that dues be checked off and turned over to the respective secretaries of the local unions.

3. That the duration of the agreements be for one year with the view to giving either party the opportunity of considering their respective attitudes towards the recognition of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.

4. That, in the drafting of agreements, provision be made for the settlement of disputes that cannot be disposed of by the local committee and the management, by instituting a Board of Reference, such Board to consist of three men selected by the employees of the mine affected by the dispute, such representatives to be active employees of the Wayne mines and three men selected by the operators from among themselves such to be actively engaged in the management of Wayne Mines.

5. That it is the opinion of the Board that the men should have a strong union organization, which would be recognized by the operators. This Union should protect the interests of the men and help to stabilize the industry of which they are a part.

6. That the operators withdraw their objection to the men securing a suitable meeting place for the purpose of conducting the legitimate business of their Union.

All of which is respectively submitted.

(Sgd.) W. G. CARPENTER,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) NORMAN McDONALD,
Representing the Employees.

(Sgd.) GEO. H. EATON,
Representing the Companies.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, and Certain of Its Employees

The Minister received on July 28 the findings of the Board of Conciliation and investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers, yardmasters and telephone operators, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. Twenty-four employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which related to (1) the alleged dismissal of three employees on account of membership in a labour union, and (2) the request of the employees for an agreement covering wages and working conditions. The personnel of the

board was as follows: Mr. Orville S. Tynedale, K.C., of Quebec, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members; Messrs. Paul Taschereau, of Quebec, and Norman S. Dowd, of Ottawa, Ontario, the employer's and employees' nominees, respectively. The report of the board was signed by all three members, the employees' nominee dissenting, however, on the conclusion reached with respect to the dismissal of three employees, and the company's nominee dissenting on the recommendation made concerning the execution of an agreement and schedule. The text of the report follows.

Report of Board

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and re differences between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, yardmasters and telephone operators, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

The Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—

Pursuant to the appointments made and the instructions received with respect to the above noted subject, the Board has met on several occasions, and the undersigned have the honour to report as follows:—

The Board was appointed upon the application of the Brotherhood, which described the nature and cause of the dispute and the demands made as follows:—

“Dismissal of three employees, viz: Marguerite Lebel, Joseph Sirois and A. Lemieux, on account of membership in a labour union. Request by the employees for an agreement governing wages and working conditions as per attached exhibit.”

The first session of the Board was held in Quebec on June 13, 1928. The proceedings at that session may be summarized as follows:—

Mr. McLean, the secretary of the Brotherhood, submitted the three following points:

(a) The Brotherhood's right to be recognized by the company;

(b) The right to have the agreement annexed to the application and covering rules and rates paid to certain classes of employees executed; and

(c) The right of the three dismissed employees to be reinstated without loss of seniority.

Mr. McLean then proceeded to give an outline of what occurred before and what led up to the dismissal of the employees. In June, 1927, the three employees, whose names were specially mentioned in the application, and others, applied for membership in and were accepted by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. In August, 1927, an application on behalf of the associated employees was made to the company for a conference in order to discuss rates of pay and working conditions generally. The application was granted in so far as certain of the employees were concerned, but the three employees in question and others occupying posts

considered by the company to be of a more or less confidential character were excluded.

On August 25, Mr. Boucher, describing himself as “Secretary, Joint Committee,” wrote to Mr. J. A. Cote, superintendent of the company, enclosing copy of a letter upon which appeared five typographed reproductions of signatures, requesting the superintendent to fix a date for a conference with the committee, composed apparently of those whose names were affixed to the letter. The covering letter of Mr. Boucher pointed out that the clerical forces and shed employees had to the extent of 99 per cent joined the ranks of the Brotherhood, and that the Federate Committee had chosen him, Boucher, as their secretary, to deal with matters concerning future relationship with the company regarding working conditions and wages.

On November 2, 1927, a conference was held between the representatives of the company and the trainmen's organizations, but the clerical employees were excluded. Mr. Boucher, the secretary of the latter, wrote to Mr. Tanguay, the general manager of the company, on November 2, 1927, pointing out that the clerks of the Quebec Railway, Montmorency Division, had been refused the right to meet the company as a body and asked for an appointment in the future. To this letter a reply was sent by the Superintendent, Mr. J. A. Côté, on the same date, expressing surprise at the receipt of the letter just referred to and informing Boucher that the delegates of that particular group would not be allowed to attend the meeting arranged with the trainmen's organizations. A further letter was sent the next day by the general manager to Mr. Boucher, pointing out, in reply to the letter of November 2, that no injustice had been intended and that if any one had a grievance he should take the matter up individually with the superintendent.

On or about December 22, a proposed agreement in the form of the one attached to the application was submitted to the company, but no action was taken thereon, so far at least as the employees' organization was concerned, but several clerical employees were granted increases individually in January, 1928.

(The correspondence above referred to has been produced as Exhibit P. 2.)

On or about April 20, 1928, Miss Lebel, Joseph Sirois and Andre Lemieux were all three dismissed because they refused to obey the instructions given by the superintendent to relinquish their membership in the Cana-

dian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. It seems to be admitted by both parties that the employees in question had previously been warned that if they did not so relinquish their membership they would be dismissed.

The company was represented by its general manager, Joseph Eugene Tanguay, and J. A. Côté, its superintendent. The company's contentions were as follows:—

The company refuses to admit the right of employees holding confidential or semi-confidential positions to belong to the same union as the other classes of employees of the company, and indeed, to belong to any union at all. It was suggested that some or all of the three employees in question had imparted information obtained by them in their capacity of employees, but the company frankly admitted that this was not the ground for dismissal, which was solely the refusal of the three employees in question to give up their membership in the Brotherhood as they had been instructed to do.

So far as the agreement covering wages and other working conditions is concerned, the parties had an informal discussion during the luncheon adjournment, and agreed to meet again with a view to arriving at some common ground, so that the sole points remaining for decision by the Board appeared to be the following:—

1. Was the company justified in dismissing the employees for the reasons stated?
2. If not, should a recommendation be made that the three employees in question be reinstated?

The Board, of course, endeavoured to bring about a compromise on these two points, but the company's attitude was apparently very firm and its general manager stated most definitely that they would not tolerate membership in any union on the part of their confidential or semi-confidential employees, and under no circumstances would the three employees be reinstated.

The following Exhibits were produced by the applicant:—

P. 1 Orders in Council P.C. 1743 and P.C. 80, dated respectively July 11, 1918, and May 1, 1919.

P. 2 Copies of correspondence above referred to.

P. 3 Pamphlet entitled "A Message of Liberalism" incorporating resolutions adopted at the convention of the Liberal Party held in Ottawa on the 5th, 6th and 7th of August, 1919.

P. 4 Clipping from the newspaper "Western Producer" reproducing text of resolutions passed at a Conservative Convention in October, 1927.

P. 5 Bulletin No. 5 of the Department of Labour issued as a supplement to the "Labour Gazette," February, 1922, entitled "Canada and the International Labour Conference."

P. 6 Copy of Agreement between shop employees and the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company.

P. 7 Booklet issued by the King's Printer, 1919, containing the report of the National Industrial Conference held at Ottawa, September 15 to 20, 1919.

P. 8 Schedule of rules governing working conditions as between the Canadian National Railways Central Region and the clerks and other classes of employees therein described.

P. 9 Copy of Constitution and By-laws of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

In addition to these Exhibits, Mr. McLean submitted a written brief setting forth the Brotherhood's contentions.

The meeting above referred to took place a few days after the first Session, but as no agreement was reached, another Session of the Board was held in Quebec on the 29th June. The proceedings at this second Session were, in brief, as follows:—

Mr. Tanguay was first called upon and asked to explain the result of the meeting. He said that he had met the Committee about a week previously with Mr. Côté, and had told the Committee:

1. That the company could not reinstate the three employees in question, but might consider the re-engagement of two of them, namely Miss Lebel and Sirois, if an opening should occur in the future. He would not undertake to re-engage Lemieux because his services had not been satisfactory. The refusal to reinstate was based, first on the ground that he considered the company was justified in dismissing them for having persisted in remaining members of the Brotherhood after they had been warned to relinquish their membership on pain of dismissal, and secondly on the ground that it would be unfair to the substitutes who had been engaged.

2. So far as the schedule of agreement was concerned, Mr. Tanguay told the Committee that he was not prepared to agree to such a schedule until the company had replaced certain of the employees who were unsatisfactory and incompetent. Furthermore it was in-

tended to transfer some of the employees in question to the head office, and lastly he did not consider a schedule was necessary for such a small group of employees.

In answer to the Board, Mr. Tanguay stated that the total number of employees in Montmorency Division was from 200 to 250, of whom approximately 30 were engaged in clerical work. Mr. Tanguay produced as Exhibit R. 1 a list of all the clerical employees of the Montmorency Division.

Mr. Tanguay again reiterated his contention that the three employees who were dismissed occupied confidential positions, and accordingly, in any event, should not be allowed to belong to any union. He stated that Miss Lebel, besides being a telephone operator, was a stenographer and assistant-secretary replacing Miss Lane at times. Referring again to the meeting of the Committee, Mr. Tanguay stated that the Committee (Messrs. Boucher and Trudel) admitted having told Mr. Côté, the Superintendent, that they and the other employees had been satisfied with the increases in salary granted in January, 1928. Mr. Tanguay then told them that if anything was unsatisfactory and if they desired any change to speak to Mr. Côté, and if they got no satisfaction from Mr. Côté to refer to Mr. Tanguay himself.

During this part of the Session, Mr. Mosher, the President of the Brotherhood, and Mr. Bolduc, a local representative, were present; but in view of Mr. Tanguay's report of what took place when the Committee met him and Mr. Côté, it was decided to hear Messrs. Boucher and Trudel. The Board accordingly adjourned to the afternoon when Messrs. Boucher and Trudel were present. Mr. Tanguay then repeated his statement as to what had occurred at the meeting, and Mr. Boucher was called upon to give his version. He stated that Mr. Tanguay's report was in substance correct, but that he (Boucher) had not intended to say that all the employees were satisfied with the increase given in January, but rather that they were surprised and pleased because the increases were greater than they had expected. He added that if the Committee had been received in the first place, namely last summer or last fall, the trouble which has arisen might have been avoided.

In answer to the Board he said that the employees had not spoken to the company's officials before joining the Brotherhood but on the other hand they had not been aware until January or February, 1928, that the company did not want the clerical employees to join. At this point the Board requested

Mr. Boucher to explain the grounds of complaint against present conditions, which he enumerated as follows:

1. The hours of work for ticket agents are too long;

2. Even with the increase given in January, 1928, the salaries of most of the employees are still inadequate;

3. In the shed there is work for five men, and frequently four men have to do the work without extra remuneration;

4. There is no day of rest given to ticket agents or express clerks, and they receive no extra pay for Sunday work;

5. The employees are not informed in time as to whether or not they are to be given their freedom on legal holidays, sometimes receiving word only the previous evening;

6. No investigation is held before an employee is dismissed for alleged cause, Mr. Boucher suggested that an employee charged with neglect, misconduct or any other ground for dismissal should be entitled to have a representative of the Employees' Committee assist him in making his case before the representative of the company.

7. The conditions of work, salaries, etc., should be set forth in an agreement.

Upon all these grounds Mr. Trudel, the other representative of the Committee, agreed. Mr. Tanguay called upon to reply to these various grounds of complaint stated as follows:

1. This point was only brought to Mr. Tanguay's attention a few days ago and he stated that some changes could be arranged.

2. The employees are paid as well as the Company can afford and perhaps better than the financial situation of the Company justifies.

3. Mr. Tanguay never heard any complaint in this connection and would ask Mr. Côté to answer.

4. This point Mr. Tanguay considered to be a matter of discussion and perhaps some arrangement would be arrived at. Mr. Mosher intervening, stated that it was the general practice in all railways to give ticket agents at least one day's rest out of seven and that if owing to special conditions such day's rest could not be given the employee concerned received extra pay for what would otherwise have been his day of rest.

5. Mr. Tanguay promised that this would be attended to and he also stated that it was the Company's policy to give to every employee working on a monthly basis, and who had been in the Company's employ a year or more, two weeks' holidays with pay.

6. Mr. Tanguay did not consider any such arrangement necessary as he thought a personal interview between the employees in question and the Superintendent or Manager should be sufficient. In this connection Mr. Mosher drew the attention of the Board to Article 4 of the Schedule of the C.N.R. Central Region produced as P. 8.

Owing to Mr. Côté's absence it was arranged that he should submit in writing a statement of what took place at the Meeting of the Committee and any other points which he cared to put forward.

Mr. Mosher submitted to the Board that the reinstatement of the three employees in question was considered by the Brotherhood of vital importance as a question of principle.

The Board then called upon Mr. Tanguay to say how far he would be prepared to go towards an agreement. His position was explained by him, as follows:

1. The Company would be willing to deal with an Employees' Committee for the adjustment of such points as might arise, but it is not at present prepared to put the results of any adjustment which might be arrived at in the form of an agreement.

2. The Company does not object in principle to its clerical employees joining a union or Brotherhood, provided that this right be restricted to those who do not occupy positions of trust or confidence.

Under date of July 12, the Superintendent, Mr. Côté, submitted a written statement, reading as follows:—

"Further to my letter of the 9th inst., in connection with our Quebec Ticket and Freight Clerks' case, now before the Board of Conciliation, I respectfully submit the following facts in answer to two of Mr. Boucher's complaints against present conditions.

"1st. To his claim that the hours of work for ticket Agents are too long, I wish to state that the 9 hour day prevails for them as well as in all departments of the Montmorency Division, except the general offices, and that Ticket Offices are open as follows:—

"Week Days, except Saturdays

5.15 A.M. to 7.45 P.M. 1 Agent on duty
4.00 P.M. to 6.17 P.M. 2 Agents on duty
Total hours 16.47 or 8.23 each.

"Saturdays

5.15 A.M. to 11.00 P.M. 1 Agent on duty
4.00 P.M. to 6.17 P.M. 2 Agents on duty

Total hours 20, One Agent on hand during 9 hours and the other during 11 hours,—latter being paid 2 hours extra.

"Sundays

5.45 A.M. to 11.00 P.M. 1 Agent on duty at the time

Total hours 17.15, each man is paid 9 hours.

"2nd. As to the claim that 'there is work in the shed for 5 men, and that frequently 4 men have to do the work, without extra remuneration.' I wish to report as follows:—

"Up to December, 1926, there were 4 men employed in the freight shed, but owing to increase in traffic, and as our way freight train was then leaving Quebec at 1.00 p.m., we engaged an extra man, but since this Spring merchandise received at the shed up to 3.00 p.m. is only forwarded the next day, so that employees have the whole day for loading in cars, instead of up to 11.30 a.m., as in the past. We still carry a crew of 5 men, but occasionally one of the employees, who is also a brakeman, is called out as a spare for train service, and that leaves 4 men in the shed, but even with that, they each have two or three hours during the day, with scarcely any work, and their complaint in this case, is far from being justified, and an investigation in this case, would confirm our contention.

"As to what took place at the meeting of the Employees' Committee, in the General Manager's office, I have nothing further to add to Mr. J. E. Tanguay's report to the Board."

It was suggested by the member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the Brotherhood, Rev. Norman S. Dowd, that it might be advisable, with a view to reaching a compromise, to communicate with the Board of Directors of the Company. The Chairman of the Board explained the situation verbally to the President of the Company and was advised by the latter that he approved of the stand taken by the General Manager, more particularly with respect to membership in the Brotherhood, or in any Union of the confidential employees of the Company.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. Côté was requested to submit in writing a description of the duties of the three employees concerned. In compliance with this request, Mr. Côté submitted the following:—

"Complying with your request, I wish to state, that the three employees who were dismissed, viz:—Miss LeBel, Messrs. J. Sirois and A. Lemieux, occupied the following positions:—

"Miss LeBel was employed as a Telephone Operator, and besides her duties as such, she was also very often called upon to type

letters for me, and make copies of earning reports, etc., from the Audit Office, whenever the regular Stenographer was absent through illness or holidays.

"Both Sirois and Lemieux were employed in the Auditor's Office, and as such were called upon to verify tickets sold by Ticket Agents, also to help the Auditor when preparing for an audition of these Ticket Agents, they had access to the books in the Auditor's Office, and their positions were considered as confidential ones."

It was consequently decided to hold a final Session of the Board for deliberation, which took place at Montreal on the 25th July, 1928.

After reviewing the whole situation, the following conclusions were arrived at:—

1. Dismissal of the three employees:—

The Member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the Employees considered that, in view of the dual capacity in which Miss LeBel was employed, she could properly be excluded from any agreement which might be executed between the Company and the representatives of the employees as such with regard to wages and other conditions of work. The other two Members of the Board were of the opinion that the Company, in view of the confidential nature of Miss LeBel's employment, was entitled to dismiss her on account of her refusal to relinquish membership in the Union after having been warned that such refusal would result in her discharge. In view, however, of the length of her service with the Company it was recommended that the General Manager give effect as soon as possible to his declaration before the Board that Miss LeBel would be re-engaged if a suitable opening occurred.

The foregoing applies equally to Joseph Sirois and to A. Lemieux, save with respect to the latter that no recommendation as to re-engagement is made, because the General Manager stated that his services were unsatisfactory and that he would have been dismissed in any event.

2. Execution of an agreement and schedule:

The Member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the Company did not consider it advisable to recommend the execution of such an agreement, because,—

(1) Such an agreement would cover only a small group of the clerical employees of the Company while the majority of such employees belonging to the head office would be excluded;

(2) Because the number of employees covered, if the confidential employees were excluded, would be so small as to make such an agreement unnecessary.

(3) It would involve the necessity on the part of the Company of dealing with an additional labour organization.

In these circumstances, while admitting the theoretical right of employees to belong to a Union, the Member referred to considered it would be unfair to ask the Company to deal with the several distinct labour organizations.

The other two Members of the Board recommend that the Company should meet the Committee of the employees in question with a view to negotiating an agreement covering wages and other working conditions, subject to the exclusion of employees considered as occupying confidential positions.

The whole respectfully submitted.

MONTREAL, July 25, 1928.

(Sgd.) O. S. TYNDALE,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) PAUL TASCHEREAU,
Member.

(Sgd.) NORMAN S. DOWD,
Member.

A five-day week during the next six months has been established by the Macfadden Publications of New York, applying to its five hundred employees in the general offices of the corporation. The plan took effect April 21 and will run continuously up to October 21, 1928. This extra time for recreational activities will release the employees for the enjoyment of a full Saturday-Sunday week-end, and is expected that it will be reflected in increased efficiency throughout the entire year.

The Macfadden Publications are one of the pioneers in adopting this plan. The five-day week is at present attracting the attention of business men, economists and labour authorities as a solution to the unemployment problem. Mr. Ford recently wrote in this connection:—"If we should come to a five-day week in this country, the result would be very beneficial to industry and commerce. In the first place, the people who enjoyed a five-day week would consume more goods. Leisure time is a period of consumption and of the use of the various utilities which are not employed when the community is at work. People who have more leisure must have more clothes. They must have a greater variety of food. They must have more transportation facilities. They, naturally, must have more service of various kinds."

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Proceedings

NINE new decisions, and an interpretation of an earlier decision, were recently given by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. This Board was established by a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway labour organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Order of Telegraphers, and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1928, and in previous issues. The third report of the proceedings of the Board covering the decisions rendered from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927, was issued as a supplement to the issue of November, 1927.

Supplement to Case No. 273.—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This case was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1926, page 759. It concerned the interpretation of certain articles in the Engineers' and Trainmen's schedules. At the first hearing the Board recommended further conferences between the parties, and conferences were held accordingly. The parties however failed to agree as to what constituted a "stop to set out or pick up a car or cars" and "switching en route." The Board ruled that either stops or switches, but not both, may be counted at the same station. "At a station where one or more cars are set off on, or lifted from one or more sidings, without switching out other cars in order to place or lift these cars, the service counts as a stop without any count for switches."

Case No. 322.—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A regularly assigned way-freight crew was available for duty, the line being clear, but it was not used. The employees contended

that they were entitled to the guarantee provided in Article H, providing that "regularly assigned way-freight, wreck, work, or construction trainmen who are ready for service the entire month, and who do not lay off of their own accord, will be guaranteed not less than 100 miles or eight hours for each calendar working day exclusive of overtime. . . . If through Act of Providence it is impossible to perform regular service, guarantee does not apply." The Railway contended that as the run was cancelled in consequence of a severe snow-storm the proviso contained in Article H as to an Act of Providence, applied in this case. The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 323.—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This case, like the last, was concerned with the application of the guarantee rule in assigned service (Article H). A third brakeman was used for three days each week in a turn-around way-freight service of 27 miles each way, the railway paying this man only for the days on which he was used. The employees claimed that he was entitled to the guarantee. The Railway contended that the third man was not regularly assigned to the crew and that Article H did not apply to his case, and therefore that it should not be required to pay for days when the third brakeman was not used.

The Board did not sustain the claim of the employees.

Case No. 324.—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railway Conductors.

A conductor was dismissed from service on a charge of having misappropriated the company's funds. Some weeks later the conductors' general committee asked that the accused man should be confronted with his accusers in conformity with Rule 42, Article 5 of the Conductors' schedule, which reads in part as follows.—"When a charge is laid against a conductor, said conductor may have the privilege, if desired, of meeting party or parties making the charge face to face, in the presence of an officer of the Company."

The Railway contended that an investigation had been held in the regular manner in presence of the accused and a representative of the conductors' organization, who had made no request that the parties making the charge

should be brought in. The Board's decision was as follows:—"The rule requires that employees charged with an offence involving discipline or dismissal may, if they desire, meet the party or parties making the charge at the investigation of the charge, or at the hearing of an appeal in the matter, if appeal proceedings are taken as provided for in the rule."

Case No. 325.—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A controversy arose as to the payment of back-time to the crew on a passenger run in British Columbia. The crew came on duty 15 minutes before the departure time of the train, and they were paid for 10 minutes of this time, during which they were in the habit of bringing the train off a siding to the station. This arrangement was in effect for some years, and no question of payment for the extra five minutes was raised until January, 1927, when the Company agreed to retroactive payment for one year. The employees admitted that they were being paid at the present time for the full 15 minutes, and that the Company had agreed to pay back time for a period of 12 months, but they contended that back time should be paid for the entire time that the assignment was on, and for which the crews had not been paid. The Company contended that, notwithstanding that their officers in British Columbia had allowed payment for the full 15 minutes, yet this payment was not in accordance with the schedules, which provide (Conductors' Schedule, Article 1, Clause C) that conductors required to be on duty 15 minutes or less prior to the time a train is ordered to start, "shall not be paid initial terminal detention for the first 15 minutes after the time required to report for duty."

The request of the employees for payment of back time for the entire period of the assignment was not sustained by the Board.

Case No. 327.—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A conductor submitted a claim for payment for the time for which he was held out of service owing to his alleged responsibility for a 45 minutes' delay to a passenger extra. On that occasion he was running a freight extra on a special trip, and delayed the passenger extra, on which the Assistant Superintendent was travelling. On arriving at his destination, followed by the passenger

extra, the Assistant Superintendent informed him that he was held out of service for investigation as he had not used good judgment in causing delay to a passenger train. The investigation could not be held for two days, the conductor having gone away, but the conductor was allowed to resume duty, no discipline being administered. The employees contended that he lost two round trips on his car by being taken out of service by the Assistant Superintendent, and claimed that he should be paid for the miles lost.

The Board sustained the employees' claim as to the payment for one round trip, but as he had lost the second trip through being absent, the claim for payment for that trip was denied.

Case No. 328.—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Clause G, Article 1 of the Trainmen's schedule provides that "when second brakeman is used on account of train having eight cars or more he will go through to passenger terminal, except when train is reduced to less than eight cars, he may be returned in service from meeting point on first passenger train."

In this case a second brakeman was used for a passenger train with eight cars, but when one car was taken off he was let off the train and returned to the starting point by a freight train. The trainman contended that he should have gone through to the meeting point with the first passenger train and been taken back by passenger train, and he claimed for through freight rate to the meeting point referred to, and for "dead heading" home by passenger train. The Company contended that Clause G was framed to ensure that an extra brakeman, no longer required, should be returned promptly to his home. The Board declared that the intent of the rule in question was to serve the best interests of both parties. In this case it was found that, it being Sunday, no passenger train was running towards the home point, and the man was therefore returned with the least possible delay, that is, by freight. It was decided that the Company's action was justified.

Case No. 329.—Canadian National Railways (central region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

The work of a section gang in Mount Royal Tunnel was interrupted by frequent trains and the working hours were therefore changed from day to night time, 10 p.m. to 7 a.m., with one hour for meals. The employees claimed that the differential rate as between day and

night rates of two cents per hour for section-men and 5 cents per hour for section foremen, as approved by the Board's decision in Case No. 250 LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1925, page 766), should be continued in the present case. The Company contended that the arrangement sanctioned by Case No. 250 was prior to the negotiations of January, 1927, when additional payment was not claimed by the men's committee. The Company therefore maintained that the agreement permitted the assignment of night shifts at *pro rata* rates.

The Board decided that there was no rule in the agreement providing for a differential between night and day work.

Case No. 330.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

The position of a third section man had been awarded to the claimant in this case. After his appointment he did not report for duty, and three weeks later the position became non-existent on a reduction of forces. Later, when a temporary vacancy occurred, another workman was taken on as extra-section man. When the claimant heard that a junior man was taken on he applied for the

position, but was refused. He claimed that as senior in service he should have had the position.

The Board sustained the claim of the employee.

Case No. 331.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

A section man was laid off when track forces were reduced and he applied for a position held by a junior employee, which was given to him after an interval of about three months. He claimed payment for the time he was held out of service. The Company contended that the claimant had not applied for the position when it became vacant, and that he had not been regarded as a permanent man. However they had given him the position when it was found that the maintenance of way organization considered he was entitled to it.

The claim of the employee was sustained by the Board to the extent of authorizing payment for 50 per cent of the time the employee was kept out of the position, less any remuneration earned up to the time he was given the position.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1928

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during July was eighteen as compared with twenty-two the previous month. The time loss for the month was greater than during July, 1927, being 23,793 working days as compared with 12,585 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*July, 1928.....	18	2,449	23,793
*June, 1928.....	22	3,150	25,000
July, 1927.....	15	3,317	12,585

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Eleven disputes, involving 2,154 workpeople, were carried over from June, and seven disputes commenced during July. Eight of the disputes commencing prior to July terminated during the month as did four of the disputes commencing during July. At the end of July, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts, as follows: Fur workers, Toronto, Ont.; plumbers, Kingston, Ont.; sheet metal workers, Kingston, Ont.; hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; and shingle sawyers, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, June 30, 1926; electrotypers at Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927; bakers, Montreal, May 1, 1927; stonecutters, Montreal, June 10, 1927; sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q., September 1, 1927; coal miners, River Hebert, N.S., February 1, 1928, and Printing compositors, pressmen and bookbinders at Hamilton, Ont., June 1, 1928.

During July information was received as to two minor disputes (causing less than ten days time loss). One of these, a dispute of teamsters in Vancouver, B.C., occurred in June, but the information was not received in the Department in time for inclusion in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The workers concerned in this dispute ceased work on June 25, 1928, to secure higher wages and changes in working conditions, and work was resumed the same day. The union reports that prior to the strike wages were 35 cents per hour, ten hours per day, and that after the dispute wages were increased to 50 cents per hour for trucks with a capacity of over one ton and 43 cents per hour for trucks under one ton capacity, hours to be nine per day. A second dispute in this category involved workers in a hosiery factory at Guelph, Ont., who ceased work on July 19, 1928, against a

change in piece rates which they understood would reduce their earnings, returning to work after one-half hour when the system had been explained, the employer claiming that earnings would not be reduced.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month two were for increases in wages, two for recognition of union and increases in wages, one against reduction in wages, one against the employment of particular persons, and one for employment of union members only. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during July five were in favour of the workers, four in favour of the employers and three were partially successful.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1928

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring Prior to July, 1928.			
LOGGING—			
Pulpwood cutters, Cochrane, Ont., and vicinity.....	850	8,500	Commenced June 28, 1928, for increase in wages. Terminated July 21, 1928, in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Rubber Products—</i>			
Rubber factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	900	9,900	Commenced June 29, 1928, against alleged non-fulfilment of the report of the Board of Conciliation. Terminated July 16, 1928; in favour of employer.
<i>Fur & Leather Products—</i>			
Fur workers, Toronto, Ont....	8	175	Commenced April 10, 1928, against violation of agreement. Unterminated.
<i>Clothing, (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Embroidery workers, Toronto, Ont.....	5	25	Commenced April 24, 1928; against discharge of worker. Terminated July 7, 1928; in favour of employer.
Embroidery workers, Toronto, Ont.....	11	55	Commenced May 7, 1928; against discharge of workers. Terminated July 7, 1928; in favour of employer.
Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	19	0	Commenced May 17, 1928; against changes in working conditions. Terminated July 3, 1928; in favour of workers.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....			Commenced June 15, 1928, against reduction in wages and changes in working conditions. Terminated June 22, 1928; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.....	21	525	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Sheet metal workers and other trades, Kingston, Ont.....	15	375	Commenced April 17, 1928; sympathy with striking plumbers. Unterminated.
Structural iron workers, Toronto, Ont.....	50	850	Commenced May 11, 1928; for increase in wages and recognition of union. Lapsed July 23, 1928; partially successful.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1928—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Con.</i> Carpenters, Winnipeg, Man....	750	1,500	Commenced June 20, 1928; for increase in wages. Terminated July 5, 1928. Compromise.
TRANSPORTATION— <i>Local</i> — Teamsters, Edmonton, Alta...	25	250	Commenced May 25, 1928; for increase in wages. Lapsed by July 31, 1928; partially successful.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Occuring During July, 1928.			
MANUFACTURING— <i>Clothing (including knitted goods)</i> — Men's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	80	160	Commenced July 13, 1928; against employment of an expelled member of the union. Terminated July 16, 1928; in favour of workers.
Hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	15	30	Commenced July 16, 1928; for recognition of union and increase in wages. Terminated July 18, 1928; in favour of workers.
Hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	10	120	Commenced July 18, 1928; for recognition of union and increase in wages. Undermined.
Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	5	10	Alleged lockout, commenced July 30, 1928; against reduction in wages. Undermined.
<i>Saw and planing mill products</i> — Shingle sawyers, Vancouver, B.C.....	50	1,250	Commenced July 3, 1928; for increase in wages. Undermined.
<i>Other metal products</i> — Automobile factory body assembler, Ford City, Ont..	100	50	Commenced July 13, 1928; for increase in wages. Terminated same day in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures</i> — Plasterers' helpers, Calgary, Alta.....	35	18	Commenced July 16, 1928; for employment of union members only. Terminated July 16, 1928; in favour of workers.

PULPWOOD CUTTERS, COCHRANE, ONT., AND VICINITY.—Employees of a number of firms ceased work about June 28 to secure an increase in wages from \$4-\$4.25 per cord to \$4.50 per cord. On July 10 some of the employers negotiated a settlement with the representatives of the employees, agreeing to pay \$4.50 per cord. Work was resumed in a number of camps by July 12 and thereafter from time to time the strikers returned to work, so that by July 21 it was considered the dispute was practically terminated.

RUBBER FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—As reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, employees had ceased work on June 28 alleging that the employer had not carried out the terms of the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the employing firm contending that it had carried out

these terms to the letter. By July 16 the strikers had returned to work under the same conditions as prior to the dispute.

FUR WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In this dispute, commencing on April 10, against an alleged violation of agreement, the number on strike at the end of July was reported as six as compared with eight at the end of June and twenty at the beginning of the dispute, the others having secured work elsewhere. The pickets at the store in Windsor operated by the employer concerned are reported to have been withdrawn.

EMBROIDERY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Two disputes, one commencing on April 24 and the other commencing on May 7, caused by the discharge of workers, were called off by the union concerned on July 7, the employees returning to work without securing their demands.

LADIES' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—The employees in the establishment concerned in this dispute ceased work on May 17 when the employer introduced into the factory a contractor for whom the employees on designated machines refused to work, not recognizing him as their employer. By July 3 the employer agreed to operate a union shop and work was resumed.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This strike to enforce the terms of the union agreement (work ceasing on June 15 not June 22 as reported in the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*) terminated on June 22, the employer agreeing to abide by the terms of the agreement.

PLUMBERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS, KINGSTON, ONT.—The strike of plumbers which commenced on April 2 to secure increased wages was unterminated at the end of July. The sheet metal workers on strike since April 17, working chiefly for the same firms as the plumbers, have not settled their dispute. The strike of other building trades on April 17 in sympathy with the plumbers was called off by the Building Trades Council on July 17, but workmen were not to work on jobs where non-union plumbers and sheet metal workers were employed.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, commencing May 11 in Montreal and May 15 in Toronto, to secure an increase in wages and recognition of union, terminating in Montreal early in June, lapsed in Toronto on July 23, some of the employers concerned having reached a settlement with the union in June, large numbers of strikers securing work with these.

CARPENTERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—As reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July this strike, commencing on July 21, was called off on July 4, a bonus of five cents per hour in addition to the rate of \$1 per hour to be paid until January 1, 1929, when the hourly rate is to be increased to \$1.10.

TEAMSTERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.—As reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, a number of the employers affected by this dispute had signed agreements with the union. One of the principal firms involved, however, failed to do so, having replaced the strikers. During July the employees still on strike secured work elsewhere and the strike was considered as lapsed by the end of the month.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees ceased work on July 13 to secure the discharge of a worker who

had been expelled from the union, the agreement with the employer requiring that none but union members should be employed. As the agreement also provided that disputes of this nature were to be referred to a Joint Board of Arbitration, the strikers returned to work on July 16, pending the finding of such a Board. The Board decided that the employee in question should be discharged but also that the union should be fined for striking in violation of the agreement, the fine to be paid to charitable institutions.

HAT FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Employees of one firm ceased work on July 16 to secure recognition of their union and an increase in wages, their demands being granted on July 18. Another firm's employees ceased work on July 18 for the same reasons and this dispute was unterminated at the end of the month.

LADIES' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A cessation of work occurred on July 30 involving five employees in a dispute as to changes in wages and working conditions. The employer, it is reported, made changes in the system in use which the employees alleged would reduce their piece rate earnings while the employer claimed it would result in increased earnings. Two employees who refused to work under the new system were discharged. The union officers interviewed the management which refused to negotiate with them and the union then called its members out on strike, the employer claiming that only two responded. The union claims that five employees were involved in the dispute. At the end of the month the dispute was still unterminated.

SHINGLE SAWYERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Employees ceased work on July 3 to secure an increase in wages of two cents per M. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated, but it was reported that the strikers had been replaced by Chinese workers.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY BODY ASSEMBLERS, FORD CITY, ONT.—Employees are reported to have ceased work for one-half day to secure an increase in wages, returning to work the following day. It is understood that the men were on piece rates with a bonus and that they wished to secure minimum time rates of 70 cents per hour for certain classes and 60 cents per hour for others.

PLASTERERS' HELPERS, CALGARY, ALTA.—Employees ceased work on June 16 for the employment of union members only. Work was resumed after four hours, the employees concerned having joined the union.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1928, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1927. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

During June, the number of disputes which began was 20, while 13 disputes which began previously were still in progress, making a total of 33 disputes in progress during June, involving about 23,700 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 452,000 working days. Of the 20 disputes beginning in June, ten arose out of wages questions, six out of questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, and four on other questions. Settlements were reached in 20 disputes, of which two were in favour of workpeople, eleven in favour of employers, seven ended in compromise and in two other cases, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Disputes in the Textile Industry.—The lockout of all employees of the cotton weaving mills at Nelson which began on May 30 and involved over 16,000 workers was terminated on July 12. This lockout followed a strike at one mill for the reinstatement of a weaver dismissed for his refusal to pay a fine for alleged bad work. The agreement reached on July 12 provided that this particular weaver be given work at another mill and that the whole question of fining and the question of the right of the union to strike for the reinstatement of an individual be referred to a joint committee of the employers' and the workers' associations.

At one spinning mill at Oldham, card-room operatives went on strike on June 6 and were later joined by other employees of the mill, for the reinstatement of a worker dismissed for under-production. The demand of the workers was withdrawn, however, and work was resumed on June 22.

At another spinning mill, also at Oldham, employees went on strike on July 18, because they refused to work with one of their number

whose membership in the union, they alleged, had lapsed and who refused to rejoin as a new member. Although this strike involved only about 200 workers, a serious disturbance was threatened when the employers' association decided to close down all their mills, employing about half a million workers, unless this strike were called off. This lockout, however, was averted when the employee in question rejoined the union and the strike at Oldham was called off on August 1.

The strike involving 3,000 time-workers in the dyeing and finishing branches of the industry who went on strike on June 16 for increases in wages of adult workers, pending substitution of piece rates, was settled on July 3, when the workers accepted a modified increase in wages of adult workers and a reduction in the wages of juvenile workers.

Belgium

During May, 18 disputes began which, with 19 beginning before May, make a total of 37 disputes in progress during the month, involving 12,852 workers and resulting in a time loss of 233,197 working days.

The strike of some 12,000 dock workers at Antwerp which began on June 16 for an increase in wages, was terminated on July 10, when the strikers agreed to the proposal of the Governor of the Province to return to work under old conditions with the understanding that a commission, of which he would be the head, would decide the basis of a provisional agreement and determine the rates of wages.

Finland

During the year 1927, there were 79 industrial disputes involving 221 establishments and 13,368 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 1,528,182 working days, as compared with 72 disputes, 10,230 workers and a time loss of 386,255 working days in the year 1926. Of the 79 disputes, 44 concerned wages and 14 industrial agreements. The results of the disputes were: 14 in favour of workers, 30 in favour of employers, 33 ended in compromise and in two cases the results were not known.

Poland

In the year 1927, the number of strikes which began was 602, involving 3,755 establishments and 231,799 strikers and causing a time loss of 2,429,070 working days, as compared with 590 strikes, 145,493 strikers and a time

loss of 1,422,540 working days in the year 1926. Of the industries concerned, over half the total time loss occurred in the textile industry. Out of the 602 strikes, 492 were disputes over wages and 447 ended with complete or partial success for the strikers.

New Zealand

For the first quarter of 1928, the number of disputes was 11, involving 13 firms and 2,008 workers. The time loss was 10,289 working days and the approximate loss in wages \$9,532.

United States

During the year 1927, the number of disputes which began was 734, involving 349,434 employees, as compared with 780 disputes and 329,592 employees in 1926. Of these disputes, 194 were in building trades, 129 in the clothing industry, 80 in the textile industry and 60 in coal mining, the other disputes being in various other industries. The number of disputes terminating in the year was 639, of which 169 ended in favour of employers, 235 in favour of employees and 129 in compromise. In 29 other cases work was resumed pending arbitration and in 77 disputes the results were not reported.

The number of disputes beginning in May, 1928, was 59, while 83 were in effect at the end of the month, involving 136,072 workers. The number of working days lost was 3,642,740.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—This dispute, which began April 1, 1927, was brought nearer a settlement, when on July 18, the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America reached a decision to abandon the demand of the terms of the Jacksonville agreement providing for the 1920 wage scale with a minimum of \$7.50 per day for skilled miners, and to permit the different districts to negotiate separate agreements. The maintenance of the 1920 wage scale was the object of the dispute, so that it is expected that separate agreements will soon be concluded and work resumed in many of the mines which are still closed. However, owing to lack of demand for coal, it is reported that no attempt on the part of operators will be made to open a certain proportion of the mines, at least for some time.

Textile Workers, New Bedford, Mass.—The strike of 28,000 textile workers which began on April 16, against a ten per cent reduction in wages, continued during July. There were several disturbances, and a number of pickets given jail sentences on the charge of rioting. Both employers and strikers refused, on

August 3, to submit the dispute to arbitration by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, but it was reported that an investigation of the strike would be conducted by this Board.

Industrial Relations in the Netherlands

In January, 1928, the Netherlands Federation of Employers addressed a letter to representative workers' organizations, inviting them to a conference for the discussion of the possibilities of collaboration in industry. The organizations approached included the Socialist, the Catholic, the Protestant and the Free Trade Unions. The invitation was accepted, and the first meeting of the conference was held on February 10.

The trade union delegates approved the principle of collaboration as laid down by the employers. They asked that the employers should recognize the unions as the official representatives of organized labour, and that they should agree to the settlement between employers' and workers' organizations of conditions of work in the different branches of industry.

The employers' delegates replied that their invitation to the conference was proof that they regarded the trade unions as officially representing organized labour, but that the actual arranging of conditions of work did not fall within the scope of their organization.

This question apart, the conference agreed that there were a number of matters on which an understanding and a measure of collaboration could be reached. It was decided to ask the executives of the various organizations to authorize a further meeting in the near future, and to arrange for the drafting of a limited program for subsequent discussion.

Mr. Frank L. Milner, K.C., of Amherst, has been appointed chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, to succeed Mr. Vincent J. Paton, K.C., who held this position since 1916.

The Ontario Command of the Canadian Legion at its annual convention held at Kingston on August 8 adopted a resolution asking the provincial government to amend the Mothers' Allowance Act so as to provide an allowance to a mother with one child, on condition that the mother is considered unemployable and is without other means of maintaining her child.

INTERIM REPORT OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

AN interim joint report, submitted by a joint committee, was adopted on July 4, with one dissentient, by the Conference on Industrial Reorganization and Industrial Relations in Great Britain. The progress of this conference was noted in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 706) and in previous issues. The conference is composed of a representative group of employers associated with Lord Melchett (Sir Alfred Mond), and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. Mr. Ben Turner, chairman of the General Council of the T.U.C. presided over the meeting on July 4, supported by Lord Melchett. The following outline of the report is based on a summary given in the current issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*.

Gold Reserve and Industry.—The Report refers to a memorandum on this subject, which was prepared as a matter of urgency, and sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on 12th April. The memorandum closed with the following resolutions:—

“We consider (a) that under the special conditions in which the gold standard operates at the present time, we are not convinced that it is either practicable or desirable that the credit policy of the country should be determined more or less automatically by gold movements, as in pre-war days; (b) that it is highly undesirable that the Bank of England should be so tied down by the provisions of a gold reserve law as to be unable fully and freely to co-operate in the plans adopted by this country and the rest of Europe at Genoa, 1922, for international co-operation in economizing the use of gold, regulating its distribution, and preventing undue fluctuations in its value in terms of wealth; (c) that it is therefore essential to hold a full inquiry into the best form of credit policy for this country before decisive steps are taken by the Government.”

Union Recognition.—The Report recognizes the Trades Union Congress, representing as it does the affiliated Trade Unions, as the most effective organization and as the only body which possesses the authority to discuss and negotiate on all questions relating to the entire field of industrial reorganization and industrial relations. It also recognizes that industry in this country in the last generation has benefited by the progressive increase in the volume of negotiations which have taken place between employers and representatives of Trade Unions, and by the enormous growth of joint machinery for such negotiations in varying forms, namely, Industrial Councils,

Conciliation Boards, Conferences, etc. It is now the usual practice of employers to negotiate on all questions of working conditions, including wages, hours, and other matters relating to the trade or industry, with the executives and officials of the appropriate affiliated Unions or of other *bona-fide* Trade Unions as already defined.

The Report proceeds: “This practice and method of procedure has in our experience proved to be so beneficial that in our view it should be encouraged and extended.

“It is therefore considered that it is definitely in the interests of all concerned in industry that full recognition should be given to affiliated Unions or other *bona fide* Trade Unions as already defined, as the appropriate and established machinery for the discussion and negotiation of all questions of working conditions, including wages and hours, and other matters of common interest in the trade or industry concerned.

“We further consider that negotiations between employers and workmen are facilitated by workmen being members of an affiliated Union or other *bona-fide* Trade Union as already defined, and also by employers likewise being organized.”

Victimization.—The Report urges that everything possible should be done to avoid any causes of friction. One such cause of friction is what is generally described as victimization. The Report proceeds: “It is most undesirable that any workman should be dismissed or otherwise penalized on account of his membership of a Union, on account of his official position in a Union, or on account of any legitimate Trade Union activities, or activities recognized at present or in the future by the parties concerned or allowed by agreement between the parties.

“We are further of opinion that, where a *prima-facie* case is established that a workman has been dismissed or otherwise penalized for his membership of a Trade Union or for activities as previously defined, some appeal machinery should be provided for the investigation and review of such a case. At such an appeal the parties should be entitled to be represented by the Trade Union or employers' organization, respectively.”

National Industrial Council.—“It is agreed that it is desirable, for the continuous improvement of industrial reorganization and industrial relations, that a National Industrial Council should be formed; and it is recommended that the necessary steps for its formation should be taken immediately.

"It is recommended that the composition of the National Industrial Council should be as follows:—

"(a) The representatives of the workers should be the members of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

"(b) An equal number of representatives of the employers should be nominated by the Federation of British Industries and the National Confederation of Employers' Associations.

"It is agreed that the three main functions of the National Industrial Council should be—

(i) To hold regular meetings once a quarter for general consultation on the widest questions concerning industry and industrial progress.

(ii) To establish a Standing Joint Committee for the appointment of Joint Conciliation Boards, as set out in detail in the agreed Resolution on the prevention of disputes (quoted below).

(iii) To establish and direct machinery for continuous investigation into industrial problems."

The Joint Committee lay down from the outset that (i) nothing should be done to interfere with the beneficial work which is being carried on by the existing joint machinery; (ii) that wherever possible the existing joint machinery should be improved or strengthened; and (iii) that the application of the element of compulsion would be unacceptable and undesirable.

The Report accordingly makes the following recommendations:—

"(i) A Standing Committee of the National Industrial Council, nominated as to half its members by the General Council representatives of the National Industrial Council and as to half by the National Confederation of Employers' Associations representatives of the National Industrial Council, should be set up to act as the elective and executive authority for the provision of Joint Conciliation Boards for industrial disputes.

"(ii) The Joint Standing Committee should lay down the detailed nature of the Joint Conciliation Boards, their procedure and functions; but in doing this they should be guided by the following considerations:—

(a) When a dispute has failed to be settled within an industry, on the application of either party the Joint Standing Committee would make available a Joint Conciliation Board to investigate and report upon the matters tending towards a dispute. In order to facilitate investigation it is desirable that both parties should arrange that, on an application made to the Joint Standing Committee, no

stoppage of work or alteration in conditions should take place pending the report of the Joint Conciliation Board.

(b) The Report of the Joint Conciliation Boards should be reported to the parties and to the Joint Standing Committee before publication.

(c) The personnel of the Joint Conciliation Boards should not be permanent. The Joint Standing Committee should appoint in each particular case referred to a Joint Conciliation Board the most suitable representatives to deal with the particular industry or matter tending towards dispute.

(d) The Joint Standing Committee should have authority to reject application for reference to the Joint Conciliation Board, if, in their opinion, the dispute was not of such a nature as should be referred.

(e) The Joint Standing Committee should also fix a time limit for the stages of reference, hearing, and report to a Joint Conciliation Board, so that the matters in dispute should be reviewed promptly, and reported upon without undue delay."

Rationalization.—The Report endorses the definition of "rationalization" adopted by the World Economic Conference at Geneva in May, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 769), viz.: "the methods of technique and of organization designed to secure the minimum waste of either effort or material. It includes the scientific organization of labour, standardization both of material and of products, simplification of processes, and improvement in the system of transport and marketing."

The Report welcomes the tendency towards rationalization "in so far as it leads to improvements in the efficiency of industrial production, services, and distribution, and to the raising of the standard of living of the people."

It recognizes, however, "that certain measures of rationalization may tend to displace labour or to modify in undesirable ways the conditions of work, and that safeguards are therefore necessary to ensure that the interests of the workers do not suffer by the adoption of such measures. It is therefore agreed that schemes for providing such safeguards should be considered as part of the general question of the displacement of labour.

"Recognizing the necessity for adaptability and elasticity in industry, it is suggested that the Trade Unions and employers concerned should consider the advisability of making provisions for testing variations from existing practices or rules on agreed experimental bases, with proper safeguards against an extension of such conditions being claimed by or imposed upon the industry beyond the agreed limits."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

Address delivered by Mr. E. G. Blackadar, at the Postmasters' Conventions held on June 28, 1928, at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and on July 5, 1928, at Calgary Alberta.

I AM informed that the Saskatchewan Postmasters' Association is one of the most progressive branches of the Canadian Postmasters' Association, and I welcome the opportunity of being present with you, as Mr. Kolb, your President, had informed me that the Government Annuity System, although of special interest to postmasters, is not understood by every postmaster.

The Annuities Act was passed some twenty years ago, but it is only in recent years that the public really began to take advantage of the benefits of this legislation, which has been commented upon most favourably by some of the leading financiers. During the past year the Department of Labour has carried on an intensive campaign to bring the advantages of the Government Annuity System to the attention of the Canadian people. During the campaign thousands of lines of space in various newspapers, periodicals, etc., were used. Talks explaining the system were broadcasted over the chain of Canadian National Railway radio broadcasting stations, which extend from coast to coast. Special agents for the sale of Government Annuities were appointed and offices opened in most of the principal cities throughout Canada; in fact everything possible was done to increase the sale of Government Annuities. During the fiscal year ending March 31 last the number of contracts issued exceeded the number sold during the previous fiscal year by 150 per cent, and the amount of money received for the purchase of Government Annuities showed a corresponding increase which also indicates the interest now being shown by the Canadian people.

Commissions to Postmasters

As I have found that generally speaking the postmasters have been too busily occupied with their other duties to make themselves familiar with the various plans of annuity, I think it would be well to give a brief outline of some of the most popular plans; and as I believe most of those present receive their remuneration from the Post Office Department on a commission basis, it would be to your advantage to devote the short space of time necessary to familiarize yourself with the plans which I shall explain in order that you may materially augment your earnings by the sale of Government Annuities. Commissions to postmasters are paid on the following basis: one per cent for Immediate Annuities (and when you consider that we fre-

quently receive cheques for as large amounts as \$10,000, which would give you a commission of \$100 for the one transaction) and five per cent is allowed on applications received, or payments made, through your post office on account of purchase of Deferred Annuities, you will readily understand it would be to your personal advantage to promote the sale of Government Annuities.

It is also a patriotic gesture to lend assistance towards the sale of Government Annuities. The Department of Labour, which has to deal with the human element such as prevention of industrial disputes, and mediation of these disputes when such have occurred, is also vitally interested in endeavouring to reduce the number of indigents throughout the country, thus relieving the state, province and municipality of this burden.

Meeting Problem of Old Age

If the Government Annuity System, as a means of provision for old age, was fully taken advantage of by the younger people of this country, it would be only a matter of a few years before there would be no old age problem to be solved by the Federal and Provincial Governments. For instance, if a young man aged 20 were to make a regular, systematic saving under the Government Annuity System of only 97 cents per week, at age 65 the government would commence to pay him an annuity of \$600 per year or \$50 per month as long as he lives and for ten years in any event. This amount is equivalent to the income from an investment of \$12,000 at five per cent. If he should die just before his annuity began the amount of \$6,287.25 would be returned to his estate in a lump sum. If this young man were to wait until he attained the age of 65 before purchasing, the same amount of annuity would require the payment of \$6,216 in a lump sum. In other words, if a man will take advantage of the Government Annuity System while still young by purchasing an annuity on the plan outlined, he may provide for future independence at a very low cost. He will derive full benefit for every dollar paid in and may secure a dependable income when his earning days are over, at a much lower cost than if he endeavoured to accumulate the amount of cash required to secure a livable income when he is no longer able to continue in employment.

The plan to which I have just referred is known as the Guaranteed Deferred Annuity Plan, and is only one of the many plans available. This plan is more particularly suited to young men or women. There are other plans of annuity which will meet the requirements of older persons who have either retired or desire to retire, and have a moderate amount of money to invest.

Annuities are divided into two classes, first, Deferred Annuities, and second, Immediate Annuities: the former being of interest to younger persons and the latter to older persons.

Deferred Annuities

There are several different plans upon which Deferred Annuities may be purchased, each having features that will commend it.

Under Plan A, if death occurs before the Annuity commences, all purchase money received with 4 per cent compound interest added is refunded to the estate of the annuitant. If the annuitant lives to reach the age at which the annuity begins, he receives the amount of annuity called for, for the balance of his life, even if he lives to be 100 years of age.

A Guaranteed Deferred Annuity is exactly like Plan A with just another advantage. Like Plan A all the money paid in with 4 per cent compound interest added is refunded to dependants if death occurs before the annuity begins. Under this plan however, if death occurs after the annuity period commences, and before payments for the full number of years guaranteed have been received, the remaining payments are continued to the estate. Of course, if the annuitant lives longer than the number of years guaranteed, the annuity would be continued for life.

Deferred Annuities may be purchased by making small monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly payments, or by the payment of a lump sum. The premium payments may be made at any Postal Money Order Office in Canada, and if your office is on a commission basis you are allowed a commission, as previously mentioned, of five per cent thereon.

There is no forfeiture if the premium payments are not made regularly by the annuitant. They may be made up later, and if not the amount of annuity to be received will be adjusted accordingly. This provision is to encourage the sale of annuities to workmen who do not have steady employment and consequently are unable to save regularly.

Immediate Annuities

The second class, Immediate Annuities, is of particular interest to older people who find it necessary to retire and desire an income commencing at once. Purchase of an Immediate Annuity is made by the payment of one lump sum. The annuity commences three months from the date the purchase money is received, the annuitant is placed on the Government payrolls for life, and receives an income cheque quarterly, even if he lives to be 100 years of age.

Immediate Annuities may also be guaranteed for a definite number of years, 10, 15, or 20, thus protecting the heirs in the event of death occurring in the earlier years of the contract, and before the annuitant has received more money in annuity payments than the purchase price of the annuity. If the annuitant lives longer than the guaranteed period, he receives his annuity payments just the same as long as he lives.

Both Deferred and Immediate Annuities may be purchased jointly by any two people, generally man and wife. This plan is known as the Last Survivor Plan and when the annuity payments commence they are paid as long as both live and to the survivor as long as he or she lives.

All plans of annuity are described in detail in the Government Annuities booklet, but as our experience is that no matter how simple the language used in the booklet, there is always the person who is unable to grasp the details of the annuity plan which may be suitable in his particular circumstances. I would, therefore, urge you to make yourself familiar with the various plans of annuity available, in order that both yourself and the members of your staff may be in a position to recommend the plan of annuity which may be suitable to the person making enquiry.

Advantages of System

Briefly, the advantages of the Canadian Government Annuity System are as follows:

A Canadian Government Annuity is safeguarded by the whole resources of the Dominion. It is free from Dominion Government income tax; it is payable for life; it cannot be seized or levied upon by any law or court; no medical examination is required; every one, male or female, from 5 years to 85 is eligible to purchase an annuity; the amount of annuity which may be bought ranges from \$10 to \$5000 per year.

It is not generally known by either the postmasters or the general public that the Government Annuity System is provided to the Canadian people at less than cost. There is no loading in our rates for either profits or expenses, and the Government bears all the cost of salaries, advertising, printing, stationery, etc. The expense for these items increases with the number of annuities sold. During the fiscal year ending March 31 last, approximately \$40,000 was expended in this manner. The Government allows interest on the amounts received for the purchase of Deferred Annuities at the rate of 4 per cent. Consequently all persons who purchase Deferred Annuities are allowed 4 per cent or more on their savings. The reason I have said "or more" is the fact that mortality benefits enter into the purchase of some plans of annuity, for instance a Deferred Annuity on Plan B. Taking the mortality benefits into consideration, if a Deferred Annuity is purchased on Plan B, the annuitant receives five or slightly more per cent on the payments he makes for the purchase of his annuity. Let me say here that pass-books are provided in which receipt of the payments should be acknowledged, using your office date-stamp for this purpose.

Our Government Annuity booklet describes the various plans of annuity in detail, and if you have not already done so, you should make a careful study of the plans and tables of rates in order that you may be in a position to answer enquiries received at your office. You should also see that your staff is familiar with the system in order that they may also be in a position to answer enquiries received at the Post Office wickets.

We have posters which should be on display in every Post Office. Your co-operation in advertising the system by keeping the posters placed in a conspicuous position, is solicited. You should also ascertain if you have a sufficient quantity of Government Annuity booklets on hand in your office. Any Government Annuity supplies required may be obtained by simply writing direct to me.

A number of postmasters throughout Canada have familiarized themselves with the Government Annuity System and have consequently been able to substantially increase their income from this source. In fact in one particular case a postmaster who had been actively promoting the sale of Government Annuities for about ten years, has now retired and is devoting his full time to the sale of Government Annuities on a commission basis, and I am pleased to say, he is doing exceedingly well. During the month of May he earned over \$500 in commissions.

I have mentioned previously that the Government is anxious to increase the sale of annuities throughout Canada. Let me supplement this by saying that we are most anxious to increase the sale of Deferred Annuities to younger persons, the purchase of which is made by making annual, semi-annual, quarterly, monthly, or even weekly payments. Perhaps you already have a number of persons making such annuity payments through your office. If so, you are familiar with the method of handling such payments. To those Postmasters who are, however, not receiving such payments, these few words as to the proper handling of amounts received should be of interest: the moneys received for the purchase of annuities are to be dealt with in the same manner as other Post Office funds, and included in the remittances to bank on Post Office Account. The annuity return G.A. 100, giving full name and address of the person making the payment, the amount paid, and the date on which each payment was made, should be mailed to the Superintendent of Annuities in the envelope addressed to him. All offices will make the return on the same day payments are received. These returns must bear the same date as the cash account in which the collections are charged. You will make the same entries in stub, which you will keep for your own information and protection, as in the form mailed to the Superintendent.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA WHO PURCHASED GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES BY PROVINCES FROM SEPT. 1908 TO MAY, 31, 1928.

Ontario..	4,596
Quebec..	1,534
British Columbia..	1,011
Nova Scotia..	550
New Brunswick..	456
Alberta..	372
Manitoba..	388
Saskatchewan..	326
Prince Edward Island..	38
Yukon..	27
	9,298

An institute for the training of vocational advisers has been opened in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, with a two-year course. The institute admits university graduates, normal-school graduates who have had a certain amount of teaching experience, and other qualified persons.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan has revised and reissued the orders already published governing the employment of female workers in the province, the new orders to be effective on September 1, 1928. The previous regulations of the Board have been published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (August, 1927, page 845; September, 1926, page 872; December, 1924, page 1042, etc.). The new orders make some important changes in regard to hours of work, duration of the "inexperienced" periods, and, in the order governing shops and stores, a distinction is made between different sections of the province in regard to the permissible number of working hours.

Shops and Stores.—The earlier order fixed the maximum number of hours of employment at 50 per week, irrespective of locality, with 56 hours by special permit. Clause (c) of section 2, relating to "minor learners," is new. The subsection (g) requiring the furnishing of certificates to inexperienced workers on leaving their employment, is new, as is also section (h) requiring the provision of seats.

Laundries and Factories.—The subsection (f) of section 2 is enlarged from the former subsection (g) by the addition of "wearing apparel manufactories." The rate for learners in this group is reduced from \$8 to \$7.50 per week for the first three months of employment. The subsection (g), in regard to certificates is new.

Mail Order Houses.—This order remains practically unchanged.

Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms.—Subsection (a) of section 1 is amended by the omission of the words "10 hours in any one day," from the statement of the minimum number of permitted working hours. A former subsection which prohibited any arrangement of hours by which any work period should end between 12.30 a.m. and 7 a.m. is omitted, and subsection (b) in reference to meal hours, is substituted.

Beauty Parlours and Barber Shops.—In this order the definition of "experienced female" is one of fifteen instead of six months' standing, as formerly. The three months' probationary period remains, but the longer learning period is graded into three stages. Formerly the minimum rate for the paid portion of the learning period was \$10 per week.

General Provision.—All the orders contain the usual sections requiring employers to keep full registers of the names and addresses of the female employees, their working hours and actual earnings, and to permit inspection of these records by a representative of the Board at any time. Employers are required to keep a copy of the respective orders posted in a position where they may be easily read by the employees. Any employer who violates any of the provisions of the regulations is punishable by fine and in default by imprisonment, as provided in the Minimum Wage Act.

The other sections of the new orders read as follows:—

Order No. 1.—Shops and Stores

1. HOURS:

No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any shop or store in the cities of Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon for a greater number of hours than forty-nine (49) in any one week or in the cities of North Battleford, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Weyburn and Yorkton for a greater number of hours than fifty-one (51) in any one week, or if a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the board, fifty-six (56) hours in any one week or fifty-nine (59) hours in any one week during the period between December 15th and December 31st.

2. WAGES:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a shop or store at a rate of wages less than \$15 per week.

(An experienced female is one who has been employed in the industry eighteen months or more.)

(b) *Adult Learners:* Subject to the provisions of sub-clauses (c) and (f) of this clause, the rate of wages for learners may be less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers; provided that adult learners shall be paid not less than \$10 per week for the first six months, not less than \$12 per week for the second six months, not less than \$13.50 per week for the third six months, and thereafter shall be considered to be experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$15 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) *Minor Learners:* Girls under 18 years of age may be employed as minor learners and shall be paid not less than \$7 per week for the first six months, and not less than \$8 per week for the next six months, and thereafter shall be considered adult learners and shall be paid on the scale set out above for adult learners. Minor learners who have been working for six months or more shall be considered adult learners upon reaching the age of 18

years. The proportion of minor learners shall not be greater than one to every four female employees.

(d) Wages at not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond 49 hours or 51 hours, as the case may be, in any one week.

(e) When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of hours than 49 or 51, as the case may be, in any one week, the minimum wages above set forth may be proportionately reduced, except that no reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(f) *Millinery, Dressmaking, Tailoring, Fur Sewing and Florist*: Excepting the provisions of sub-clauses (b) and (c) of this clause, these regulations shall apply to millinery, dressmaking, tailoring, fur sewing and florist establishments situated in a shop or store.

A probationary period of three months for which no wages are stipulated is allowed, after which period an inexperienced female employee shall be paid wages at a rate not less than \$3 per week for a period of six months, at a rate not less than \$7 per week for the next six months, and at a rate not less than \$12 per week for the next six months and thereafter shall be considered to be an experienced worker and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$15 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

(g) An inexperienced employee when leaving the employment shall be given a certificate showing her length of time and experience in that employment.

(h) *Seats*: Seats shall be provided in the proportion of at least one seat for every four female employees or fraction thereof.

Order No. 2.—Laundries and Factories

1. HOURS:

No female shall be employed in any laundry or factory for more than forty-eight hours in any one week; and the hours of working in any one day shall not be later than half-past six o'clock in the afternoon unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from an inspector under The Factories Act. (See The Factories Act, Section 11 (1).)

2. WAGES:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a laundry or factory at a rate of wages less than \$14 per week.

(An experienced female is one who has been employed in the industry for twelve (12) months or more.)

(b) The rate of wages for learners may be less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers; provided that learners shall be paid not less than \$9.50 per week for the first six months, and not less than \$11.50 per week for the second six months and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) Wages at not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond forty-eight (48) hours in any one week.

(d) When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of hours than forty-eight (48) in any one week, the minimum wages above set forth may be proportionately reduced, except that no reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(e) *Photographic Studios, other than Film Developing Establishments*: Female apprentices in photographic studios, other than film developing establishments, and workrooms connected therewith shall be paid wages at a rate not less than \$5 per week for a period of three months, and for the twelve months following shall be paid the rates of wages specified in clause (b) for learners.

(f) *Knitting, Hat and Wearing Apparel Manufactories*: Learners in knitting, hat and wearing apparel manufactories shall be paid wages at a rate not less than \$7.50 per week for a period of three months, and for the twelve months following shall be paid the rate of wages specified in clause (b) for learners.

(g) An inexperienced employee when leaving the employment shall be given a certificate showing her length of time and experience in that employment.

Order No. 3.—Mail Order Houses

1. HOURS:

No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any mail order house for a greater number of hours than forty-eight (48) in any one week unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the board.

2. WAGES:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in any mail order house at a rate of wages less than \$14 per week.

(An experienced female is one who has been employed in the industry for twelve (12) months or more.)

(b) The rate of wages for learners may be less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers; provided that learners shall be paid not less than \$9 per week for the first six months and not less than \$11 per week for the second six months and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) Wages at not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond forty-eight (48) hours in any one week.

(d) When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of hours than forty-eight per week, the minimum wages above set forth may be proportion-

ately reduced, except that no reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

Order No. 4.—Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms

1. HOURS:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any hotel, restaurant or refreshment room, or in more than one establishment of that class for a greater number or combined number of hours than fifty (50) in any one week, in the case of establishments open to the public only six days per week, or fifty-six (56) in any one week in the case of establishments open to the public seven days per week, unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the board.

(b) Twenty minutes uninterrupted time shall be allowed for each meal where meals are provided as part of remuneration.

2. WAGES:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in any hotel, restaurant or refreshment room at a rate of wages less than \$13 per week of six days (\$56.35 per month), or less than \$14 per week of seven days (\$60.65 per month), except as a kitchen help, in which case the rate of wages shall not be less than \$11 per week of six days (\$47.65 per month), or \$12 per week of seven days (\$52 per month).

(An experienced female is one who has been employed in the industry three (3) months or more.)

(b) Except in the case of kitchen employees the rate of wages for learners may be less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers: Provided that the learners shall be paid not less than \$11 per week of six days (\$47.65 per month), or not less than \$12 per week of seven days (\$52 per month), for the first three months of employment and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) Where a female is employed by the hour, the rate of wages shall not be less than 35 cents per hour.

(d) When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of days than six, the minimum wages above set forth for a six-day week may be proportionately reduced.

(e) No female under sixteen years of age shall be employed, nor shall a female under eighteen years of age be employed after eight p.m. in any hotel, restaurant or refreshment room.

3. BOARD AND LODGING:

(a) Where meals are furnished by an employer as part payment of the wages of an employee, not more than \$5.25 a week shall be deducted from her weekly wage for a full week's board of twenty-one meals; a fraction of a week's board shall be computed upon a proportional basis.

(b) Where lodging is furnished by an employer as part payment of the wages of an employee, not more than \$2.50 a week shall be deducted from her weekly wage for a full week's lodging of seven days.

Order No. 5.—Beauty Parlors and Barber Shops

1. HOURS:

(a) Subject to the provisions of clause (c), no person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any beauty parlour or barber shop for a greater number of hours than fifty (50) in any one week or ten (10) in any one day. At least one full hour shall be allowed for each meal.

(b) When an employee is transferred from one establishment to another during the regular working day the total number of hours worked by the employee shall not exceed those fixed by these regulations.

(c) Overtime may be worked only by permit to be obtained from the secretary of the board, and shall not exceed three hours in any one day, nor six hours in any one week. Overtime shall be paid for at not less than the regular rate of wages.

2. WAGES:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a beauty parlour or barber shop at a rate of wages less than \$15 per week.

(An experienced female is one who has been employed in the industry for fifteen (15) months).

(b) There may be a probationary period of three months for which no wages are payable, after which the employee shall be paid wages at a rate of not less than \$10 per week for the next six months, and \$12 per week for the following six months and thereafter she shall be considered an experienced worker and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$15 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(d) Where board or lodging or both are provided by the employer there may be deducted from the wage rate a sum not to exceed \$2.50 per week for lodging, nor \$5.25 per week for board.

(e) If uniforms are required to be worn, they shall be supplied and laundered at the expense of the employer.

(Uniform means any special kind of dress, including cuffs, caps and aprons).

(f) An employee when leaving the employment shall be given a certificate showing her length of time and experience in that employment.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ALBERTA

Personal Service Occupation

THE Minimum Wage Board of Alberta has amended Order No. 4, governing female employees in personal service occupation (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1925, page 779), by striking out the former enumeration of the occupations covered by the order, and by substituting the following:—

The operation of hairdressing or manicuring establishments or schools, or beauty parlours or schools of beauty culture, or barber shops or schools where any charge is made for services to the public, or the operation of theatres, motion picture houses, shooting galleries, joy parlours, dance halls, cabarets, garages, gasoline service stations, or any establishment where business of a similar nature is carried on, or the operation of freight and passenger elevators.

No change is made in the minimum rate of wages, which is as follows:—

Wages.—

1. Except as hereinafter provided, no employer shall employ a female worker in the class of employment above mentioned without paying to her wages at a rate not less than \$14 per week (provided this clause shall not apply to ushers in theatres, motion picture houses, music halls, and cloak-room attendants in cabarets and dance halls).

2. The rate of wages for apprentices in hairdressing and manicuring establishments or schools, beauty parlours or schools of beauty culture, and barber shops or schools may be less than the rate above prescribed, but shall be in accordance with the following schedule: One month probationary period for which no wage rate is stipulated, not less than—\$6.00 per week for the 2nd and 3rd months; \$8.00 per week for the 4th, 5th and 6th months; \$10.00 per week for the 7th, 8th and 9th months; \$12.00 per week for the 10th, 11th and 12th months—after which period she shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$14.00 per week.

Order No. 1, governing female employees in the manufacturing industry (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1925, page 777) is amended in the paragraph which enumerates the occupations covered by the order, including "any other manufacturing industry not enumerated in these schedules," these words being changed to read "any other manufacturing industry not otherwise provided for."

Fruit and Vegetable Industry

The Minimum Wage Board also issued Order No. 7 dated July 7, 1928, and effective from that date, governing female employees in the fruit and vegetable industry. The text of the order is as follows:

ORDER No. 7—GOVERNING FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INDUSTRY

The following are hereby determined to be a class of employment within the meaning of The Minimum Wage Act, 1925:

The operation of Fruit and Vegetable canning establishments, including the canning, preserving, drying, packing, or otherwise adapting for sale or use any kind of fruit or vegetables.

Wages.—

1. Except as hereinafter provided, no employer shall employ a female worker in the class of employment above mentioned without paying to her wages at a rate not less than \$12.50 per week.

2. The rate of wages for apprentices may be less than the rate above prescribed, and shall be in accordance with the following schedule, not less than—\$9 per week for the first month; \$10 per week for the second month—after which period she shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$12.50 per week.

Hours.—

3. No person, firm, or corporation shall employ a female, or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any fruit or vegetable canning establishment for a greater number of hours than nine in any one day, or forty-eight in any one week; provided that where by reason of the season of the year, or otherwise, it seems advisable, the Board may temporarily increase such hours.

Deductions.—

Where the usual hours of employment in any establishment in a week are forty, or more, in the event of the employment of any employee for less than the usual hours in any week, deduction may be made from the minimum wage, but the employer shall pay such employee an amount for such week bearing the same relation to the minimum wage as the actual number of hours of employment in the said week bears to the usual hours.

Where the usual hours of employment in any establishment in a week are less than forty, deductions may be made from the minimum wage, but the employer shall pay to the employee for such work an amount which bears the same relation to the minimum wage as the number of hours actual employment is such week bears to forty.

"Usual hours" as referred to in this Order shall mean the usual, regular, or customary number of hours worked in a week by the majority of the female employees in the class of employment concerned in the establishment.

This Order shall come into force on the date of publication.

During July, 1923 industrial accidents were reported to the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, this number including six fatalities.

THE MINING INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1927

THE annual report on the mines of Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1927, has been recently published by the provincial Department of Public Works and Mines. Detailed information is given in the report on the mining operations carried on in the province during the year, with records of boring done by the government drills, results of mining examinations, reports of the deputy inspectors, and other information relating to mines and mining.

In a prefatory note, the Minister of Public Works and Mines, draws attention to the increased safety in the mining of coal which has resulted from the legislation of 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, page 627), the improvement being reflected in the slightly higher output per "man-day" worked, while compulsory working provisions for mineral areas have led to greatly increased activity in examination of metal deposits. "While all conditions in the coal mining industry throughout the year cannot," he says, "be said to have been completely satisfactory, yet the total output of 6,640,000 tons shows an increase of almost a million tons above that of 1926."

The increase in the output of gypsum amounted to 245,000 tons over that of 1926, 850,000 tons of this mineral having been raised in 1927. The Deputy Minister sums up the principal mining statistics of the year, as follows:—

The number of men employed at the coal mines show the total to be 13,253, as compared with 11,914 during the previous year.

The total number of "man-days" worked was 3,204,753, as compared with 2,764,135 in the fiscal year of 1926, which is an increase of 440,618 days.

The coal output for the year was 6,643,205 tons of 2,240 pounds as compared with the previous year's output of 5,652,314 tons, an increase of 990,891 tons.

The quantity of coal distributed for consumption in Nova Scotia during the fiscal year was 1,859,144 tons, as compared with

1,849,419 tons in 1926, an increase of 9,725 tons.

The coal sales for the year were 5,948,099 tons as compared with the previous year's sales of 5,090,599 tons, an increase of 857,500 tons.

Shipments to the United States were 3,551 tons during the fiscal year as compared with 18,271 tons for the previous year.

The shipments to the St. Lawrence markets in the fiscal year were 2,459,702 tons as compared with 1,981,724 tons for the previous year, an increase of 477,978 tons.

The quantity of coke manufactured in the province during the year was 394,365 tons as compared with 453,228 tons the previous year, a decrease of 58,863 tons.

The quantity of tar manufactured from coal during the fiscal year was 6,255,699 imperial gallons as against 6,634,031 gallons manufactured during the previous year.

The benzol gas, from coal, manufactured for motor fuel, etc., during the year was 1,102,543 imperial gallons as against 1,313,560 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 211,017 gallons.

2,307 ounces of gold was produced during the year, showing an increase of 956 ounces as compared with the previous year.

928,259 silicate bricks were manufactured during 1927, this being a decrease of 87,345 as compared with 1926.

The mining and shipment of crude and calcined gypsum reached 851,953 tons for the fiscal year 1927, this being an increase of 244,837 tons over the previous year.

Fatal Accidents

The number of fatal accidents at the coal mines during the year was 29 as compared with 28 the previous year.

The chief cause of the underground fatalities was "falls of roof or face," which accounted for 58.6 per cent of the total number. "Mine cars and locomotives" followed, with 27.6 per cent. The following table makes a com-

parison of the rates of fatal accidents in coal mines for recent years per ton of coal produced, and per 1,000 men employed, in Nova Scotia and the United States:—

FATAL ACCIDENT RATES IN MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA AND U.S.A.

Year	Nova Scotia			United States	
	Number of fatal accidents from all causes	Per 1,000,000 tons of 2,000 lbs.	Per 1,000 men employed	Per 1,000,000 tons of 2,000 lbs.	Per 1,000 men employed
1908...	43	6.09	3.32	6.05	5.54
1918*	122	20.68	11.77	3.80	3.94
1919...	20	3.56	1.86	4.18	4.27
1920...	26	4.08	2.30	3.45	3.78
1921...	29	4.81	2.36	3.92	4.19
1922...	19	3.66	1.55	4.15	4.00
1923...	32	4.62	2.50	3.74	2.90
1924...	31	5.57	2.05	4.19	2.87
1925...	18	4.89	1.56	3.81	2.97
1926...	28	4.42	2.35	....	....
1927...	39	3.90	2.19	....	....

* Including 88 killed by explosion at Allan Mine, Jan. 23, 1918.

RATE OF PRODUCTION

The following table compares the rate of production in recent years per man employed in Nova Scotia and the United States.

RATES OF PRODUCTION IN COAL MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA AND U.S.A.

Year	Nova Scotia	United States
	Produced per man. Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Produced per man. Tons of 2,000 lbs.
1908.....	515	603
1918.....	569	890
1919.....	523	712
1920.....	563	839
1921.....	491	615
1922.....	424	565
1923.....	510	764
1924.....	369	723
1925.....	319	778
1926.....	554	...
1927.....	561	...

THE MINING INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC IN 1927

Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines

THE Bureau of Mines of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec recently made its annual report on mining operations in the province during the calendar year 1927. Attention is called to the large share taken by the province in the mining development in Canada during this period, when great advances were made, especially in the western part of the province known generally as the Rouyn district.

The total value of the marketed products of the mines and quarries in 1927 constituted a record figure, amounting to \$29,124,110, an increase of 11.6 per cent over the corresponding figure for 1926. The previous high record was \$28,392,939 in 1920, but it is pointed out that the high value in 1920 was largely due to the abnormally high prices prevailing at that time. Non-metallic minerals (excluding building materials) accounted for 38.9 per cent of the total production in 1927; asbestos forming by far the largest item in this group. Building materials (stone, brick, lime, cement, sand) accounted for 52.8 per cent, and the metallic group for 8.3 per cent of the total. It is stated that the opening of the Noranda smelter marks the beginning of a new era in the Quebec mineral industry. This smelter is built in two units each of 500 rated capacity, the first unit having started to work in De-

cember, 1927. This is the first production of metallic copper in the province for 35 years.

The accompanying table shows the quantities and value of the minerals produced, by classes, together with the number of employees and wages paid. It should be noted that the term "production" is used as meaning "quantity sold, shipped, or used" and does not necessarily represent "output". Products remaining on hand at the end of the year are not included. The ton used is the "short" ton of 2,000.

The provincial government spent large sums of money in providing means of communication by road or rail with the mining districts and generally throughout the province. The province also assists the industry by a well-equipped laboratory at the Polytechnic School of the University of Montreal, and by the important field and technical work carried on by the Bureau of Mines.

Employment and Wages

A special chapter of the report deals with employment, wages and accidents in the mines. It is pointed out that "the seasonal character of some of the work and the unavoidable part-time employment require the bringing of total figures, as compiled, to a

STATISTICS OF MINING INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC IN 1927
STATISTICS OF MINING INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC IN 1927

Substances	Number of workmen	Wages	Quantities	Value in 1927	Value in 1926
		\$		\$	\$
Asbestos..... tons	3,170	3,411,908	274,778	10,621,013	10,005,487
Copper in ore..... lb.	1,564	1,811,953	3,119,848	407,146	368,886
Feldspar..... tons	120	66,841	12,730	104,618	111,136
Garnet..... "	9	9,800	2	150	.....
Gold..... oz.	644	611,292	8,331	172,214	76,070
Graphite..... tons	24	13,041	3½	2,043	29,516
Kaolin..... "	15	5,687	24	120	.....
Lead in ore..... lb.	.....	.....	6,496,577	341,461	251,788
Magnesite..... tons	107	106,313	15,305	230,309	137,431
Mica..... lb.	120	68,232	4,455,239	105,446	170,118
Mineral paints (iron oxide, ochre)..... tons	45	34,930	5,931	102,186	100,923
Mineral water..... gal.	4	794	10,330	1,813	2,244
Molybdenite..... lb.	25	9,714	.....	.....	10,472
Phosphate..... tons	.....	.....	34	366	800
Pyrites..... "	.....	.....	13,404	42,795	42,117
Quartz, silica rock..... "	64	33,216	27,075	66,522	109,564
Silver..... oz.	.....	.....	740,864	417,777	233,513
Talc, soapstone..... tons	38	17,588	1,276	51,504	38,209
Titaniferous iron ore..... "	20	2,066	2,029	8,980	600
Zinc in ore..... lb.	238	294,884	17,189,046	1,064,690	956,199
	6,207	6,498,259	.....	13,741,153	12,735,273
<i>Building Materials</i>					
Brick..... M	928	786,092	139,587	2,336,677	2,256,856
Cement..... bbls.	862	1,138,863	4,636,751	5,383,058	4,535,386
Graphite..... tons	646	456,888	163,160	750,700	873,962
Lime..... "	237	227,583	107,638	806,665	756,117
Limestone..... "	1,790	1,199,763	2,214,447	2,785,514	2,180,977
Marble..... "	142	189,215	7,545	500,713	519,032
Sand, building..... "	4,767	665,949	8,660,360	2,145,169	1,452,574
Sand-Lime bricks..... M	39	33,830	8,182	96,926	.....
Sandstone..... tons	194	94,863	116,243	162,606	48,937
Tile, drain and sewer pipe, pottery, etc.....	139	126,702	.....	414,929	381,088
Sub-totals.....	9,744	4,919,754	.....	15,382,957	13,004,929
Totals.....	15,951	11,418,013	.....	29,124,110	25,750,463

common denominator so as to have a uniform basis of comparison from year to year. For this purpose the Quebec Bureau of Mines has adopted, for the past fifteen years, the practice of reducing the total number of workmen, mostly on part-time employment, to a basis of a full year of 300 working days. On this basis the total of 15,951 men employed during the year which appears in the table, is reduced to 9,490, the number of men on a 300-day basis.

Sand digging and dredging had a larger number of men on the payroll than any other group at the time of maximum activity. Asbestos is next with a total of 3,170 workmen. These underground and open-cast works are operated steadily throughout the year with but a slight decrease of the number of men employed in the winter months. The search for gold, copper, zinc and lead ores in Western Quebec and Gaspé is responsible for the considerable increase in the figures given for the metallic substances. Nearly twice as many men were engaged in this work in 1927 as the year before.

Wages paid to the miners and quarrymen in 1927 amounted to \$11,418,013. This is an increase of 16 per cent over the \$9,926,900 paid the year before. Of the amount paid in 1927, the miners received \$6,498,259 and the quarrymen \$4,919,754, which figures compare respectively with \$4,923,205 and \$4,903,895 for 1926. The average wage earned by a 300-day workman during 1927 was \$1,203; it was \$1,126 for the preceding year.

Accidents

During the year, mine and quarry operators sent to the Bureau of Mines notices of 416 accidents entailing loss of time to workmen. This was a considerable increase over previous years. But up to 1927 the operators only reported accidents entailing a loss of time of ten days or more. With the Mining Law as amended last year operators have now to report all accidents by which a loss of time is suffered by an employee.

There were 25 violent deaths in 1927 in the mines and quarries; this is an average of 2.63 per 1,000 men-year. This index number

compares with 2·72, 2·38, 1·83, 2·42 and 2·29 for 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, respectively. In the mines proper the proportion of fatal accidents is 4·3 and in the quarries, ·86, as compared with 3·5 and 1·3 for the year 1926.

The report contains tables showing the causes of accidents, these being designed to help operators, superintendents and foremen in the work of accident prevention. Haulage, especially in large workings where railways are in use, is the principal cause of fatalities; the sinking of a number of mine shafts in the development of new properties was not ac-

complished without a few fatal accidents occurring; next comes the handling of explosives, which includes the use of short fuses, ignorance of proper precautions in testing caps, and disregard of warnings when seeking precarious shelters. Other fatal accidents in mines are attributed to scaling operations, falls of rock underground, steam shovel and boom-derrick operations. In quarries, fatalities were caused by electrocution and falls of rock. In annexed plants, fatal accidents occurred in concentrators only, they are mostly charged to power belts.

WAGES, HOURS OF WORK, AND PRODUCTION IN EUROPEAN COAL MINES

Results of Inquiry by International Labour Office

THE International Miners' Federation, at a meeting held at Brussels in April, 1925, appealed to the International Labour Office to undertake an international investigation into conditions in the principal coal producing countries. The office complied with the request, and a report entitled "Wages and Hours of Work in the Coal Mining Industry" has now been published at Geneva (the English edition is published by P. S. King, Limited, London).

The report first reviews the outstanding features of the coal mining industry. "The coal production of the present time," it is stated, "is approximately equal to that of 1913, the last normal year of the pre-war period. It is even the case, in favour of the present period, that the distribution of this production is slightly less unequal; in 1913 the three great coal-producing countries of the world—the United States, Great Britain, and Germany—represented 82 per cent of the world production; to-day they only represent 77 per cent. However, the French production, thanks to the intelligent reconstruction of the mines of the Northern Departments, is continually increasing; the production of the Netherlands, formerly almost non-existent, is also continually developing, and above all, overseas, the mines of Australia, South Africa, India, and indeed China are beginning to take a more important place in the statistics. Hence the monopoly of the former producers is losing its rigidity and its power; the pits are becoming more scattered. It follows that the former holders of a quasi-monopoly suffer restrictions in their exports and, in particular, as they are obliged to reduce their exports of coal to the overseas mining countries, they

are led to seek markets to which they have better access nearer home. Such is more especially the case with Great Britain and Germany, whose endeavours to gain or retain the European buyers are becoming more bitter. In this restricted field of competition the two exporting countries come into collision, but they also come into conflict with the producing countries of the Continent."

The coal industry has been subjected also to the competition of oil and electrical power, and to the practice of greater economy on the part of the coal consuming industries. These adverse conditions suggested the idea of an agreement between the producing countries for the purpose of sharing markets and restricting production.

The report declares that some kind of standardization of working conditions in the coal mines in different countries must be obtained before any such international understanding can become effective. In this suggestion it is in agreement with the British Royal Commission on Coal Mining (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1926, page 394). The working conditions on which the various producing countries should agree are chiefly those in regard to hours of work and wages. In regard to the equalization of wages the report makes the following statement:—

"The remuneration of human labour is a very considerable factor in the cost of coal production. Estimates vary according to the source; but it may be said without fear of grave error that wages represent, according to the country, from 45 to 76 per cent of the cost price of coal. The share of wages in the cost price is here far greater than in any

manufacturing industry. It is thus quite evident that in these conditions competition can be benefited in certain countries by very low wages, which means that it is at the expense of the standard of living of the workers that the economic triumph of the nation to which they belong can be achieved. Hence the importance of endeavouring to determine the possibilities of a standardization of wages, considered from the following two points of view.

"In the first place, the point of view of the worker, that is to say, the worker's standard of living. It is here a question of determining an average wage which would enable the miners of all countries to have the same purchasing power and consequently to live everywhere in the same conditions.

"Secondly, the point of view of the employers. It is here a question of seeking to establish a wage per ton which, taking into account differences in the natural conditions in the various mines, in their economic position and their technical conditions, would enable an average wage to be found which would not be disadvantageous to any mining country as far as international competition is concerned."

The Office at first sought to include all the coal producing countries in the scope of the investigation, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining comparative stability the study was finally limited to European countries, excepting Russia. However in an appendix a statement is given of the hours of labour and wages in the coal industry of non-European countries, including figures for Canada which are taken from the Supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1928, and from information published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics or by the provincial departments concerned.

Results

In the following table the averages obtained for other districts are related to the British average (represented in both cases by 1'00), and there are separate columns to exclude and to include employers' contributions to social insurance:—

Summarizing the main results of the inquiry as to (1) the comparative standard of living of miners (expressed in terms of purchasing power); (2) the comparative wage cost of a ton of coal (expressed in terms of gold); and (3) comparative productivity in the year 1925, the Report says:—

"(1) Great Britain and the Netherlands, where the standard of living appears to be

the highest in Europe and Continental Europe respectively, show also a very high wage cost per ton of coal and a relatively high productivity, which, however, are exceeded or equalled in a few Continental districts.

"(2) Belgium, France, the Saar territory, the Ruhr and Saxony districts of Germany, as well as Czechoslovakia, where the workers' standard of living may be assumed as being roughly equal, show marked differences in respect of the wage cost of production and productivity. The wage cost is very high in the Free State of Saxony and in Belgium (where it attains its maximum level), and is relatively high also in France, but the productivity is considerably less than in Great Britain; in other districts the wage cost is considerably below the maximum level (in Czechoslovakia little more than half of the same), whereas the productivity (the Saar excepted) is equal or nearly equal to the European maximum.

"(3) Finally, in German Upper Silesia and Poland the standard of living is the lowest in Europe, and, as the productivity of these regions (as determined by the average output per manshift or day) is at the same time the highest in Europe, also the wage cost of coal is cheaper than elsewhere; it may be noted that the wage per ton is less than two-fifths, but the real earnings about one-half, of the maximum level attained in Europe."

RELATIVE LEVEL OF AVERAGE OUTPUT AND AVERAGE WAGES PER TON OF COAL IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1925

Country and district.	Average output per manshift.	Wages per ton of saleable coal.	
		Excluding employers' contributions.	Including employers' contributions.
Great Britain.....	100	100	100
Belgium.....	48	99	100
Germany: Saxony.....	61	96	105
Netherlands.....	82	90	96
France.....	59	81	83
Saar.....	71	73	-
Germany: Ruhr.....	100	63	68
Czechoslovakia.....	88	55	61
Germany: Upper Silesia	126	39	-
Poland.....	101	38	41

Accidents in the steel mills at Sydney, Nova Scotia, have declined to one-quarter of their former volume in the ten years since the Safety First movement was begun by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. This statement was made by Mr. J. N. Morgan, Safety Engineer of the British Empire Steel Corporation, at the quarterly meeting of the executive of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, held at Sydney on July 25.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LABOUR CONFERENCE

THE British Commonwealth Labour Conference met in London in July on the invitation of the Trades' Union Congress and Independent Labour Party. Practically every portion of the British Commonwealth was represented at the meeting, including Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Irish Free State, India, Ceylon, British Guiana, West Indies, and Palestine. Canada was represented by Messrs. Tom Moore, president, and R. J. Tallon, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; A. A. Heaps, M.P., John Queen, (M.L.A.), and E. Magrath, Independent Labour Party of Manitoba.

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay Macdonald opened the proceedings, dealing in his address with the migration problem, the world peace proposals, and questions of foreign policy. He explained that the aim of the conference was to establish common purposes among all branches of the Commonwealth. On the subject of migration, Mr. Macdonald stated that the British Labour Party formerly opposed migration as a policy, but now recognized the importance of fluidity of population. He thought that the labour party should seek to promote the movement of families rather than individuals. The opinions of the British labour representatives were further stated by Messrs. Arthur Henderson, John R. Clynes, Ben Turner and others.

The migration question was discussed later by the conference, the representatives agreeing that fewer restrictions should be imposed upon

the movements of British citizens within the empire, but that there should be a measure of control or regulation to guard against the danger of lowering existing standards of living by an undue amount of immigration. The convention concurred in the opinion expressed by the Canadian representatives that all employment questions should be dealt with through the Government Employment agencies, and not through the transportation companies. The new procedure adopted by the Canadian immigration authorities of conducting medical examinations of intending emigrants prior to their embarkation, was approved by the convention. It was considered that social insurance legislation had an important bearing on migration, and that full reciprocity should be developed between the Dominions in regard to old age pensions, workmen's compensation, and other social measures.

On the subject of world peace, the representatives of the various Dominions agreed that no Dominion should become involved in any war without the express consent of its parliament. Tribute was paid to the work of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization in the cause of world peace. The conscription of wealth was recommended as the first military measure on the part of the countries engaged in war.

The conference recognized the value of the Canadian Wheat Pool as a possible means of facilitating future state purchases of food-stuffs by Great Britain.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

THE fifth triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was held in Cleveland, Ohio, there being thirty-three grand lodge officers, as well as delegates representing 963 local lodges with a membership of 184,355, in attendance. President W. G. Lee opened the convention with a brief review of the work of the Brotherhood during the past three years. During the period under review the membership had increased by 6,594, while death or total and permanent disability benefits paid out amounted to \$12,768,219, which indicated that 6,744 members had died or were totally and permanently disabled. Some of the speakers who addressed the convention were: A. Johnston, president, Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers; D. B. Robertson, president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; E. P.

Curtis, president, Order of Railway Conductors; Matthew Woll, vice-president, American Federation of Labour, and Jas. J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labour.

Resolutions were adopted:

Favouring the passing and maintaining of immigration laws which will restrict immigration to the United States and Canada for an indefinite period;

Recommending the support of state laws designed to prohibit the employment of children in industry;

Pressing for the enactment in each state and province of a law permitting railroad men to vote while away from home;

Reaffirming previous action of the organization in that every effort should be made to eliminate the injunction power of the courts;

Favouring the prohibiting of prison or convict made goods by contract from being placed on the market in competition with goods otherwise manufactured;

Advocating the support of laws providing for the care of indigent persons who have lost their earning ability through old age, illness, or infirmities;

Instructing the proper officers of the organization to memorialize the United States Congress to provide machinery for old age insurance, to be administered and operated by the government;

Favouring a change of the law relating to assumed risk on common carriers for damages for personal injuries and death of employees so that this assumed risk will not be a bar to recovery, and further that an injured employee or his dependants may elect to proceed either under Federal law or the law of any state;

Instructing the Grand President and the national legislative representative to immediately request the other transportation organizations to join in an effort to have the Hours of Service Act amended so to guarantee every employee not less than twelve continuous hours off duty out of each twenty-four hour period, ten of which hours the employee would not be responsible to the employer in any manner;

Instructing the national legislative representative to prepare and file a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission and use every honourable means to have the Commission issue an order requiring the carriers to comply with the rules adopted by the American Railway Association in regard to the operation of the train brake system;

Recommending that every effort be put forth by national and Dominion legislative representatives to bring about the adoption of the automatic train pipe connector;

Favouring the equipping of all freight cars, both new and old, with a hand-brake that can be applied and released without the use of a club and can be operated with one hand;

Recommending that retaining valves be placed in an accessible universal position near the brake staff;

Favouring as standard equipment, an angle cock designed so as to bleed the air from connecting hose;

Recommending the placing of an additional grab iron on the left side and end of cars where height will permit;

To ask Interstate Commerce Commission to hold a hearing on the adoption of a standard uncoupling lever and attachments;

Urging that railroad companies be compelled to have a suitable platform on cars on rear of all trains;

Favouring a uniform minimum clearance of not less than eight feet measuring from centre line of track to closest obstruction;

Urging the elimination of the practice of placing pusher or helper engines behind the caboose;

Recommending that the Interstate Commerce Commission be directed (a) to report to the Senate the opinion of the Commission in respect to the feasibility of requiring each railroad to establish a pension fund for its employees, and (b) to include in such report, if in the opinion of the commission such project is feasible, a statement of the plan for establishing such fund which the Commission deems most suitable;

Advocating that bus and truck transportation on public highways should be regulated by national and state commissions and it should be required to pay its proper tax on an equality with the railroads;

Requiring railway companies to reimburse members of the organization to the extent of the loss in value to his property, should he be required to sell his home on account of the moving of terminal;

Favouring the exemption of employees from all criminal liability for clocking crossings or highways in the discharge of their duty;

Recommending that suitable laws be introduced requiring vehicles to stop before proceeding over all grade crossings;

Favouring the principle of a six-hour day within a seven hour spread for Grand Lodge office employees.

The officers elected were: President, A. F. Whitney; Assistant to the president, James A. Farquharson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. G. Lee. Among the vice-presidents elected were: W. J. Babe, St. Thomas, Ont., and James Murdock, Ottawa.

Order of Railway Conductors

The thirty-ninth convention of the Order of Railway Conductors was held in Jacksonville, Fla., with approximately 700 delegates present from Canada and the United States. A unique feature of the opening session was

speeches of welcome from representatives of the following five railroads: Atlantic Coast Line; Florida East Coast; Jacksonville Terminal; Seaboard Air Line; and Southern Railway. President L. E. Sheppard outlined

the activities of the Order for the past three years, including the wage movements, the acquisition of the conductors' home at Savannah, and the manner in which the interests of the craft had been affected by increased tonnage and other developments of modern railroading. President Sheppard gave, in chronological order, the story of the work of the general committees on the various railroads for the protection of the members' interests. Secretary-Treasurer E. P. Curtis announced that the assets of the Order now totalled nearly \$5,500,000. The membership is approximately 60,000 comprised in 680 active divisions. A considerable portion of the report of the board of directors was devoted to detailed accounts of negotiations in connection with the new home at Savannah,

Ga., and the Adwear Sales Corporation. The convention voted to continue the subscription to *Labour* for the entire membership. A special train of sixteen pullman cars carried delegates to the pecan farms owned by the Order at Albany, Ga.

The convention adopted a number of changes in the laws of the organization and elected officers as follows: President, E. P. Curtis (succeeding L. E. Sheppard who retired on account of ill-health); Senior Vice-president, S. N. Berry; Secretary-treasurer, J. E. Rodgers. In addition to the above there were eight vice-presidents elected, a board of directors, and trustees. By unanimous vote of the convention L. E. Sheppard was made assistant to the president.

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees

The regular triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees was held in Columbus, Ohio, with over 500 delegates in attendance. Addresses were delivered before the convention by the Hon. Jas. J. Davis, secretary of Labour, and Congressman George Huddleston of Alabama. The delegates voted in favour of re-affiliating with the American Federation of Labour, having been two years without connection with the Federation. Per capita to the Grand Division was increased thirty cents a quarter in order to put the death benefit fund of the Brotherhood on a sound financial basis. The maximum benefit payment was placed at \$500 for future members. An assessment of one dollar per member was levied to assist the striking coal miners and their families. A number of changes were made in the constitution and laws of the organization. The convention enacted legislation which provided for the establishment of a permanent research Department, appointments to which, in the future, will be by action of the convention. The office of national legislative counsel was abolished, but provision was made whereby the grand president at his discretion, and when conditions warrant, may assign a member to this work both at Washington and Ottawa.

Resolutions were adopted:

Advocating the fostering of the closest possible co-operation between the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamboat Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees;

Recommending that the establishment of a superannuation scheme for employees of more than ten years service, to which both employees and employers would subscribe, should receive the attention of the grand executive council;

Instructing the grand lodge officers to exert every effort to further a federation of the standard railroad labour organizations;

Advocating the forty-four hour week for every member of the Brotherhood;

Instructing the grand lodge officers to seek release by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers of many clerks in their organization who properly belong to the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees;

Recommending that the executive council study the advisability of instituting a sick and accident insurance department in connection with the death benefit department;

Advocating state and federal regulation for motor busses and trucks which would eliminate the present competition with railroads;

Recommending the establishing of two scholarships at Brookwood College;

Favouring old age pension legislation.

The officers elected were: President, George M. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary-treasurer, George S. Levi, Cincinnati, Ohio. F. H. Hall, Montreal, was one of the seven vice-presidents elected, while Adam Birtles, Swift Current, Sask., was elected to the Board of Trustees.

Denver, Colo., was selected as the city for the 1931 convention.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen

The thirty-first convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was held in San Francisco, Calif., June 11-July 12, 1928, with 932 delegates present, representing as many local lodges in the United States and Canada, the total membership being approximately 103,000. The Brotherhood is now in its fifty-fifth year, the first lodge having been formed at Port Jervis, N.Y., on December 1st, 1873. The first convention was held at Hornellsville (now Hornell), N.Y., in December, 1874, with delegates in attendance representing twelve local lodges. For the following thirteen years conventions were held annually but at the Minneapolis convention in 1886 it was voted to meet biennially. At the St. Paul convention in 1910 the delegates decided to hold triennial meetings, the first being convened in Washington, D.C., in 1913. During the forty-seven years that the insurance benefit of the Brotherhood has been in operation (created in 1881) there has been paid out to disabled members and beneficiaries of deceased members the sum of \$34,163,520. Insurance and disability claims for the past three years amounted to approximately \$4,000,000. On January 1, 1926, a widow's pension department was inaugurated and on January 1, 1928, a mutual insurance department was instituted. Financially, the Brotherhood is one of the strongest labour organizations, having resources totalling over \$18,000,000. The insurance department, at the close of 1927, had written policies to the value of \$159,253,000.

President D. G. Robertson and Vice-president Timothy Shea made a joint report in which the activities of the Brotherhood since the last convention were outlined, while a report on the more important achievements, such as the repeal in the United States of title III of the Transportation Act of 1920 which abolished the Railroad Labour Board, and which was replaced by the Railway Labour Act. The report devoted considerable space to the hearings held by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the petition of the engine-service brotherhoods and various state public utility commissions in favour of cab curtains on locomotives and of mechanically operated firebox doors, automatic stokers, etc. The Commission sustained the brotherhoods in the matter of cab curtains and took the petition for automatic fire doors under consideration. According to the report, a strong stand was taken in favour of limiting immigration from Mexico, while at the same time safeguarding the right of railroad workers freely to cross the international boundary between Canada and the United States in the

performance of their duties. Mention was made of the abrogation of the Chicago Joint Agreement by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which was considered "an act which can accomplish no great good for either organization, but may result in considerable harm to both."

Each of the eleven vice-presidents made a separate report covering in detail the work since the last convention. William L. Best, Canadian legislative representative, and Arthur J. Lovell, legislative representative in the United States, gave interesting accounts of their activities.

The convention slightly broadened the scope of the relief department so as to include disabilities arising from tuberculosis of the bone.

A general policy committee was appointed to deal with such matters as relationships with other railroad organizations, employers, legislative matters, and the internal affairs of the Brotherhood. This new committee replaces the Committee on Joint Relations which formerly functioned under the "Chicago joint agreement" between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Resolutions were adopted:—

Favouring a reduction in the hours of service from sixteen to twelve in any 24-hour period;

Recommending that the Brotherhood take an active part in politics on a strictly non-partisan basis;

Authorizing the transferring of \$12,000,000 to a fund for the payment of insurance to members upon reaching the age of 70 years;

Directing officials of the Brotherhood to continue to work for regulations requiring the automatic firedoor, automatic stokers, power reverse gears and thermic systems on engines as safety devices and to oppose the present regulations as to engine smoke at terminals;

Instructing the president and secretary-treasurer to exert every effort to interest other organizations and individuals in perfecting plans for the erection of a monument in memory of the late Senator Robert M. LaFollette, this memorial to be in the nature of a "living institution" which would perpetuate and exemplify the life work of the great progressive;

Approving the movement and authorizing the officers to work for the adoption of a standard set of operating rules on all railroads of the United States and Canada;

Demanding that all locomotives weighing 175,000 pounds or over on drivers, using coal as fuel, be equipped with mechanical stokers;

Favouring a federal law requiring two engineers on every locomotive operated in the United States and Canada, whether steam, electric or gas electric, or oil electric;

Instructing general grievance committees to request railroad companies to furnish free to employees books and literature giving instructions as to the handling of all new devices applied to locomotives;

Urging that employees in engine service be given preference for employment when work trains and pile drivers are used on railroad construction work;

Recommending that all members of the brotherhood in Alaska be transferred to one lodge located at Anchorage;

Demanding that Sunday and holiday work be minimized as far as possible, and instructing grievance committees to make every effort to secure elimination of Sunday work and to secure punitive overtime rates for such work when it is necessary;

Approving the "closed shop" policy in so far as it can be adopted and practically applied;

Indorsing the proposed Child Labour Amendment to the United States constitution;

Authorizing the officers to obtain the application of electric classification and backup lights on locomotives in road service;

Raising the eligible age for pension benefits from 40 to 45, and

Urging the state legislative boards to further legislation regulating motor vehicle traffic so as to promote safety in the highways.

The following officers were re-elected: President, D. B. Robertson, Cleveland; Assistant President, Timothy Shea, Cleveland; Secretary-treasurer, A. H. Hawley, Cleveland; H. H. Lynch, Ottawa, was re-elected vice-president, while Hugh Richmond, Smith's Falls, Ont., was elected to the Board of Directors.

Owing to the cost of transporting the records of the organization to and from the various convention cities, it was decided to hold future conventions at Cleveland, the headquarters of the Brotherhood, unless conditions arise necessitating a change. It was also believed that the attendance of visitors at conventions would be greater in Cleveland as the majority of the members reside in the states along the Atlantic seaboard. The proposal to hold conventions every four years instead of triennially was voted down.

American Federation of Musicians

The 33rd annual convention, presided over by president Jas. N. Weber, was held at Louisville, Kentucky, on May 21-26, 1928, with a large number of delegates present from local unions in Canada and the United States. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Geo. P. Laffell, president of Local No. 11, Louisville, Ky.; Hon. W. B. Harrison, Mayor; and Charles Gorman, president of Kentucky State Federation. In his address, president Weber gave a general summary of past and present problems and conditions surrounding the musical profession and its members, as well as his observations upon the changes that have taken place. The president commented on his activities toward carrying out the wishes of the Baltimore convention in seeking to amend the provisions of the Copyright Law, and spoke of the efforts being put forth to so amend the United States immigration laws as to afford members adequate protection from the invasion of foreign musicians who are endeavouring to enter the country. Executive Officer Weaver presented the report of the delegates to the Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labour in 1927. A report on matters concerning the federation coming before congress and the executive departments in Washington, D.C., was made by A. C. Hayden, executive officer.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labour and president of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company, reviewed the industrial situation as it existed and lucidly presented the value of the service to the labour movement of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company, and extended the thanks of labour for the wholehearted manner in which the American Federation of Musicians participated in the formation of the Insurance Company.

The convention decided to send six delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labour, those elected being: Edward Canavan; John W. Parks; Jos. N. Weber; Wm. J. Kerngood; C. A. Weaver; Chas. L. Bagley.

Resolutions were adopted:—

Forbidding travelling dance orchestras to play in the place of their employment for any function whatsoever, given under the auspices or name of any club, lodge, association, or any other organization;

Advising all locals of the A. F. of M. to establish and maintain equitable prices and conditions for radio broadcasting, and in like manner to provide for or curtail the transmitting of music by telephone with or without the use of amplifiers;

Endorsing any legislation which will tend to establish Old Age Pensions in the various states and the abolition of poor houses;

Levying a weekly assessment on paid theatre musicians for the purpose of creating an international theatre defense fund;

Demanding that printed documents issued by the American Federation of Musicians or any local thereof shall not be recognized as official unless such bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council or International Typographical Union;

Requesting local unions desiring to take out group life insurance to subscribe same to the Union Labour Life Insurance Company;

Instructing the Federation and its officers to purchase two flags (one Canadian and one American) which will be used and displayed at all parades and meetings of the Federation.

The following officers were re-elected: President, Jos. N. Weber, vice-president, William L. Mayer; Secretary, William J. Kerngood; Treasurer, H. E. Brenton. G. Bert. Henderson, of Toronto, was elected member of the executive committee for Canada. Denver, Col., was selected as the convention city for 1929.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers

The eighth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, with delegates present from all parts of the jurisdiction and presided over by general president Sidney Hillman. In his opening address the president reviewed conditions throughout the country and outlined the efforts put forth by the General Executive Board to establish the 40-hour week. The delegates were informed that unemployment insurance was instituted by the branches of the union in the City of Chicago in 1923 and during the intervening years has worked out very satisfactorily to the membership. Unemployment insurance was also established in the City of Rochester and the president stated that "he hoped that before two months we shall have unemployment insurance in our New York market where there is the greatest need for it". President Hillman drew attention to what had been accomplished by the Amalgamated along the lines of co-operation in the establishing of a banking system, with small loan service and a housing scheme that has already provided modern apartments at a very low rental for 303 workers' families in New York.

The delegates who passed through Chicago on their way home were invited to inspect the latest achievement of the Amalgamated—the "Amalgamated Centre" which is the home of the membership in that city. In closing the president said: "Let us at this convention first legislate soundly, intelligently, sanely, and then not be content with that, but leave the convention with the great spirit of solidarity, and carry on our message so that not merely in our industry alone but throughout the country the cause of labour will be recognized."

During the third session Frank Stagwald, a veteran of the labour movement, addressed the convention. In closing his remarks he

said: "I am glad to have lived 74 years, and I am glad and ready to go now, satisfied that the work which we began in the Knights of Labour is coming to fruition."

Dr. Leo. Wolman, director of the Research Department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, addressed the convention on the subject of unemployment insurance.

Resolutions were adopted:

Urging the Amalgamated Clothing Workers organization to use all its resources for the purpose of unionizing the New York clothing market;

Instructing the General Executive board to conduct a vigorous organization campaign in unorganized or partly organized centres;

Commending the general executive board on the successful organizing campaign in Montreal and endorsing the launching of an immediate organizing campaign in Montreal and nearby towns;

Instructing all local and joint board officers to carry on organization work among the shirt makers;

Authorizing the general executive board to formulate a plan for the introduction of life insurance among the members;

Instructing the officers of the organization to introduce unemployment insurance into other clothing markets of the country;

Authorizing the officers to take the necessary steps to bring about the forty-hour week as soon as practicable;

Urging that all possible efforts be made to stimulate the use of the union label;

Favouring the principle of old age pensions, and instructing the general executive board to co-operate in establishing a sound system for workers;

Instructing the general executive board to make plans for the building of further co-

operative houses in New York and other cities where the members demand this service;

Favouring the creation of a Labour Party;

Requesting the recognition of the Government of Soviet Russia by the Government of the United States;

Opposing militarism and international warfare and to all activities which tend to spread the spirit of militarism and warfare.

Among the resolutions referred to the general executive board were the following: Urging the extending of the influence of the Amalgamated to the unorganized shops in the sheepskin and leather goods industry;

Forbidding the members from joining fraternal organizations which have been organized by employers; Urging the elimination of all speed-up systems and advocating a system of maximum standards of production; Recommending the establishment of a scale of wages in the Children's Clothing departments.

General President S. Hillman and General Secretary-Treasurer J. Schlossberg were unanimously nominated for their respective offices.

Toronto was selected as the convention city for 1930.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union

The 52nd convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union was held in Cumberland, Maryland, on July 2-11, 1928, with 123 delegates present representing 86 local unions with a membership of approximately 7,000. According to the rules of the organization, the president's duties are connected with the management of the American Bank, while the affairs of the union in particular are entrusted to the vice-president. In speaking of the American Bank, President Clark informed the delegates that the undertaking had proved successful and that the experience gained during the three years in the banking business was worth while, but stated that: "the energies of trade unionists should be devoted to such problems as higher wages, shorter hours, improved working conditions and kindred questions that confront the workers in an economic, industrial and political way, and, by the same reasoning, leave such questions as banking, insurance, death benefits, old age pensions and like problems beyond the pale of the Trade Union movement. If we fail to do this, we are in danger of undermining the entire structure."

Vice-president M. J. Gillooly in his address traced the development of the union from its inception to the present time. He also gave in detail an account of the efforts put forth by the officers in an endeavour to maintain the principles and prestige of the organization and to keep the membership informed as to the introduction of new labour-saving devices in the industry. According to the report of C. J. Shipman, Secretary-treasurer, the total receipts from all sources for the year ended May 31, 1928, amounted to \$151,897.11, expenditures, \$172,697.93, leaving a balance in the treasury as at June 1, 1928, of \$674,587.92.

The convention made a number of changes in the constitution and laws of the organization and adopted the following resolutions:

Declaring in favour of a modification of the Volstead Law;

Recommending that manufacturers endeavour to have a union label placed on all illuminating ware;

Requesting the Tariff Commission to give some relief to the glass industry from the serious foreign importations of glassware;

Seeking legislation against "yellow dog contracts";

Recommending that all legal and orderly efforts be made to persuade non-union workmen to affiliate with the union.

Officers elected were: President, William P. Clarke; Vice-president, Joseph M. Gillooly; Secretary-treasurer, Charles J. Shipman; Assistant-secretary, Harry H. Cook. Toledo, Ohio, was selected as the 1929 convention city.

The Consolidated Coal Company, of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, recently decided to shut down ten of its mines for the purpose of placing the company's operations on a constructive economic basis. The majority of the stock of this company is held by John D. Rockefeller, Junior. Approximately 2,500 men, or one-fifth of the company's forces in the two fields, are thus released from employment. In the course of a statement of its new policy the company declares that "no present useful purpose nor any contribution to future stability is to be gained by further cutting wages below a sound economic level. Whatever may be the temporary relation of labour costs to selling prices, it holds that the primary object to both mine labour and mine management must be the most regular work-time possible under a proper wage base."

LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1927

Annual Report of Ministry of Labour

THE report of the British Ministry of Labour for 1927 recently published indicates that last year may be regarded industrially as making the nearest approach to normal since the War. The period was one of stock-taking and reflection, following the industrial difficulties of 1926. An important feature was the growth of a definite movement, in which all sections of the community displayed interest, towards industrial peace. The number of trade disputes causing stoppages of work of which the Department had cognizance, and the number of working days lost by them were the smallest recorded in any year during the whole period of 40 years for which statistics were available. No industrial case of outstanding importance was dealt with nor was it found necessary for the Minister to exercise his powers to order a Court of Inquiry.

The average rate of unemployment among insured persons (9.6 per cent) was, the report states, lower than in any year since 1920, and the average number of insured persons actually in employment was greater than in any previous year. Two main causes operated. There was a substantial carry-over of work from the previous year when production had been interrupted by the coal stoppage; this produced a high rate of activity in almost every trade during the first half of the year. But more important and, it is to be hoped, of more permanent value, there was a growing steadiness in some of the chief factors affecting industrial production, and there was in various directions an improvement in the conditions of export trade.

New Industrial Era.—It is thought that the problems of employment and unemployment which revealed themselves during the year ought to be considered, not merely as residual difficulties of the War period, but as the problems of a new industrial and commercial era. In regard to unemployment in the coal-fields, it is now generally recognized, says the report, that an appreciable number of those wholly unemployed in the Northern coal-field, in South Wales, and in parts of the Scottish coalfield are unlikely to obtain regular employment in their own industry in their own district; the same is probably true of a smaller proportion in some of the other coalfields in which the percentage of wholly unemployed is high.

The unemployed benefit paid during the year totalled £36,747,420, the average weekly number of persons paid benefit being 786,000.

Juvenile employment.—The report says that the work of the juvenile advisory committees and of the employment exchanges continues to develop. For the Ministry of Labour areas as a whole it is estimated that about one-half of the boys and girls leaving school make use of the official arrangements in seeking their first job. The number of vacancies for juveniles notified to exchanges and juvenile employment bureaux during 1927 was 318,106, as compared with 266,021 in 1926. During the year 140,066 vacancies for boys and 124,596 for girls were filled by the exchanges and bureaux, as compared with 114,872 for boys and 105,353 for girls during 1926.

Emigrant Training.—The Ministry has two farm training centres, at Barham House, Claydon, near Ipswich, and Weeting Hall, near Brandon. The character of the training differs slightly at the two centres, but the objects aimed at in both cases are the same—namely, to eliminate men who, judged by the test of life and work under farm conditions, are not likely to succeed in the Dominions, and to teach those who are found suitable so much of the rudiments of certain farm operations as will enable them to settle down more quickly on the land and will make them of immediate value to the farmer.

Information obtained of the careers up to the present of "trainees" who have gone overseas goes to show that the townsman who has acquired a certain level of proficiency in the subjects taught at the centres has a very definite advantage over the untrained man. The training centres attempt so far as possible to reproduce Canadian and Australian conditions. Both have a good supply of implements, wagons, and harness of the Canadian type, a good deal of which was presented by the Canadian Government. The Australian Development and Migration Commission has also given a number of Australian implements. In the autumn of 1927 it was decided to enlarge the accommodation for overseas men, with special reference to the desirability of training an increased proportion of miners from the distressed mining areas.

PROVISION FOR FAMILY ALLOWANCES IN PUBLIC CONTRACTS IN BELGIUM

REFERENCE was made to the Belgian system of family allowances in a note given in the June issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* dealing with a recent work on this subject by the Rev. Father Lebel, S.J.

A new Act was passed in Belgium in April, 1928, providing that all contracts relative to works executed or subsidized by the State, provinces, or communes must include a clause making it obligatory upon contractors to become members of a compensation fund for family allowances, which meets the requirements of the above-mentioned law. Industrial establishments from whom the State, provinces, and communes order supplies are also obliged to be members of a compensation fund, provided supplies are furnished to the amount of at least 50,000 francs. The same obligation is imposed upon subcontractors also.

Public-service enterprises conducted under concessions come under the provisions of this Act, and the King may also extend its provisions to public establishments and to institutions of public utility.

In order to meet the requirements of the law, compensation funds for family allowances should assure, for each child under 14 years of age, payment of a monthly allowance of at least 15 francs for the first child, 20 francs for the second child, 40 francs for the third child, and 80 francs for the fourth and each subsequent child. The King has authority,

however, to allow compensation funds to adopt another scale, provided the resulting cost is not below that involved in the fixed scale given above.

In no case is a compensation fund obliged to distribute in family allowances more than 3 per cent in excess of the total wages and salaries paid by all the establishments affiliated with such fund.

Family allowances must be paid to both wage earners and salaried employees, and will be proportioned to the number of days actually worked by the wage earner or employee in the month. In all cases such allowances accrue from the first day worked. Consideration will be given to interruptions due to sickness, accident, unemployment, and for all other legitimate causes.

A commission on family allowances will be established in connection with the Ministry of Industry, Labour, and Social Welfare, which will decide upon the ratification of compensation funds for family allowances under the law. The commission will be composed of 11 members, including three representatives of the heads of industrial undertakings and three representatives of the workers, these six members being selected from duplicate lists of candidates submitted by the most representative employers' and workers' organizations. The Act will go into effect in October, 1928.

EMPLOYEES' PENSION FUND OF CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LIMITED

THE Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, recently established an Employees' Pension Fund, and revised the existing Group Life Insurance Plan which has been in operation for the last five years, subject to the condition that at least 75 per cent of all eligible employees shall subscribe for both funds.

Any employee of the company or its subsidiaries on the permanent payroll is eligible for membership in the Pension Fund. The fund is administered by a Board of Trustees of five members—two appointed by the company, and two elected by ballot by the members of the Fund, the president of the company being president of the Board. The Board's term of service is for one year. Commencing June 30, 1928, no employee entering

the service of the company after the age of 43 years is entitled to become a member of the fund.

Rules for retirement.—No pension is to be granted unless the member has completed 25 years in the company's service and attained the age of 68 years. However, the trustees may grant disability pensions to members having 25 years service who have not attained the age of 68 years, such pensions being continued during the incapacity of such member to earn his livelihood. The trustees also have power to grant pensions in such other cases as they may deem the circumstances warrant.

A member on attaining the age of 68 years may apply to be continued in employment,

and if such application is approved, he will not be required to make further contribution but will have such additional service considered when the amount of his pension is being computed.

Any member having completed 15 years of continuous service, who, before attaining the age of 68, may become totally incapacitated, may apply for pension, the trustees being the judges as to whether such a pension should be granted, and if granted under what conditions and terms. This type of pension is granted only for one year, but it may be re-established from year to year, or for such shorter period as the trustees may deem expedient.

In the case of the voluntary resignation or dismissal of any member the payments made by him to the Pension Fund, less any amounts he may be indebted to the company or the Fund, are to be refunded to him, less the amount of the first ten months contributions. Thereafter such member shall not be entitled to any benefit.

If a member dies while on active service with the company, the trustees will refund to his legal representative or nominee all payments made by him to the Pension Fund, less any amount he may be indebted to the Fund or the company.

Contributions.—Contributions deducted from wages, are paid by members on the following scale: All ages up to 45 years—3 per cent of wages; 46 to 49 years—3½ per cent; 50 to 54 years—4 per cent; 55 to 59—4½ per cent.

Amount of Pension.—The amount of the pension allowed each year to members is calculated as being equal to 1½ per cent of the average salary received during the ten consecutive years immediately preceding retirement multiplied by the number of years of continuous membership in the fund. Any member having attained the age of 43 years and not more than 60 years of age before the date upon which he shall have become a member of the Fund is entitled only to a pension based on 1½ per cent of the average salary received during the ten consecutive years immediately preceding retirement multiplied by twenty-five, plus the number of years of continuous service after attaining the age of 68.

The maximum salary for the purpose of calculating pension payments is \$6,000 per annum, but bonus or overtime are not considered for the purpose of such calculation. All pensions cease on the bankruptcy or insolvency of the pensioner, or on his con-

viction for any crime under the Criminal Code. During the life time of a pensioned member, the pension may, at the discretion of the trustees, be paid to any other person approved by the trustees to receive it for the benefit of the pensioned member, his wife, child, children or dependants.

In the event of a pensioned member taking other employment the permission in writing of the trustees must be obtained, otherwise his pension may be forfeited at the discretion of the trustees.

Leave of Absence.—Leave of absence when granted by the company will not be regarded as an interruption to continuous service, but the term of such absence will not be considered as service for the purpose of computation of pensions unless the member concerned has paid to the Fund the contribution which would have been required had such member continued in the active service of the company.

Any employee who enlisted from the service of the company during the Great War, 1914-1918, and immediately upon his discharge re-entered the service of the company, will have the period that he was absent on war service counted as continuous service.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal*, in its issue for July 28, states that "the copper production statistics for June already reflect the fact that most of the companies have made an effort to increase production to accord with what they think the demand is likely to be. At the steam-shovel mines, this has been easy; but in some of the 'vein' camps a hindrance has arisen that perhaps has not been given sufficient attention; and that is the lack of an adequate labour supply. The season has without doubt been unfavourable to a sudden increase of operations, for in the summer-time many labourers find other more congenial work to do, but the indications are that miners will not be any too plentiful in the fall and winter either. It takes time to make a miner; it is not possible to get efficient work out of an able-bodied man that comes along and thinks he would like to try his hand at an underground job. Copper production can, in all probability, be expanded sufficiently to meet the demand, for no sudden jump in consumption is likely; but it must be remembered that lack of experienced workers is perhaps the most pressing problem that many of the producers have to face, and every effort should be made to train and retain men for underground and other skilled work."

ONTARIO APPRENTICESHIP ACT, 1928

Address delivered by Mr. A. W. Crawford, Inspector of Apprenticeship for Ontario, at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Association of Master Painters and Decorators, Windsor, Ont., on August 8, 1928,

A new type of apprenticeship is being developed in the building trades of Ontario. It is expected that this new development will have a far-reaching effect upon the construction industry, and that other industries in which skilled workers are employed will also be benefitted by the system of apprentice training which is being organized under The Ontario Apprenticeship Act of 1928.

The purpose of this act is to enable industry to provide facilities for the thorough training of all young people entering skilled trades. The provision of such facilities should bring about greater opportunities for young Canadians to develop their powers of craftsmanship; an adequate supply of skilled workers to meet the needs of this growing country; better industrial relations and higher standards of citizenship.

The Act, which was passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, is the outgrowth of increasing interest and activity on the part of employers and organized labour during the past ten years.

At a joint conference of the Canadian Building and Construction Industries held in Ottawa during May, 1921, apprenticeship was one of the principal topics of discussion. The conference appointed a committee composed of six employers, six representatives of labour, and an independent chairman, to study the question and to devise a plan of apprenticeship which might be adopted throughout the nine provinces. The committee recommended a plan involving a National Apprenticeship Council, and local councils throughout the larger cities of the Dominion. Regulations governing the organization and operation of these councils were drafted and a form of indenture for all apprentices in the building trades was approved. For various reasons, the scheme was not put into operation, but it has greatly influenced the thoughts and plans of those who have continued to study the problems of apprenticeship in the building trades.

The "Pigott Plan"

At the conference of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries held in Quebec City in January, 1923, Mr. Jos. M. Pigott of Hamilton proposed a scheme of apprenticeship which embodied several new ideas. The principal features of the Pigott Plan were:—

- (1) The boy was to be indentured to an apprenticeship board for the first two years and to an employer for the remaining period of apprenticeship.
- (2) The cost of administration and the wages of apprentices during the first two years were to be paid from an apprenticeship fund obtained by assessing all employers in the construction industry, after the plan adopted by the Workmen's Compensation Board.
- (3) Apprentices were to spend seven months on the job and five months in a school, during the first two years, and provision was to be made for transferring boys from one employer to another.

This plan was endorsed by the Association but it has never been tried out in full. Some of the features enumerated have been adopted in recent schemes being operated at Vancouver and Saskatoon. Provision is made under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act for putting such a scheme into operation, but the plan must first be approved by employers and organized labour representing the trades involved.

Plan of Canadian Construction Association

In September, 1926, The Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries (now the Canadian Construction Association) enlisted the services of an apprenticeship adviser to study the situation and devise a plan of training for the building trades in Ontario. A tentative proposal, based on the Pigott Plan, was submitted to employers and representatives of organized labour and, after slight alterations and amendments, was put into operation early in 1927. This plan, which is the basis of the work being developed under the Apprenticeship Act, provided for:

1. A provincial council known as the Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario. It consisted of ten members selected as follows: four from employers; four from organized labour; one from the Provincial Department of Education; and an advisory secretary.

The functions of this council were to make rules and regulations governing apprenticeship in the construction industry of Ontario and

to administer the apprenticeship funds which were raised by voluntary subscriptions and by assessing employers having apprentices.

2. Local joint trade apprenticeship committees, organized for the different trades in each locality, consisted of: Two employers—one a general contractor and the other a trade contractor; two employees—appointed by the trade union, and an independent chairman—appointed by the council.

The functions of these committees were to select and place apprentices, to register contracts, to supervise training, and to co-operate with technical schools in establishing courses for apprentices.

Standard indenture forms and general regulations were adopted and the scheme was put into operation in Toronto and Hamilton, in connection with the carpentry and bricklaying trades. Approximately 20 boys were indentured in the two cities and special day apprentice classes were operated for about ten weeks during the winter of 1927-28. Apprentices attending these classes were paid at the rate of two dollars per day, from a fund raised by assessing employers ten per cent of the wages paid to each apprentice.

Government Supervision in Ontario

It was early discovered that any scheme of apprenticeship involving uniform regulations, the assessment of employers, and close supervision of training, could best be carried out under government supervision or control, but it was not until employers and organized labour proved their willingness to support such a scheme by a practical demonstration that the Ontario Government consented to introduce legislation providing for the necessary government assistance. The Apprenticeship Act of 1928, which is administered by the Minister of Labour, is in the form of enabling legislation which provides for the continuation and further development of the work which has been started by the Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario. Without the continued support and co-operation of employers, organized labour, and educationists, the Act will be of little effect.

Provincial Apprenticeship Committee

In order to insure this co-operation, provision is made for the appointment of a Provincial Apprenticeship Committee, which consists of:—Three employers named by the Canadian Construction Association; three employees named by the Canadian officers of

International Labour Organizations; a representative of the Technical Branch of the Department of Education; and, an independent chairman, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

This committee has been appointed and has taken over the work of the Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario. Its members are appointed for three years and arrangement is made for one employer and one employee to be appointed each year.

The function of this committee is to advise the Minister on all matters connected with the conditions governing apprenticeship. Regulations are drafted by the committee, on the advice of local councils, and these become effective throughout the province when approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

District Apprenticeship Council

The immediate control of apprenticeship throughout the province is left in the hands of District Apprenticeship Councils, which consist of one employer and one employee from each designated trade, with an independent chairman appointed by the Minister of Labour. An executive committee, consisting of three members from each side together with the chairman and a secretary, meets regularly to conduct the business of the council. The employers and the employees representing each trade act as apprenticeship committees for their respective trades with power to add to their numbers, if deemed advisable. Every contract of apprenticeship must be approved by the trade committee concerned before being forwarded to the Department of Labour for registration.

Inspector of Apprenticeship

The Act provides for the appointment of an Inspector of Apprenticeship, whose duties are clearly defined. He is to keep a register of apprenticeship contracts, to arouse and promote interest in the adoption of apprenticeship, to assist in establishing permanent systems of apprentice training in industries, to organize and supervise the work throughout the province.

The salary of the inspector and all expenses in connection with the administration of the Act are paid by the Provincial Government, but the wages of the apprentices must be paid by employers, either individually or collectively.

Ontario Apprenticeship Act, 1928

At present, the Act applies to nine designated trades in the construction industry, but provision is made for including others by order in council, if application is made to the Minister by twenty-five employers or by a representative body of men in the trade to be added. The nine designated trades are:—

1, Bricklayers; 2, Masons; 3, Carpenters; 4, Painters and Decorators; 5, Plasterers; 6, Plumbers; 7, Steamfitters; 8, Sheet Metal Workers; 9, Electricians.

Every boy who is now learning one of these trades or who enters apprenticeship in a designated trade at any future time, must be registered with the Department of Labour at Toronto. Only registered apprentices will be granted government certificates on completion of their training period.

A standard form of contract is appended to the Act and the conditions under which the contract is to become effective are clearly set forth. Provision is made for cancelling a contract and for transferring a boy from one employer to another.

No definite plan of apprenticeship is laid down for any trade, but the Act provides for regulations to be made by order in council governing the conditions of apprenticeship in each trade. These regulations will fix the number of apprentices to be trained, the period of apprenticeship, the nature and amount of schooling to be given to the apprentices, the rates of pay, the method of assessing employers to maintain apprenticeship, etc.

The penalty for contravening any of the provisions of the Act is not less than \$10 or more than \$100, to be recovered on summary conviction before a police magistrate.

Proposed Organization for Painting Industry

This brief review of the origin and provisions of the Apprenticeship Act may give a fairly definite idea of the purpose and scope of the legislation, but it does not show how the Act is to function in connection with the painting and decorating industry. May I briefly outline a proposed organization, which seems to me to fit conditions in this industry and which fully meets the requirements and provisions of the Apprenticeship Act? I do so, not with the idea of inflicting a ready made system on the industry, but in the hope that it may serve as a basis of discussion.

1. A small committee of the members of this association shall be formed immediately to study the act and its operation and shall report at the next annual conference. The

committee shall be empowered to take whatever steps it deems necessary to keep members of the association informed regarding developments under the act. It shall make a special study of the desirability and feasibility of assessing employers to establish an apprenticeship fund which may be used to pay the wages of apprentices during part or all of the training period.

2. A painting and decorating apprenticeship committee consisting of two employers and two employees with an independent chairman shall be appointed in each large city. (The establishment of these committees is provided for by tentative regulations adopted by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.) These committees shall meet regularly for the purpose of studying apprenticeship problems, devising ways and means of promoting apprentice training, and suggesting regulations which may be adopted by the government. One employer and one employee representing the local committees in each district shall be selected to act on the district apprenticeship council. Each committee shall co-operate with the apprenticeship committee of the Canadian Association of Master Painters and Decorators and shall keep it fully informed regarding local actions and recommendations affecting the painting and decorating industry. Each committee shall compile a complete list of all boys learning the trade in its locality and shall forward it with full particulars, as required by the Act, to the Inspector of Apprenticeship at Toronto.

By adopting such an organization, this association will be kept fully informed regarding developments under the act and will be assured that no regulations affecting the painting and decorating industry will be made until employers have had ample opportunity to consider the matter and offer criticisms and suggestions which will receive the careful consideration of the government.

The new Workmen's Compensation Commission of the Province of Quebec has opened offices at the City of Quebec where all its sittings will be held. The Ontario Board similarly holds all its meetings at Toronto. In addition to the members of the Commission and the Advisory Body, whose names were given in the last issue (page 680), Mr. Jules Vezina, who formerly practised law at St. Joseph de Beauce, has been appointed statistician and actuary of the Commission, and Dr. J. E. Belanger, president of the College of Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, has been appointed medical officer.

SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR AN INDUSTRIAL LIFE

Address delivered by L. W. Gill, M.Sc., Principal Hamilton Technical and Art School, at the recent Annual Safety Convention, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario.

The training of a boy for industry should begin about fourteen years of age. In some cities in Ontario this training is started a little below that age. In some other provinces a little above that age. This condition prevails over the whole continent. I will speak particularly with respect to the conditions in the City of Hamilton with which I am most familiar. These conditions differ from those in cities of ten to twenty thousand, but are very similar to those in other large cities in Canada and the United States. These conditions may be stated as follows: Of the annual crop of pupils between the age of fourteen and fifteen years, we find that 17 per cent or more are in the High Schools, 5 per cent in commercial classes and 13 per cent in other vocational classes. This condition exists notwithstanding the great advance which has been made within the last ten years in the development of vocational education. Of those I have mentioned, less than 1 per cent go to a university. In a city like Toronto, which is the seat of a university, that percentage is higher, probably in the neighbourhood of 3 per cent. In the City of Hamilton, it does not reach 1½ per cent. These figures show that a very large proportion of pupils do not receive at the present time any kind of vocational or industrial training. That is the first point to be noted.

Let us assume that we can by some means persuade more parents to send their children to a vocational school to be trained along some industrial line. Let us further assume that our schools can accommodate, say, 50 per cent of the boys. These boys will enter the vocational classes at the age at which they are supposed to complete their public school work. This is the usual standard on which they are admitted to vocational classes. In some places they are admitted below this standard. Let us now proceed to plan a course of training.

I have already stated that the number of pupils between fourteen and fifteen in our industrial classes is 13 per cent of the annual crop. When these pupils arrive at the age of 16 to 17 their number has fallen to below 3 per cent. So that we can say for all practical purposes, that we have these boys in the school for two years, from 14 to 16 years of age. This means that the great majority of the boys who take up work in the voca-

tional schools to-day drop out at sixteen years. What can we do for them during those two years? What kind of training can we give them as a preparation for industrial work? Shall we adopt as our objective the training of these boys for production only, leaving out the human side of their being? In other words, shall our aim be to train them as experts in some particular line? If that is to be our objective, it will be necessary to provide training facilities to meet the requirements of all kinds of industrial work. In a manufacturing city the size of Hamilton, we would require courses of training running into hundreds. The cost of such a program, in equipment, number of special teachers, organization, etc., would be prohibitive. This consideration alone makes such a program impossible. Even in our largest vocational schools, the available courses of training are numbered by tens and not by hundreds. Apart from the question of cost, there is not time in the two years which the average pupil spends in the vocational school, to train them to be expert in any one vocation, even if we had the equipment and the staff. Consequently it is impossible, even with the finest and most extensive equipment, to turn out a completely trained journeyman.

Developing the Boy

Many people think vocational schools are organized on that basis and they expect that boys should be experts after two years' attendance. Let me illustrate. A stranger came into my office two weeks ago. He was the head of a department in one of our factories in Hamilton. After introducing himself he applied for a position as a teacher. I informed him that he was not qualified to teach and asked him why he wished to become a teacher. He replied that he had a boy in his department who had been a pupil in the Technical School and that the boy had put the idea into his head. He suggested that I should have teachers who had practical training on the job, from A to Z. I said, "Yes, that is the kind of teacher we always look for. What is the matter with the boy who attended the Technical School?" "Well," said he, "he is not just what he ought to be." I asked, "Has he fallen down on his job?" He replied, "Well, he does not know quite as much as he ought to." I said, "You expected to get a finished jour-

neyman from this school, didn't you?" He said, "That is what I understood the school was for." I said, "Well, you are misinformed. How long was the boy at this school?" He replied, "I think two years." I said, "Did you expect we could give that boy a complete training in two years, when it takes four years actually working on the job as an apprentice to get a complete training, and then they are not any too good, even under the best conditions?" He replied, "Well, I had not thought of it in that light." I asked him, "Is that boy's character all right? Is he honest? Is he attentive on his job? Is he a good worker?" He told me he was all of these. I asked him, "Does he know how to use the tools of his trade and how to tackle the fundamental problems of his job?" "Yes," he said, "he knows how to handle the tools and what they are for. He knows all about the elementary part." "Well," said I, "We have done all we can do for him in this school. We cannot do any more. Our aim is to give that boy a general education and a good character, to develop his judgment, reasoning powers and manual skill and to give him the fundamentals of some kind of industrial work."

Specialization

Even if we could overcome the difficulties which I have mentioned, there are other difficulties which crop up. Every boy would have to select a certain specialized line of work before we could start to train him, and he would have to do that at fourteen years of age. As a matter of fact, they will not all do this, and a lot of them who do select a particular line at fourteen years of age, change their minds at fifteen.

I will mention just one more difficulty. When the boys who are at present attending the vocational school arrive at the age of sixteen, the most of them look for a job. If they cannot quickly find a job in the particular line of work along which they received training at school, they will seize the first opportunity to earn some money. The result is that in many cases the special training is of no value to them.

I think you will agree with me when I state that the difficulties which I have described are such that it is not feasible under present conditions for the vocational school to train a boy fully for any special line of industrial work. In other words, it is not possible for the school to turn out a fully trained journeyman. This leaves the main question unanswered. How is the boy to be trained for specialized industrial work?

There are two feasible schemes by which this may be accomplished. One is by means of a school which is conducted entirely by the industry itself. There are a number of such schools in the United States, conducted by large organizations, such as the big electrical companies, the big telegraph, telephone and railway companies. These organizations carry on the training for a period of four or five years, starting with the boy at sixteen or seventeen years of age. Such a scheme is quite feasible and has been carried on for the last twenty-five years.

Co-operation of Industry and School

The other scheme is one which involves the co-operation of industry and the vocational school. It is along this line we are working in Canada, especially in the province of Ontario. At the present time, the Hamilton Technical Institute co-operates with thirteen large industrial organizations in carrying out a training program for all the boys in these organizations who are required to take such training. Part of this training is effected by the industry and part by the school. The industry and the school co-operate in planning the courses of training and in the setting of examinations. Weekly reports are sent to the industry by the school. The discipline of the boys is entirely in the hands of the industry. Consequently the school has no difficulty whatever with attendance. The industry usually pays the boys for the time in attendance at day school on the same basis as for time at work. Under these conditions the school is virtually a section of the training establishment of the industry. At the present time we have in attendance at the Technical Institute about 260 boys who are being trained under this co-operative scheme. Included in this group are a number of apprentices from the building and printing trades. In the case of these trades co-operative action is effected between the school and an apprentice committee representative of the employers and employees in the trade. In the case of well organized trades all apprentices are under the complete control of these committees.

I have already stated that under this co-operative scheme the school is virtually a special department of industry. Under this condition, the school is kept up to date in respect to the kind of training which industry requires. Without this close contact the school would always be behind, because industrial methods and conditions are changing from week to week. It is essential, therefore, that the teachers should visit the workrooms of the industries and acquaint themselves with re-

spect to the work the boys are doing. By so doing, they are able to correlate the work in the school with the work which the boys have actually in hand.

At the present time this scheme of training can be put into effect only after the boy reaches sixteen years of age, because of the fact that in the province of Ontario a boy must attend full-time day school until he is sixteen. There are some exceptions to this rule, but the number is small. It would be possible of course to begin specialized training below the age of sixteen, but this age is generally regarded as the minimum at which a boy should be apprenticed.

School Program

Let us now leave the question of specialized training and return to that of the full-time school program for boys and girls between fourteen and sixteen. Light is thrown on this question by an investigation which was conducted a number of years ago by the Carnegie Foundation. With the object of finding out what are the essential personal qualities on which success in life mainly depends, a questionnaire was sent out to a large number of leading men in all walks of life. From the answers received it was found that the consensus of opinion favoured the following qualities, stated in order of importance: Character, judgment, efficiency, executive ability, general knowledge or general education, and last, vocational skill or vocational knowledge. Knowing this, should we not aim to develop these qualities in the boys who attend the vocational school during these two years? I have explained that it is impossible to turn out fully fledged journeymen in this time. You have already indicated that you want men with vision, so I think I am quite right in my decision that we should attempt, in those two years—and those are the two most critical years of the boy's life—to develop the boy's character, judgment and initiative. If we can give him the fundamentals of some line of industrial work, he has that much to the good.

Reaching the Boy

Having decided on our aims, the next question is how to reach them. The first essential is to secure the interest of the boy so he will attend school voluntarily. The majority of boys, when they reach the age of thirteen or fourteen begin to get restless under the restraint of the classroom. They have little interest in school work and look upon the school as a kind of prison. On the other hand, we know that the greatest attraction which can

be placed before a boy to induce him to attend school is to allow him to plan and build or create. In other words, if we provide vocational work in which they are interested we can secure the voluntary attendance of over 90 per cent of these boys. If this work is of such a character that it brings into action the boy's reasoning power and creative ability, it will do more for him in the way of preparation for industrial life than any kind of book-work. Any kind of vocational work in which the boy is interested will bring the boy into close contact with the teacher who is interested in his welfare, will develop his initiative, his self-reliance and his judgment. It will develop his power to co-ordinate the action of the hands with that of the mind, which is very essential in industry. Above all, it will develop his honesty, because a boy cannot practice deception if he has to work with material things. Add to these the contact and the association with his teacher in the shop, where there is not that same restraint which is necessary in the ordinary classroom, and you get a condition which will develop character and judgment—these essential qualities, to a far greater degree than is possible in the ordinary classroom. Consequently, I contend that vocational education is just as cultural as the study of classics or literature. When I refer to culture I do not mean the possession of knowledge consequent upon the study of the so-called humanities. Real culture is refinement of character, and vocational education properly organized will give this kind of culture in as great, if not greater degree, than the study of any of the so-called cultural subjects.

General Knowledge Needed

In addition to vocational work, it is of course necessary to provide a place in the vocational school program for the study of those subjects which constitute the basis of a general education. English, arithmetic, history, civics and industrial geography must be included in every course of training. When these are taught in proper correlation with the vocational work, they are no longer uninteresting academic studies, but something which has a tangible relation to the everyday experiences of the pupils. For example, the boy soon finds that he cannot do what he would like to do in his vocational work on account of his lack of knowledge of arithmetic. So he at once takes a real interest in this subject and tries to master it. Under these conditions, he will get a sound general education which will be useful to him in any line of industrial work.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Extent of Lead Poisoning

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics recently published Bulletin No. 460 in the Industrial Accidents and Hygiene Series, describing a new test for industrial lead poisoning, which consists in establishing a new index of lead absorption by workers exposed to the hazard. The test is based on the appearance in the blood stream of immature red cells.

The report points out that lead poisoning continues to be the outstanding severe occupational disease in the United States: "Although recent reports indicate a diminishing death rate from this cause, it should not be maintained that the incidence of this disease has reached negligible numbers. For many reasons mortality statistics are of little value in a study of lead-poisoning incidence. One outstanding reason is that rarely does a lead-exposed worker die of lead poisoning which is uncomplicated and typical. The immediate cause of death is usually some chronic lesion to which lead absorbed over a long period may have contributed, but the physician in making out the death certificate is prone to place emphasis on the apparent cause of death, such as the nephritis, the cario-vascular diseases, etc., without associating lead as a primary producing factor. Lead mortality rates are so low as to serve only remotely as an index of lead morbidity. For every single death from lead not fewer than 50 cases of non-fatal lead poisoning are believed to occur."

New Safety Lamp for Mines

A new miner's safety lamp has been patented and placed in the hands of the British Mines Department by Mr. E. Lyon, the technical engineer of the Ceag Company. The invention is designed to overcome the one big disadvantage associated with the use of the electric safety lamp in coal mines. The flame safety lamp affords the readiest and simplest means of detecting firedamp in the air and of estimating the percentage that is present. The electric safety lamp, on the contrary, gives no indication or warning of the presence of firedamp or any other dangerous gas. In this invention the difficulty is surmounted. The advantages of both the old flame lamp and the modern electric lamp of the ordinary type are secured in one lamp by the simple idea of having the two lamps in one. For ordinary work the miner has the maximum illumination, an important consideration which has its bearing on the question of

nystagmus, the miner's great eye trouble, the electric bulb being then in use; while for purposes of gas detection a turn to the top of the lamp puts that light out, and the pressing of a knob causes a small oil flame, under control, to be electrically ignited.

There is a second model of the lamp designed not for use by miners generally but by officials. This has a bull's-eye lens for purposes of underground inspection, with the same process operating for the change to testing for gas. It is claimed for the new lamp, tested at a local colliery, that, being simple in construction, it will not get out of order, and that it will possess the further advantage of being cheap.

Deaths from Tuberculosis in Dusty Trades

Certain trades and occupations in which the workers are exposed to dust show much higher percentages of deaths from tuberculosis than do occupied males as a group. Notable among these occupations are miners (except coal miners), pottery workers, stone cutters and others. These facts are brought out by the analysis now being made of causes of death, by occupations, among white male industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (covering the years 1922 to 1924). The proportion of deaths from tuberculosis for miners (except coal miners) exceeds the average for all occupied males by 83 per cent at the main working ages of life, 15 to 64 years. Pottery workers show an excess of 77 per cent, while stone cutters exceed the average by 44 per cent. Other occupations which in the past have experienced a high mortality from tuberculosis, show in this study percentages somewhat less excessive than those we have mentioned.

Health of Workers in Dusty Trades

The United States Public Health Service has completed a study of the health of workers in a portland cement plant, the first of a series covering the dusty trades, according to an announcement recently made by Surgeon-General H. S. Cumming. The study was undertaken to ascertain whether persons working in an atmosphere containing numerous minute particles of a calcium dust suffered any harmful effects. The investigation was conducted in one of the older, dustier plants, so that the effect of large quantities of the dust could be observed. Records of all absences from work were kept for three years, and the nature of disabling sickness was ascer-

tained. Physical examinations were made, X-ray films taken, and the character and amounts of dust in the atmosphere of the plant were determined.

The results of this investigation indicated that the calcium dusts generated in the process of manufacturing Portland cement do not predispose workers to tuberculosis or pneumonia. The workers exposed to dust experienced, however, an abnormal number of attacks of diseases of the upper respiratory tract, especially colds, acute bronchitis, diseases of the pharynx and tonsils, and also influenza or grippe. Attacks of these diseases serious enough to cause absence for two consecutive working days or longer occurred among the men in the dustier departments at a rate which was about 60 per cent above that of the men in the comparatively non-dusty departments. Limestone dust appeared to be slightly more deleterious in this respect than cement dust.

Outdoor work in all kinds of weather such as was experienced by the quarry workers appeared to predispose to diseases of the upper respiratory tract even more than did exposure to the calcium dusts. In the outdoor departments of the plant, also, the highest attack rates of rheumatism were found. The study also indicated that work in a cement-dusty atmosphere may predispose to certain skin diseases such as boils, to conjunctivitis, and to deafness when cement dust in combination with ear wax forms plugs in the external ear. When the dust in the atmosphere is less than about ten million particles per cubic foot of air it is doubtful that the above-mentioned diseases and conditions would be found at greater than average frequency.

Modernization of plants and installation of ventilating systems are helping to solve the dust problem of the industry.

Safety Campaign in Building Industry in New York

The Building Trades Employers' Association of the City of New York has started a campaign to lessen the suffering caused to its employees and their families by injuries, and to reduce the vast amount of money that is expended annually for the cost of compensation and medical attendance because of injuries in construction work.

For the past six months the Building Trades Employers have been studying accident situation. They learned that insurance companies, the State Insurance Fund, and self-insurers had paid in cash for compensation and medical attendance, because of injuries on building

construction in New York State during the year ending June 30, 1927, an approximate total of \$6,500,000. In the same period these accidents cost contractors four times the cost to the insurer or approximately \$26,000,000, and cost workmen about \$15,000,000 in wages. This appalling waste of money and loss of time caused the major organization to confer with the National Safety Council, Chicago, and with the General Builders' Association, Detroit. It was found that the latter body, through thorough organization work for more than five years, had brought accident costs down 55 per cent. Later the committee secured the co-operation of the American Institute of Architects through the Institute's committee on health and safety.

The general plan that has been adopted is to awaken the general public, the owner, the architect, the contractor, and the mechanic to the serious conditions that prevail in New York City and to obtain their support in reducing the number of accidents that occur almost daily on all structures now being erected or repaired.

Extent of Home Work in New York

The New York State Department of Labour recently published a report on industries which are carried on wholly or in part by means of work performed by the employees at their homes. Employers using this method of production increased from 1,277 in 1924 to 1,467 in 1927, the number of home-workers increasing between the same dates from 10,502 to 11,516. The figures show that there were more women working in their homes in 1926-1927 than there were in 1923-1924, but in order to keep steadily employed it is necessary for the women to learn new processes, as the demand within the various industries fluctuates.

The men's clothing and embroidery industries, in 1927 as in 1924, were the two largest employers of home-workers. Lampshade manufacture, formerly a minor home-work industry, now ranks sixth. Among the industries which show a decrease in number of employers and home-workers, the most significant seems to be the knit goods in which there has been a decrease of 241 per cent in the number of home-workers. There are two changes in the industry which are probably responsible for this great decline: First, the installation of a looping machine which performs an operation on machine-made sweaters formerly done by hand, and second, the greatly increased importation of hand-made sweaters.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Questionnaires Regarding Prevention of Accidents

The Government of Canada has received from the International Labour Office at Geneva the text of two questionnaires adopted at the eleventh session of the International Labour Conference. These documents have been forwarded to the governments of the various provinces, to be answered by the provinces in so far as the subjects relate to matters coming within provincial jurisdiction. The texts of the questionnaires, in their preliminary form, were given in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, pages 755-756. The first questionnaire is on the subject of Item 1 on the agenda of the conference, "namely, the prevention of industrial accidents." The second relates to Item 2 on the agenda—"protection against accidents of workers engaged in loading or unloading ships."

Ratifications of Conventions

The number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions registered increases each month. In June five ratifications were registered and the first few days of July brought eight more. Portugal has ratified the Washington Hours Convention and the Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings. The ratification by Cuba of the following Conventions has been registered: concerning the use of white lead in painting; fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea; concerning seamen's articles of agreement; concerning the repatriation of seamen. Estonia has also just registered the ratification of the Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen.

The Japanese Government delegate to the Governing Body has informed the International Labour Office that the Japanese Privy Council has approved the ratification of the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, that concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, and the Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

Publications of the Office

Freedom of Association.—The second of the five volumes of the study on "Freedom of Association" which is being published by

the International Labour Office has just appeared, and contains monographs on the history, legal status and actual position of trade unions in Great Britain, the Irish Free State, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands and Switzerland. A reference appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* of February last to the first volume of this series, which was devoted to a comparative international survey of trade union law.

Occupation and Health.—A further series of brochures of "Occupation and Health," the Encyclopaedia of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare, which is in course of publication by the International Labour Office, has just appeared. It comprises monographs on: Accidents in Industry and the Human Factor; Air: Diminished Pressure (Rarefied Air); Aldehydes; Ashes; Cinders; Atropine; Auramine; Aurantia; Aurine; Azines; Azobenzene; Azo-Triphenylmethane. The last-named monograph completes the subjects coming under the letter "A."

Legal Status of Refugees

The problem of the legal status of refugees was discussed at a conference held in the International Labour Office from June 28 to 30 last at which were present representatives of fifteen Governments, a number of Russian and Armenian legal experts and delegates from the Refugees Section of the Office.

It may be explained that since 1924 the International Labour Office has succeeded in reducing the number of refugees out of employment from about 400,000 to 250,000; but while these refugees have been placed in employment, their position from the point of view of legal status has remained unsettled. Except for the introduction of the so-called Nansen "passport" or identity certificate, and the recommendations for facilitating its use adopted by the Conference of Governments on May 12, 1926, no general measure has yet been adopted to settle this question. In some countries, refugees, having no legal rights are in a very precarious position, and their re-establishment in a new environment is consequently impeded—a state of affairs which is detrimental not only to the refugees themselves but also to the peoples of the countries in which they live.

The Conference was called upon to solve this problem and the recommendations adopted at the meeting will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations in due course.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUPPLYING HARVESTING LABOUR FOR WESTERN PROVINCES

THE annual meeting, representative of the various bodies most directly interested in arranging for the supply of labour necessary for harvesting the Western crop, was held in the Union Station, Winnipeg, on Thursday, July 19. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Employment Service of Canada, the Federal Departments of Immigration and Colonization and Labour, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, the United Farmers of Canada, the United Farmers of Manitoba, and the Winnipeg City Council.

The government representatives of the three Prairie Provinces and those representing the Employment Service of Canada advised that, after carefully surveying crop conditions and labour requirements and supply, the following estimates had been compiled: Manitoba would require a total of 12,000 harvest workers, of which number about 6,000 might be expected to be locally available; Saskatchewan requirements totalled 40,000, with 10,000 locally available; Alberta crop prospects indicated that about 23,000 harvest workers would be required, of which number it was anticipated that about 9,000 would be locally available. Advice received from Employment Service officials in British Columbia intimated that about 6,000 harvest workers would be available in that province for transfer to the province of Alberta and the western part of the province of Saskatchewan.

On the basis of this estimate, after the local field of labour supply had been exhausted, 44,000 additional harvesters would be required from outside sources. The railways indicated that the customary arrangements would be made for recruiting harvest workers in Eastern Canada, and that the usual reduced excursion rates for going and returning would be put into effect.

Upon receipt of this report in Ottawa, the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, telegraphed the premiers of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, advising them of the harvest labour requirements for the West, and soliciting their assistance in estimating the number of workers who might be expected to take advantage of the special excursion rates provided by the railways from Eastern Canada to the Western provinces for harvest purposes, in their respective provinces.

The replies received indicated that the prosperous conditions prevailing would not warrant the expectation that the usual supply of harvest workers for Western Canada would be obtainable in the East. As it was evident from the information thus obtained that there would be an apparent serious shortage of harvest workers, the Minister of Labour held telegraphic consultation with the premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In the meantime the British Government had become aware of the situation, and, faced with a critical unemployment problem, foresaw the possibility of transferring several thousand Britishers to Canada for the purpose of assisting in the harvesting of the Western crop. Negotiations were opened between the British Overseas Settlement Board and the Federal Department of Immigration, as a result of which arrangements have been completed between the British Government and the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, and approved by the Federal Department of Immigration, for the transfer of not more than 10,000 men at a £12 fare to Winnipeg. In connection with this movement, the British Government and the railways have been required to accept full responsibility that only men accustomed to hard, manual labour should be recruited, and that every precaution must be taken to prevent misrepresentation regarding wages and prospects. The arrangements also include provision for a special return fare for those not placed at farm work for the winter.

The Department of Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has issued a report showing the growth of foremanship courses throughout the country. This movement has made remarkable progress during the past three years, and there is now a definite tendency to place foremanship training on an organized and permanent basis. Manufacturers' associations, trade associations, chambers of commerce and other institutions are coming more and more to the assistance of the individual company. Practically every industry is represented in the movement. The class "machinery, not including transportation equipment" had the largest number of courses, but the classes "Rubber products" and "chemical and allied products" were in the lead in regard to numbers of employees.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING JUNE

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in June was 6,599. An employment index number is maintained, based on the number of workers employed by such firms in January, 1920, as 100;

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under re-

view. The number of unions reporting for June was 1,608, having an aggregate membership of 178,578 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment;

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions;

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 63 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of July, 1928, as Reported by the Employers Making Returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

There were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,599 firms employing 976,078 workers, or 32,111 more than on June 1. This advance, which was rather larger than on July 1 in any other year of the record, brought the index number to 116·3, as compared with 112·4 in the preceding month, and with 108·4, 103·7, 96·8, 95·9, 99·5, 91·1 and 87·5 at the beginning of July in 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation continued to be decidedly more favourable than in any other month of the years since 1920.

Considerable improvement was registered in all industries except logging, which showed seasonal curtailment. The largest gains were reported in construction, in which they were greater than on July 1 in any other year of the record, while manufacturing and trade also showed unusually pronounced increases.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was favourable in all provinces, the most noteworthy expansion taking place in the Prairie Provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 580 firms employing 77,010 workers, as against 71,054 in the preceding month. This increase of nearly 6,000 persons brought employment to a higher level than at any time in the last eight years, the index standing at 103·5, as compared with 100·5 on July

1, 1927. Construction recorded the greatest improvement, but there were also gains in logging, services and some other groups; on the other hand, coal mining and water transportation were slacker.

Quebec.—Construction, manufacturing, trade and services reported the largest additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally dull with the end of river-driving, and there were also losses in transportation. The forces of the 1,433 co-operating employers aggregated 268,355 persons, compared with 261,106 on June 1. This advance involved more workers than that registered on the corresponding date last year, when the index was rather lower; employment at the beginning of July, 1928, was, in fact, at the highest level so far recorded.

Ontario.—Continued expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 3,003 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 402,296 employees, or 7,051 more than on June 1. Considerable gains were shown in manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining, and trade, but logging was seasonally quiet. Smaller increases were indicated on July 1, 1927, when the index was over eight points lower.

Prairie Provinces.—The most noteworthy advances in this area were in construction, manufacturing, transportation, services, trade and mining. Data were compiled from 871 employers with an aggregate staff of 142,075

workers, as against 133,170 in their last report. This increase of 8,905 workers exceeded that registered on the same date last year, while the level of employment was higher than in any other month of the record.

British Columbia.—The improvement in British Columbia was the greatest ever reported on July 1, and the index, at 128.5, was at its maximum since the series was instituted in 1920. A total working force of 86,342 persons was employed by the 712 firms whose data were received and who had 83,391 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly fruit, vegetable and fish canning, construction, services and mining, recorded marked gains, while logging afforded less employment.

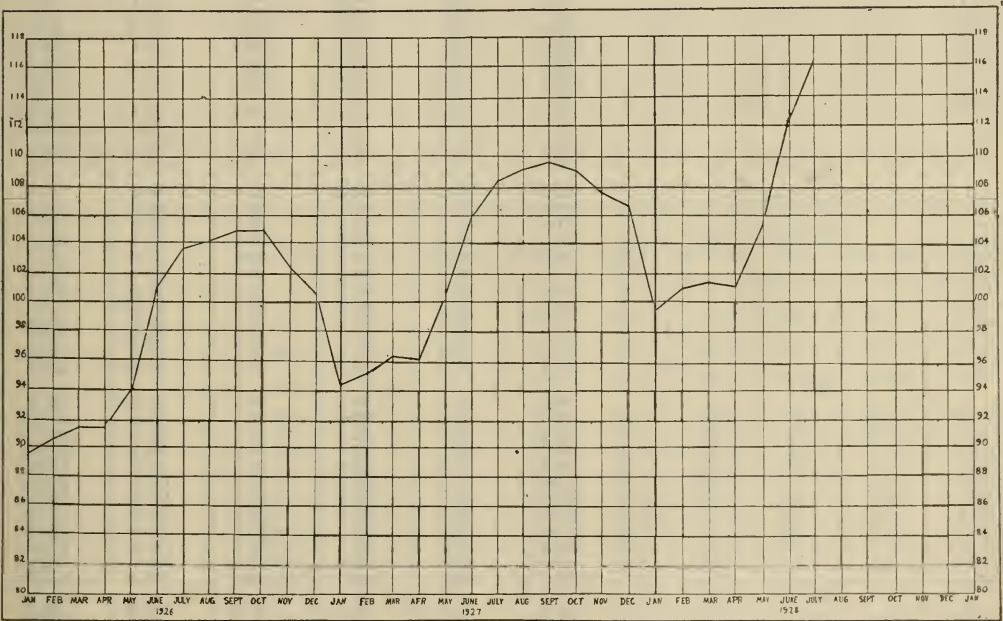
indicated by the 765 co-operating employers, who had 127,856 on June 1. The gains noted on July 1, 1927, were more extensive, but the index then was considerably lower, as it was on the same date in every other year of the record.

Quebec.—Further improvement brought the index in Quebec to 124.8, the highest point reached since the record for this city was commenced in 1924. Statements were tabulated from 105 firms with 11,916 employees, compared with 11,048 in the preceding month. Manufactures, construction and transportation registered practically all the gain.

Toronto.—Manufacturing (notably in food and printing establishments), transportation and trade reported increased activity. The

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



Employment by Cities

The eight cities for which separate tabulations are made reported heightened activity, the gains in Windsor and the Other Border Cities, Toronto and Ottawa being most noteworthy.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal continued to advance, particularly in the construction, trade and service groups, while manufacturing was seasonally dull. A combined working force of 128,548 persons was

850 establishments furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 1,082 employees to 113,390 at the beginning of July. Smaller gains were noted on the same date last year, when employment was in less volume.

Ottawa.—Statistics were received from 144 employers with 13,089 persons on their paylists, compared with 12,078 in the preceding month. Most of the expansion took place in manufactures, but construction was also brisker. The additions to payroll exceeded

those indicated on July 1, 1927, and the index continued several points higher than it was last summer, or in any other period since the series was instituted.

Hamilton.—There was rather small gains in Hamilton, where employment continued at a higher level than on the same date last year, or, in fact, than in any other month for

which data are available; 234 workers were added to the forces of 210 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 32,147 on the date under review. Construction and trade were brisker, while manufacturing showed practically no change, losses in iron and steel plants being offset by increases in food, electrical apparatus and other groups.

NOTE: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
July 1.....	87.5	89.0	87.2	84.2	94.7	92.6
1922						
July 1.....	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2
1923						
July 1.....	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9
1924						
Jan. 1.....	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1.....	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
March 1.....	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1.....	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1.....	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1.....	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1.....	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1.....	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1.....	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1.....	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1.....	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1.....	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
1925						
Jan. 1.....	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1.....	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
Mar. 1.....	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1.....	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1.....	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1.....	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1.....	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1.....	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1.....	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1.....	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1.....	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1.....	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
1926						
Jan. 1.....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
Mar. 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1.....	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
1927						
Jan. 1.....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1.....	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
Mar. 1.....	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1.....	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1.....	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1.....	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1.....	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1.....	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1.....	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1.....	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1.....	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1.....	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
1928						
Jan. 1.....	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1.....	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
Mar. 1.....	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1.....	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1.....	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1.....	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
July 1.....	116.3	103.5	119.2	110.5	130.7	128.5
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at July 1, 1928.....	100.0	7.9	27.5	41.2	14.6	8.8

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (JAN. 1920=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
July 1.....	95.9		80.5	110.2	91.4		87.7	100.3
1924								
July 1.....	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
1925								
July 1.....	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
1926								
Jan. 1.....	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1.....	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1.....	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
April 1.....	93.1	94.2	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1.....	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1.....	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1.....	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1.....	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1.....	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1.....	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1.....	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1.....	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
1927								
Jan. 1.....	92.5	100.9	89.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1.....	93.3	97.2	90.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1.....	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1.....	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1.....	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1.....	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1.....	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1.....	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1.....	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1.....	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1.....	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1.....	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
1928								
Jan. 1.....	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1.....	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1.....	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
April 1.....	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1.....	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1.....	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
July 1.....	112.0	124.8	102.9	120.6	103.8	160.7	110.0	125.1
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at July 1, 1928.....	13.2	1.2	11.6	1.3	3.3	1.9	3.3	2.8

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

	All industries	Manufactures	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1923									
July 1.....	99.5	93.6	48.4	101.6	103.4	112.2	169.1	115.1	92.3
1924									
July 1.....	95.9	87.7	43.1	99.9	111.7	110.0	175.8	122.5	92.1
1925									
July 1.....	96.8	89.1	38.2	97.2	112.6	106.2	187.5	122.9	93.8
1926									
Jan. 1.....	89.6	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.5	107.8	102.1
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2
Mar. 1.....	91.5	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6
April 1.....	91.4	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2
May 1.....	94.3	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1
June 1.....	101.0	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5
July 1.....	103.7	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	95.4
Aug. 1.....	104.2	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9
Oct. 1.....	105.2	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8
Nov. 1.....	102.8	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	104.7
Dec. 1.....	101.1	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8
1927									
Jan. 1.....	94.8	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8
Feb. 1.....	95.4	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0
Mar. 1.....	96.3	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0
April 1.....	96.2	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1
May 1.....	100.6	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3
June 1.....	105.9	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7
July 1.....	108.4	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8
Aug. 1.....	109.2	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2
Sept. 1.....	109.7	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3
Oct. 1.....	109.0	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3
Nov. 1.....	107.5	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	111.8
Dec. 1.....	106.8	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2
1928									
Jan. 1.....	99.5	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4
Feb. 1.....	100.8	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9
Mar. 1.....	101.4	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6
April 1.....	101.1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0
May 1.....	105.5	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6
June 1.....	112.4	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6
July 1.....	116.3	105.4	40.9	108.1	126.0	118.4	264.6	152.2	118.0
Relative weight of employment by industries as at July 1, 1928.....	100.0	53.8	1.8	4.9	2.7	12.6	14.5	2.0	7.7

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Further improvement in employment, mainly in automobile plants, in the Border Cities caused a gain of 1,460 persons in the staffs of the 126 reporting employers, who had 18,502 in their employ on the date under review.

The index was much higher than on July 1, 1927, when large declines were reported; the situation was, in fact, better than in any other month since the record for this city was commenced in 1925.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	July 1 1928	June 1 1928	July 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924
Manufacturing	53.8	105.4	104.0	98.7	95.3	89.1	87.7
Animal products—edible.....	2.0	118.1	113.3	117.9	107.3	105.4	101.3
Fur and products.....	0.1	81.2	77.5	86.9	88.4	81.9	81.1
Leather and products.....	1.8	79.4	78.8	79.1	76.3	69.8	74.7
Lumber and products.....	6.0	117.8	110.2	116.4	118.1	116.2	111.9
Rough and dressed lumber.....	4.0	138.6	124.6	141.0	147.3	148.0	142.8
Furniture.....	0.9	98.7	98.8	89.7	84.8	79.0	71.6
Other lumber products.....	1.1	85.5	86.6	82.5	79.4	73.1	74.4
Musical instruments.....	0.3	66.5	66.4	70.1	69.4	56.3	55.7
Plant products—edible.....	2.9	100.7	98.5	98.9	96.0	97.0	91.2
Pulp and paper products.....	6.5	123.5	120.7	116.9	110.0	102.1	99.9
Pulp and paper.....	3.4	140.1	135.6	133.2	124.0	110.5	106.8
Paper products.....	0.8	104.9	103.6	96.1	91.3	85.9	84.6
Printing and publishing.....	2.3	110.8	109.5	105.2	99.9	97.6	96.9
Rubber products.....	1.7	112.3	109.9	100.4	85.0	86.9	71.0
Textile products.....	7.6	96.5	98.7	96.3	92.2	87.7	81.1
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.0	114.6	118.3	117.0	105.5	100.6	84.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.5	105.7	106.4	101.4	103.4	91.0	87.9
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.2	73.4	75.3	73.0	73.2	72.1	72.1
Other textile products.....	0.9	106.4	108.4	107.2	98.8	97.0	89.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.5	118.9	117.9	104.1	98.0	100.6	98.5
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	118.5	133.9	110.2	101.2	89.1	108.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.7	95.3	95.7	87.0	83.8	79.7	83.7
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	114.4	113.3	109.8	106.4	93.2	94.1
Electric current.....	1.5	155.9	149.8	140.5	131.9	135.2	129.1
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	146.6	145.5	131.7	119.5	109.6	108.3
Iron and steel products.....	15.2	94.9	95.3	83.1	85.5	72.9	76.0
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.6	75.1	76.2	65.1	61.6	52.2	57.8
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.2	91.7	93.3	82.7	76.0	70.9	68.1
Agricultural implements.....	0.9	82.7	84.3	87.6	90.1	59.2	55.2
Land vehicles.....	7.0	111.5	113.6	94.4	100.1	88.8	98.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.4	38.6	39.0	33.4	31.1	34.8	39.7
Heating appliances.....	0.5	100.6	98.3	89.5	88.0	82.8	75.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	0.9	136.0	131.6	108.0	98.3	75.8	80.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.7	98.2	95.1	85.2	83.8	73.0	59.5
Other iron and steel products.....	2.0	88.9	85.6	82.4	80.2	72.3	68.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	118.7	117.4	111.3	96.6	79.7	84.0
Mineral products.....	1.2	132.6	122.4	112.1	107.8	110.8	106.8
Miscellaneous.....	0.4	93.4	91.7	91.2	86.2	82.3	83.2
Logging	1.8	40.9	47.6	38.9	44.3	38.2	43.1
Mining	4.9	108.1	107.3	101.9	95.4	97.2	99.9
Coal.....	2.5	80.4	82.1	83.3	79.0	77.5	85.2
Metallic ores.....	1.5	194.3	187.5	166.1	151.2	157.3	154.1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.9	143.5	137.8	117.8	109.0	109.6	95.2
Communications	2.7	126.0	124.4	123.4	118.2	112.6	111.7
Telegraphs.....	0.6	136.0	130.6	129.8	123.6	115.4	108.7
Telephones.....	2.1	123.5	122.8	121.8	116.8	111.9	112.5
Transportation	12.6	118.4	117.0	115.9	111.4	106.2	110.0
Street railways and cartage.....	2.3	129.8	127.4	119.5	117.9	111.3	114.6
Steam railways.....	8.9	109.2	104.0	104.3	99.3	96.9	101.6
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.4	195.6	239.1	235.1	232.5	198.6	192.9
Construction and maintenance	14.5	264.6	223.0	235.1	216.8	187.5	175.8
Building.....	4.6	212.6	189.0	193.0	183.8	135.4	130.4
Highway.....	3.5	2,992.3	2,192.2	3,400.6	2,398.9	2,873.4	1,763.2
Railway.....	6.4	200.7	183.0	174.9	175.9	149.2	159.9
Services	2.0	152.2	141.7	135.4	126.0	122.9	122.5
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.1	164.0	141.4	143.3	134.5	135.6	136.9
Professional.....	0.2	137.9	137.1	124.2	112.0	112.0	111.4
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.7	149.9	143.6	128.2	118.5	107.8	106.1
Trade	7.7	118.0	114.6	106.8	98.4	93.8	92.1
Retail.....	5.3	122.2	118.4	109.4	97.6	94.3	89.9
Wholesale.....	2.4	109.5	107.0	101.6	100.0	92.8	96.2
All Industries	100.0	116.3	112.4	108.4	103.7	96.8	95.9

¹The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

Winnipeg.—Manufacturing, transportation and trade registered advances that brought employment to its maximum in this record. An aggregate working force of 31,798 employees was reported by the 301 co-operating firms; this was 918 more than on June 1. The improvement registered on the same date a year ago was less extensive.

Vancouver.—The trend of employment in Vancouver continued to be favourable, according to data from 252 establishments employing 27,654 workers, as against 27,457 in the preceding month. The greatest gains were in manufacturing, but communications, trade and some other industries also reported improvement. A larger increase was noted by the firms making returns for July 1, 1927, when the index stood at 122.6 as compared with 125.1 on the date under review.

Manufacturing

Fish, fruit and vegetable canneries, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, building material, electric current, mineral product, boot and shoe, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants. The 4,047 co-operating manufacturers employed 524,802 operatives, as against 518,643 in the preceding month. Much smaller gains were indicated in this division on July 1, 1927, when the index was between six and seven points lower.

Animal Products, Edible.—Additions to staffs were again recorded in this group, 892 persons being taken on by the 249 establishments making returns, which had 19,310 in their employ. Most of the improvement took place in fish-canneries in British Columbia, but gains were also noted in the dairy, meat packing and other divisions of the industry. The index on July 1, 1928, was at the highest point so far reached in this record.

Leather and Products.—Statements were received from 192 manufacturers in this division, employing 17,203 workers, as compared with 17,072 in the preceding month. The bulk of the advance took place in Ontario. The situation was slightly better than on the corresponding date in the last six years.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills showed heightened activity, while there were reductions in vehicle and other wood-using factories. The gains were considerably more pronounced than on July 1, 1927, when the index was rather lower. A

combined working force of 58,878 employees was reported by the 747 co-operating firms; this was 3,555 more than at the beginning of June. All provinces, except British Columbia, shared in the upward movement.

Plant Products, Edible.—The resumption of operations in canneries, together with moderate increases in personnel in confectionery factories, caused an advance which was partly offset by losses in sugar refineries and some other divisions. Returns were received from 317 manufacturers of vegetable foods, having 27,725 operatives, as against 27,111 in their last report. There was improvement in all provinces, except Quebec. Rather smaller gains were noted at the beginning of July a year ago, when the index was slightly lower.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was continued expansion in the pulp and paper group, particularly in pulp and paper mills, but also in printing and publishing establishments. The 472 co-operating employers reported 63,765 workers, compared with 62,382 on June 1. Smaller additions to staffs were indicated on July 1, 1927, and the index of employment was then between six and seven points lower. The trend was generally favourable, the largest gains being in Quebec and Ontario.

Rubber Products.—Further increases, exceeding those of the same date last year, were indicated in rubber factories, chiefly in Ontario. The index continued higher than in any other period of the record. Statistics were tabulated from 38 firms with 16,107 employees on the date under review, as compared with 15,769 in the preceding month.

Textile Products.—Seasonal curtailment of operations, mainly in Quebec and Ontario, was reported by the 519 co-operating textile manufacturers, who employed 74,369 workers, or 1,865 less than at the beginning of June. The largest losses were in cotton, garment, woollen, headwear and knitting mills. Smaller declines were registered on the corresponding date in 1927, but the level of employment then was about the same as on the date under review.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Employment in this division showed a slight improvement, according to statistics from 130 establishments, whose staffs rose from 14,311 persons on June 1 to 14,455 at the beginning of July. There were minor increases in Ontario and the Western Provinces. A downward movement had been shown on the same date last year when the index was over 14 points lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Continued advances on a smaller scale than in the corresponding month in 1927 were noted in building material plants the 130 co-operating establishments enlarging their forces by 107 persons to 11,646. The bulk of the gain was in Quebec and Ontario. Conditions continued better than in summer in any other year of the record.

Electric current.—Further improvement, exceeding that of July 1, 1927, was registered in electric current plants, mainly in Quebec. A combined working force of 14,584 persons was employed by the 91 producers whose returns were received, and who recorded 14,057 in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than in any other period since the series was instituted in 1920.

Electrical Apparatus.—There was an increase of 149 in the staff of the 45 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 12,001 employees on July 1. Ontario reported practically all this gain, which was slightly larger than that noted at the beginning of July, 1927. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus, as indicated in these returns, was at its maximum for the record.

Iron and Steel.—The trend of employment in iron and steel factories was downward, as is usually the case in the summer, but the losses were much smaller than in other years of the record. The largest falling-off was in automobile factories, although rolling mills, machinery and agricultural implements works also showed contractions, while improvement was indicated in foundries, machine shops, structural iron and steel, wire and other divisions. Returns were compiled from 669 employers whose forces aggregated 148,631 workers, as against 149,458 in the preceding month. The situation was better than on the corresponding date in any other year since 1920. Additions to staffs were noted in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, but in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario there were reductions.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Continued advances were registered in non-ferrous metal products, all divisions of which were rather busier. The 110 co-operating manufacturers employed 17,990 operatives, or 174 more than in the preceding month. This increase exceeded that of the same date last year, when the index, as at the beginning of July in other years of the record, was lower.

Mineral Products.—Further and larger gains were shown in this division, mainly in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, re-

sulting in a more favourable situation than in any other period since 1920. Statistics were received from 78 employers whose staffs rose from 11,083 on June 1 to 11,990 on July 1. This improvement was the most extensive ever recorded.

Logging

The conclusion of river-driving operations in many logging camps, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, caused a seasonal falling-off in employment, while curtailment was also shown in British Columbia; 2,492 persons were released from the staffs of the 225 reporting firms, who employed 17,197 at the beginning of July. The decline involved a smaller number of workers than that noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index was lower.

Mining

Coal.—There was a further recession in employment in coal mines, 89 of which employed 25,052 men, as compared with 25,592 in their last report. Practically all the loss was in the Maritime Provinces. Slight additions to staffs had been noted at the beginning of July last year, when the index number was rather higher.

Metallic Ores.—Continued and larger advances were reported in metallic ore mines, mainly in the western provinces. Statements were tabulated from 76 operators employing 14,486 workers, or 447 more than on June 1. The index, at 194.3, was at the highest point yet reached in this record.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Additions to pay-rolls on a greater scale than on July 1, 1927, were made in non-metallic mineral mines, 72 of which reported 8,806 employees, or 315 more than in their last report. Firms in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces absorbed most of the extra workers. Employment was in greater volume than in any other month of the record.

Communications

Further increases were registered on telephones and telegraphs, 373 persons being added to the forces of the 187 companies and branches making returns. They had 26,270 on their staffs, a larger number than has ever before been indicated in this record.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Employment in the local transportation group again advanced, 123 firms reporting 22,621 workers in

their employ, as against 22,213 in the preceding month. Ontario and the Prairie Provinces registered the gain. Smaller advances had been noted on July 1, 1927, when the index was some ten points lower.

Steam Railways.—Statistics tabulated from 106 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group, showed that they employed 86,964 workers at the beginning of July, or 4,133 more than in the preceding month. The advance was the largest ever reported on July 1, considerably exceeding that of the same date in 1927, when employment was much below its level at the time of writing. All provinces shared in the upward movement, which, however, was most noteworthy in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—As had been the case on July 1 in many years of the record, there was a decline in employment in water transportation on the date under review, when 64 companies reduced their staffs by 3,019 employees, bringing them to 13,579. The situation was not quite so good as on July 1, 1927. Quebec and the Maritime Provinces reported practically all the reduction.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued important advances in employment were noted in building construction, the gains exceeding those of the same date in any other year of the record, while the index, at 212·6, was at its peak for the beginning of July in the years since 1920. The 543 co-operating contractors employed 44,945 workers, as compared with 40,033 in the preceding month. All provinces except British Columbia reported expansion, but Quebec recorded the largest gains.

Highways.—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance was greatly increased on the date under review, when the 171 firms furnishing data had 34,023 employees, or 12,064 more than at the beginning of June. Marked advances were shown generally, those in the Maritime Provinces being largest.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of June, 1928

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle through illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded

Railway.—A combined working force of 62,906 workers was reported by the 52 contractors and divisional superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 57,350 on June 1. All provinces shared in the increase, which was most noteworthy in the Prairie district. Smaller additions to staffs were noted on July 1 a year ago, but the index then stood at 174·9, compared with 200·7 on the date under review.

Services

Continued and greater expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 187 employers with 19,556 persons on their staffs, as compared with 18,070 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which exceeded that reported on July 1 of any other year of the record, while employment was at the highest level so far reached. The tendency was favourable in all provinces, but the largest increases were in the Prairie Provinces.

Trade

Further pronounced improvement was noted in trade, in which both retail and wholesale establishments afforded heightened employment. Statements were tabulated from 657 firms having 74,872 persons in their employ, or 2,309 more than at the beginning of June. The additions to staffs in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces were most marked. The index, at 118·0, was higher than in the summer of any other year of the record.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are shown in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

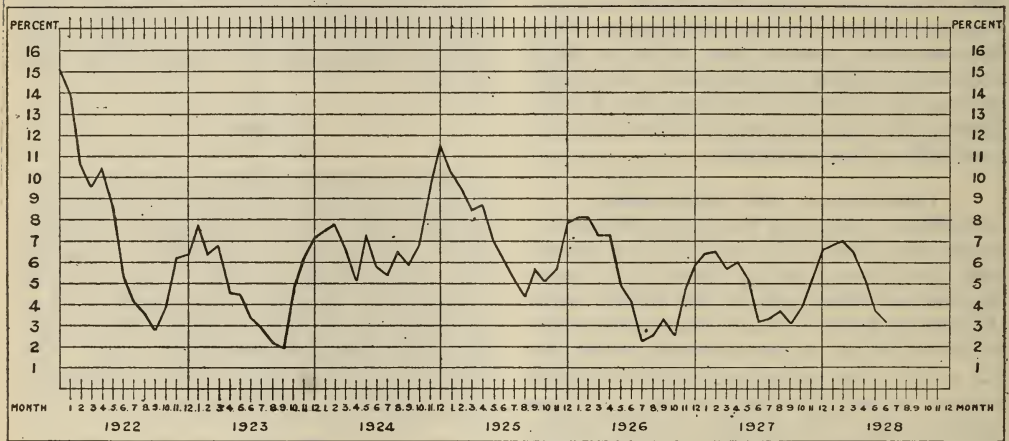
from the tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The improvement in the local trade union situation which has been shown without interruption from month to month since the close of February, due to the steady opening up of activity and new development in various trades and industries, continued into June, the percentage of unemployed members at the close of the month indicating the customary midsummer expansion of industry. Reports were tabulated at the end of June from a total of 1,608 local trade unions, the combined membership of which aggregated 178,578 persons, and of these 5,800 or a percentage of 3.2 were idle on the last day of the month, compared with an unemployment percentage of 3.7 in May. Quebec and British Columbia unions registered a decline in employment of less than 1 per cent when compared with May,

which netted a 4.4 per cent gain, followed by increases on a smaller scale from Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg and Edmonton unions. On the other hand unions in Montreal and Vancouver reported slightly reduced activity. A greater volume of work was afforded members in Halifax, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton during June than in the same month in 1927, and of the reductions in the remaining cities the most noticeable was that recorded from Montreal, due, to quite an extent, to increased slackness in its garment establishments.

The accompanying chart indicates the trend of unemployment from January, 1922, to date. When making a survey of the course traced by the curve during the first half of this year, it will be noticed that the projection during

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



while in the remaining provinces the trend was more favourable, Nova Scotia unions reporting the most outstanding gains. The unemployment level at the close of June remained the same as that indicated at the end of June a year ago, when 3.2 per cent of idleness also was reported, though fluctuations occurred in various provinces. As in the previous comparison, minor contractions in employment were reported by Quebec and British Columbia unions during June this year; the Saskatchewan situation remained stationary and the remaining provinces showed generally improved conditions.

Each month a separate tabulation is made of unemployment existing in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. During June the most extensive advance in employment in comparison with May was shown by unions in Regina,

the first two months of the year was slightly upward, indicating somewhat less activity, but from February onward the trend has been steadily downward showing gradual advancement until at the close of June the curve rested at exactly the same level as at the end of June last year.

From unions in the manufacturing industries reports received for June totalled 444, combining a membership of 50,274 persons, 6.4 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, compared with 4.4 per cent in May. That the unemployment percentage in the manufacturing industries was 2 points higher during June than in the preceding month may be largely ascribed to greater inactivity among garment workers in the Province of Quebec, although contributing recessions were reported also by papermakers, wood workers, hat and cap makers, iron, steel and

glass workers. Leather, textile and fur workers, on the other hand, were afforded slightly increased employment. In making a comparison with the June, 1927, returns when 3.8 per cent of unemployment was recorded, garment workers again were the determining factor in the adverse situation reported at the close of June this year. Iron and steel workers and printing tradesmen, however, registered additional employment.

The coal mining industry reported a more favourable situation during June than either the previous month or June last year, as was shown by the reports tabulated from 37 unions with 15,437 members. Of these 401 were out of work on the last day of June, a percentage of 2.6, compared with 7.0 per cent at the close of May and with 3.6 per cent on June 30, 1927. Nova Scotia unions registered marked improvement during June when compared with May, and slight gains in employment over June last year. In Alberta also, conditions were somewhat better during June than in either the previous month or June a year ago, while in British Columbia no members were reported unemployed in any of the months used for comparison.

The building trades in June showed considerable improvement over both the previous month and June last year. Reports were tabulated at the end of June from 205 unions of building tradesmen with 23,558 members, 3.9 per cent of whom were unemployed compared with 8.2 per cent at the end of May and 8.0 per cent in June, 1927. Much of the gain in employment when compared with May took place among carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers, though electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and bridge and structural iron workers were also contributing factors. Painters, decorators and paperhangers, and hodcarriers and building labourers were the only tradesmen to report a falling off in employment when compared with May. The most decided improvement over June last year was, as in the previous comparison, registered by carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers, while the increases in employment for granite and stonecutters were also noteworthy. Of the contractions recorded in several of the trades that reported by tile layers, lathers and roofers was the most pronounced.

Transportation workers, with 679 unions reporting 62,834 members at the end of June, indicated 1.4 per cent of unemployment, compared with 1.8 per cent in May and with 2.2

per cent at the end of June last year. Steam railway employees, navigation workers and street electric railway employees all reported a slightly better situation during June than in either the preceding month or June, 1927. Among teamsters and chauffeurs also, improvement was recorded in the former comparison, while in the latter the increase in unemployment was very slight.

A separate tabulation is made each month of unemployment among longshore workers from whom 13 reports were received in June, comprising a membership of 7,274 persons. Of these 15.6 per cent were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with unemployment percentages of 19.4 in May and with 18.5 in June last year.

From retail shop clerks fractional percentages of idleness only were registered in all three months used here for comparison, the June unemployment percentage being slightly less than in May, but a little greater than in June a year ago.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N. S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
June, 1919.....	2.7	2.4	4.0	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	3.4	2.6
June, 1920.....	6	4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
June, 1921.....	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
June, 1922.....	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
June, 1923.....	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
June, 1924.....	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.8
June, 1925.....	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.8	2.6
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Dec., 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	3.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	1.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.9	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
June, 1928.....	5	.8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Carpet and rug workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and steam-docking	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1919	0	0	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	5	2	2	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	0	4	2
1920	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
1921	25	53	16	20	20	1	0	2	1	6	2	1	8	3	3	2	2	14	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	1
1922	26	7	9	6	13	0	2	3	4	5	5	1	13	0	7	13	20	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
1923	0	4	7	5	3	3	3	5	4	7	0	0	9	6	5	6	6	0	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	0	1	1	2	2	2
1924	0	0	6	10	3	6	10	6	7	12	12	12	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1925	0	25	0	10	9	10	2	6	4	9	10	9	6	5	8	8	8	0	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1
1926	25	4	13	9	8	4	4	0	15	8	8	8	13	7	9	7	7	0	26	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1
1927	1	26	21	5	10	2	2	1	15	7	5	4	12	3	3	3	3	0	13	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	1	1	1	1	1
1928	1	19	17	6	5	5	5	3	21	7	2	2	15	6	6	6	6	0	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1
1929	1	4	0	6	4	4	4	4	19	10	10	10	11	6	6	6	6	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1930	1	4	0	6	4	4	4	4	19	10	10	10	11	6	6	6	6	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1931	1	4	0	6	4	4	4	4	19	10	10	10	11	6	6	6	6	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1932	1	4	0	6	4	4	4	4	19	10	10	10	11	6	6	6	6	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1933	1	4	0	6	4	4	4	4	19	10	10	10	11	6	6	6	6	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1934	1	4	0	6	4	4	4	4	19	10	10	10	11	6	6	6	6	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1935	1	4	0	6	4	4	4	4	19	10	10	10	11	6	6	6	6	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1936	1	4	0	6	4	4	4	4	19	10	10	10	11	6	6	6	6	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1937	1	4	0	6	4	4	4	4	19	10	10	10	11	6	6	6	6	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1938	1	4	0	6	4	4	4	4	19	10	10	10	11	6	6	6	6	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reports were tabulated at the close of June from 62 unions of civic employees with 6,583 members, none of whom were idle compared with nominal unemployment percentages in both the previous month and June, 1927.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades 113 reports were tabulated at the close of June combining a membership of 5,691 persons, 3.8 per cent of whom were idle compared with 4.6 per cent in May. The greater part of the increase in employment over May was registered by stationary engineers and firemen, and hotel and restaurant employees, while barbers indicated but a nominal change for the better. Theatre and stage employees, on the contrary, were slacker. In comparison with the June, 1927, returns when 5.0 per cent of idleness was recorded, hotel and restaurant workers were the only tradesmen to show a downward employment trend during the

month under review, while theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen, and barbers were afforded a greater volume of work.

From unions of fishermen no unemployed members were reported at the end of June, compared with small percentages of idleness in both the previous month and June last year. Lumber workers and loggers registered 16.6 per cent of unemployment in June contrasted with 9.5 per cent in May and with no inactivity in June 1927.

Table I summarizes the returns by provinces for June of each year from 1919 to 1925, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1926, to date, and table II records the percentages of unemployment registered in the different groups of industries for the same months.

Employment Office Reports for June, 1928

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of June, 1928, as shown by the average daily placements effected, was somewhat lower than that of the preceding period, but showed a gain of over 8 per cent when compared with the average daily placements effected during June, 1928. All industrial divisions showed declines from the preceding month except logging and communication, where only minor gains were recorded, the largest decreases being shown in farming and services. In comparison with June last year farming again showed a decline; logging also reported fewer placements, all other groups recording gains.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1926, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements, in relation to applications, declined during the first half of the month, but showed a decidedly upward trend during the latter half of the period, the curve of vacancies attaining a level at the close of June over 6 points higher than that recorded during the corresponding period a year ago, while that of placements was nearly 5 points above the level shown at the end of June last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 82.9 during the first half and 86.6 during the second half of June, 1928, in contrast with the ratios of 77.9

and 80.1 during the corresponding periods of 1927. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 78.7 and 79.5 as compared with 72.6 and 74.8 respectively, during the corresponding month of 1927.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,852 during the first half of June, as compared with 1,908 during the preceding period, and with 1,828 during the corresponding period of June, 1927. Applications for work during the latter half of the month numbered 1,587 daily, in contrast with 1,586 daily, for the latter half of June a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service daily was 1,535 during the first half and 1,374 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,424 and 1,266 vacancies during the month of June, 1927. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of May, 1928, averaged 1,672 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the first half of June was 1,458, of which 978 were in regular employment and 480 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average of placements during the preceding period of 1,552 daily and with 1,326 daily, during the first half of June a year ago. During the latter half of the month under review, placements averaged 1,261 daily (838 regular and 423 casual) as compared with an average of 1,182 daily during the corresponding period of 1927.

During the month of June, 1928, the offices of the Service referred 35,028 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 33,869 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 22,616, of which 18,412 were for men and 4,204 for women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,253. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 25,231 for men and 11,042 for women, a total of 36,273, while applications for work numbered 42,334 of which 31,248 were from men and 11,586 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months) ..	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928 (6 months) ..	112,654	62,275	174,929

NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decrease of over 33 per cent in the number of positions offered through the employment offices in Nova Scotia during June when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 6 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements declined nearly 32 per cent from May, but were over 5 per cent higher than in June, 1927. Logging and Trade were the only groups in which less placements were made during the month under review than in June last year, the change in the latter being nominal only. The most noteworthy gain was in the manufacture of iron and steel products. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 79; logging, 50; farming, 31; construction and maintenance, 54; trade, 61; and services, 362, of which 285 were household workers. During the month 145 men and 62 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during June were over 15 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but nearly 30 per cent better than in the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 17 per cent in placements from May, but a gain of over 26 per cent in comparison with June, 1927. All groups except

logging and farming showed gains in placements over June last year and the declines in logging and farming were nominal only. The railway division of construction and maintenance showed the most noteworthy increase. Placements by industrial divisions were: manufacturing, 32; logging, 79; transportation, 35; construction and maintenance, 263; and services, 480, of which 332 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 374 men and 86 women during the month.

QUEBEC

During the month of June positions offered through employment offices in the province of Quebec were nearly 22 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 5 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. Placements also declined 9 per cent from May and nearly 2 per cent when compared with June, 1927. The decline in placements from last year was due to lessened demand for workers in the logging industry as manufacturing was the only other group in which less placements were made. Construction and maintenance showed the most substantial gain. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 145; logging, 153; farming, 125; transportation, 43; construction and maintenance, 878; trade, 78; and services, 689, of which 356 were of household workers. During the month 1,616 men and 482 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

There was a decrease of nearly 19 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during June when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 9 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 17 per cent less than in May, but over 8 per cent in excess of June, 1927. The most noteworthy gains in placements over June last year were in manufacturing, transportation and services, although all groups except logging and construction and maintenance showed improvement. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 2,149; logging, 1,345; farming, 1,067; mining, 169; communication, 61; transportation, 533; construction and maintenance, 3,389; trade, 551; and services, 4,545, of which 2,405 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 7,792 men and 1,415 women during the month.

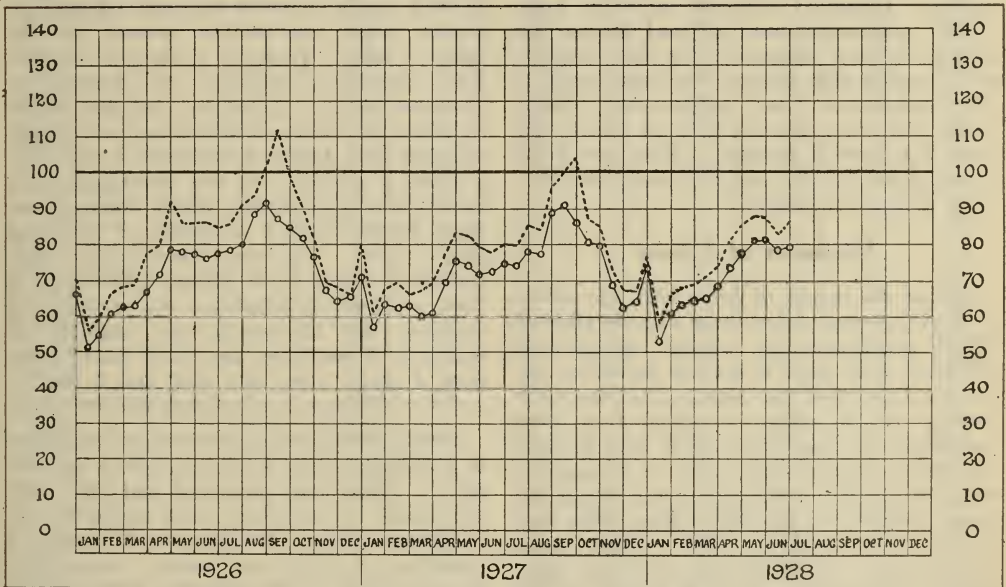
MANITOBA

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during June was nearly 21 per cent less than in the preceding month but nearly 9 per cent higher than during the corresponding month last year. Placements showed the same percentage of gain over June, 1927, but were over 22 per cent less than in May. Increased placements in services and construction and maintenance were responsible for the gains over June last year, being offset in part by declines in the manufacturing industries, logging and farming. The changes in other groups were small. Industrial groups

and over 4 per cent less than in June, 1927. Transportation, construction and maintenance and services were the only groups in which more placements were made during the month under review than in June last year and these gains were more than offset by declines in all other divisions. Farming showed the most substantial reduction. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 135; farming, 1,106; transportation, 93; construction and maintenance, 762; trade, 147; and services, 1,210, of which 713 were of household workers. During the month 1,898 men and 569 women were placed in regular employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 128; logging, 79; farming, 622; construction and maintenance, 794; trade, 233; and services, 2,233, of which 1,638 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,481 of men and 625 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

During June orders received in employment offices in Saskatchewan called for over 33 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and nearly 6 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. There were over 32 per cent less placements than in May

ALBERTA

Orders listed at employment offices in Alberta during June called for over 35 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but about 2 per cent more than in the corresponding month last year. Approximately the same percentages of change were also shown in placements. Increased placements in the manufacturing industries was the only change of note in comparison with June last year, there being small variation in the other divisions. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 325; farming, 1,712; mining, 75; transportation, 50; con-

struction and maintenance, 699; trade, 104; and services, 953, of which 599 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,680 of men and 392 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during June were over 9 per cent better than in the preceding month, and over 32 per cent more favourable than in the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 4 per cent in placements when compared with May and of nearly 32 per cent in comparison with June, 1927. All industrial divisions except transportation, services and trade showed increased placements over June last year, the increase in construction and maintenance being the most noteworthy. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 644; logging, 414; farming, 985; mining, 104; transportation, 179; construction and maintenance, 1,269; trade, 135; and services, 909, of which 462 were of household workers. There were 2,426 men and 573 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of June, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 22,616 placements in regular employment 13,033 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,490 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,156 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office and 334 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

From the Quebec offices 135 persons were transferred at the reduced rate, 29 to provincial centres and 106 to other provinces. The transfers within the Province were from Montreal, 28 saw-mill labourers and one cook going to employment within its own zone. The movement to points outside the Province was from Hull and entirely of bushmen, 40 of whom went to Cobalt and surrounding regions and 57 to North Bay and vicinity.

Of the 268 persons who received certificates of reduced transportation from Ontario offices

263 travelled to employment in various parts of the province and 5 to other provinces. The latter included 3 carpenters who were despatched from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie, one floor moulder from Toronto to Montreal and one cook from Cobalt to Hull. Provincially North Bay transferred 8 carpenters, 6 bushmen, 3 pipe fitters, one lineman, one waitress and one millwright to Timmins, 4 bushmen and one cook to Cobalt, 11 bushmen to Sault Ste. Marie, 3 farm hands to Brantford, 3 linemen to Ottawa and one bushman to Sudbury. From Toronto one porter went to employment in Peterboro, one cook to Fort William, 26 power construction labourers and one electrician to Ottawa and one civil engineer to North Bay, while from Sudbury 3 farm hands travelled to positions in the Guelph zone, 3 carpenters to Sault Ste. Marie, 2 miners to Fort William and 49 bushmen, 32 mill hands, 2 cooks and one labourer to points within the locality covered by the Sudbury office. Transfers at the reduced rate from Hamilton included 16 construction labourers going to Peterboro and one welder to Timmins. Sarnia received one porter from Windsor, Port Arthur, 7 shaftsmen, 4 engineers, 2 cooks, 5 surface men and one timber man from Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie one engineer from Pembroke and Belleville, 2 line men from Ottawa. For employment within their respective zones Port Arthur transferred 13 dam construction labourers, one cookee, one foreman, one blacksmith, one engineer, 25 bushmen, 2 moulders, one farm hand, 5 axe men, 2 chain men, one cook and 3 packers and Fort William one bushman and one cook.

Special transportation rate certificates granted in Manitoba during June were 520 in number, 351 of which were provincial and 169 inter-provincial. All of these were issued by the Winnipeg office. Within the Province, 8 teamsters, 3 cooks, one porter, one cookee, 2 carpenters, one timekeeper, 3 charwomen and one female hotel worker were transported to Brandon zone points, 4 waitresses, 2 chambermaids, one porter and one bushman to Dauphin. 144 railroad construction labourers, 29 rock labourers, 10 teamsters, one saw-mill labourer, 3 cribbers, 2 porters, one cook and one bushman to stations within the Winnipeg zone and 117 farm hands and 15 farm domestics to various provincial centres. Of those going outside the Province the Port Arthur zone received 13 cooks, 2 millwrights, one porter, 2 female hotel workers, 18 bushmen, 5 teamsters, one engineer, one cookee, 2 labourers and 26 carpenters, the Prince Albert zone 25 construction axemen, 2 carpenters, one waitress and one tractor man and

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1928

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Place- ments same period 1927
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	721	78	754	723	207	477	632	228
Halifax.....	361	41	394	339	56	283	345	65
New Glasgow.....	136	30	128	164	96	28	142	117
Sydney.....	224	7	232	220	55	166	145	46
New Brunswick	935	49	948	909	460	449	458	286
Chatham.....	58	6	52	56	28	28	90	13
Moncton.....	358	30	376	349	153	196	58	123
St. John.....	519	13	580	504	279	225	310	150
Quebec	2,218	262	4,000	2,394	2,098	47	998	2,145
Hull.....	151	34	441	312	312	0	70	359
Montreal.....	1,392	114	2,369	1,263	1,223	14	591	1,078
Quebec.....	315	35	577	340	262	30	156	433
Sherbrooke.....	155	37	318	185	137	3	107	185
Three Rivers.....	205	42	295	294	164	0	74	90
Ontario	15,445	1,729	17,593	14,425	9,207	4,697	5,153	8,848
Belleville.....	197	0	184	182	112	70	70	118
Brantford.....	436	60	474	355	199	156	170	191
Chatham.....	474	47	397	398	315	83	33	261
Cobalt.....	291	21	291	273	261	7	22	267
Fort William.....	552	0	562	544	454	90	63	185
Guelph.....	272	61	281	212	109	82	94	93
Hamilton.....	1,042	43	1,364	1,033	492	541	924	464
Kingston.....	264	38	301	274	149	125	88	107
Kitchener.....	234	62	401	255	126	97	175	163
London.....	461	111	350	437	353	54	213	280
Niagara Falls.....	187	28	243	168	100	63	96	166
North Bay.....	366	37	386	385	322	63	0	1,333
Oshawa.....	873	1	933	851	465	386	38	466
Ottawa.....	1,007	231	723	904	659	132	428	660
Pembroke.....	214	50	297	280	241	39	15	272
Peterborough.....	246	53	185	203	136	35	56	114
Port Arthur.....	1,017	0	916	906	789	117	21	602
St. Catharines.....	398	36	510	373	191	182	311	203
St. Thomas.....	195	22	223	188	127	61	55	93
Sarnia.....	229	2	235	218	123	95	69	110
Sault Ste. Marie.....	469	26	512	256	125	99	136	136
Sudbury.....	388	33	552	535	511	24	3	482
Timmins.....	244	19	264	223	210	13	50	268
Toronto.....	4,423	700	5,980	3,988	1,993	1,744	1,891	1,482
Windsor.....	966	48	1,029	984	645	339	107	332
Manitoba	4,131	72	5,279	4,253	2,106	2,052	1,644	1,989
Brandon.....	627	14	629	588	493	95	29	215
Dauphin.....	118	5	186	113	67	46	50	109
Portage la Prairie.....	88	4	83	83	71	12	0	41
Winnipeg.....	3,298	49	4,381	3,469	1,475	1,899	1,565	1,624
Saskatchewan	3,705	341	3,624	3,521	2,467	1,000	433	2,751
Estevan.....	88	7	105	76	61	15	51	75
Melfort.....	99	0	99	99	88	11	0	116
Moose Jaw.....	750	148	727	724	471	200	154	593
North Battleford.....	115	7	105	103	80	22	2	195
Prince Albert.....	285	46	237	213	171	42	25	344
Regina.....	821	76	835	835	588	247	93	640
Saskatoon.....	1,013	13	1,030	988	712	276	103	499
Swift Current.....	126	24	96	96	64	32	0	73
Weyburn.....	112	7	110	107	81	26	5	98
Yorkton.....	297	13	280	280	151	129	0	118
Alberta	4,147	194	4,600	3,983	3,072	880	662	3,154
Calgary.....	1,070	49	1,406	1,020	813	207	331	890
Drumheller.....	319	1	375	262	191	71	62	174
Edmonton.....	2,056	117	2,091	2,014	1,630	363	208	1,458
Lethbridge.....	361	21	384	338	181	157	56	322
Medicine Hat.....	341	6	344	349	257	82	5	310
British Columbia	4,970	411	6,036	4,820	2,999	1,651	1,364	2,117
Cranbrook.....	176	12	166	162	162	2	13	144
Kamloops.....	174	62	318	147	162	24	149	140
Kelowna.....	155	18	123	117	102	8	6	51
Nanaimo.....	210	2	143	145	27	118	16	18
Nelson.....	123	52	143	80	75	5	64	167
New Westminster.....	120	12	178	110	61	49	87	65
Penticton.....	208	25	177	174	108	54	14	49
Prince George.....	74	10	67	67	67	0	0	66
Prince Rupert.....	119	1	131	122	100	22	18	53
Revelstoke.....	21	11	125	14	13	1	52	4
Vancouver.....	2,354	184	3,312	2,589	1,535	928	628	911
Vernon.....	124	5	125	125	112	13	25	18
Victoria.....	1,112	17	1,028	966	535	427	292	420
All Offices	36,273	3,136	42,834	35,028	22,616	11,253	11,344	21,518
Men.....	25,231	1,047	31,248	25,076	18,412	6,367	8,470	17,435
Women.....	11,042	2,089	11,586	9,952	4,204	4,886	2,874	4,083

the Moose Jaw and Saskatoon zones each one carpenter. The balance of the movement to other provinces included the transfer of one female hotel worker to Estevan, 2 carpenters to North Battleford, 49 farm hands and 7 farm household workers to Saskatchewan, farming regions and 7 farm hands and one farm domestic to Alberta points.

Opportunities for travelling to employment at the special reduced rate were afforded by Saskatchewan offices to 99 persons, 95 of whom were bound for points within the province and 4 for other provinces. The transfers outside the province were from Regina, from which point 2 labourers were carried at the reduced rate to Dauphin, one domestic to Toronto and one farm hand to Edmonton. A large percentage of the provincial certificates were issued to farm workers, 48 of whom were transported from Saskatoon, 10 from Regina and 8 from Moose Jaw to situations in the agricultural districts of the province. From the Regina office also, two teamsters and one hotel cook secured certificates of reduced transportation to Moose Jaw, one tailor to Yorkton and one housekeeper to Estevan; from Saskatoon, in addition, 2 carpenters travelled within the same zone, while from Moose Jaw one cook was sent to Swift Current and 7 teamsters, 2 cooks and one waitress within its own zone. The remaining 11 provincial certificates were granted by the Prince Albert office to 8 saw-mill labourers and 3 railroad construction labourers to stations within its zone.

Alberta offices granted 317 certificates of reduced transportation during June, 302 to provincial points and 15 to points outside the province. Among the persons who received their certificates from the Edmonton office for centres within the same zone were 17 mill hands, 3 blacksmiths, 16 labourers, 3 flunkeys, 2 dishwashers, 2 axemen, one fireman, 13 carpenters, 7 miners, 4 cookees, 2 mine labourers, 5 bushmen, 57 railroad construction labourers, 5 cooks, 5 teamsters, 2 lumber pilers, one engineer, and one tractor man. From Edmonton, in addition, 2 carpenters travelled to Calgary and 100 farm hands to various points throughout the Province. Calgary transferred 45 farm hands and 2 farm domestics within the province, 5 carpenters to Edmonton and one painter and one waitress to Drumheller. Of those who were transported to other provinces 11 were farm hands despatched from Edmonton to Saskatchewan points. The Calgary office issued certificates to one farm hand going to

Revelstoke and one maid to Regina, while from Lethbridge 2 berry pickers were sent to Cranbrook.

Of the 151 persons benefiting by the reduced transportation rate in British Columbia during June 116 were transferred to various provincial points and 35 to situations in other provinces. The movement within the Province was largely from Vancouver from which centre 6 carpenters, one planerman, 4 road construction labourers, one teamster, 6 flunkeys, 2 farm hands, 2 cooks, one dishwasher, one painter, one orderly and 4 railroad construction labourers were carried at the reduced rate to Kamloops; 4 waitresses, one painter, one bricklayer and one handy man to Nelson; one miner, one engineer and one tractor man to Revelstoke; one fruit picker, one mucker, one cook, one auto mechanic, one engineer, one tractor man, 2 lumber pilers, one general house worker, one waitress, one railroad construction labourer and 2 bushmen to Penticton, one farm hand, one engineer, 3 fruit pickers and 2 saw-mill labourers to Kelowna; 4 engineers and one bushmen to Prince George, one tinsmith to Vernon and one cook, 2 millwrights and one miner to Cranbrook. In addition, Vancouver issued certificates to 15 miners, 5 muckers, 3 millwrights, 2 labourers, 2 flunkeys, one timber framer, one engineer, one bushman, one waitress, one farm hand and one chambermaid for points within its own zone. Prince George transferred 2 axe men to Kamloops and one cook and one cookee within its own zone and New Westminster despatched one tractor man to Prince George, while from Nelson 4 bushmen and from Prince Rupert 2 bushmen, 2 miners and one teamster proceeded to positions within their respective zones. Of the interprovincial transfers 28 were of farm hands, 19 for Alberta points, 8 for Saskatchewan regions and one for Manitoba, the majority of these receiving their certificates of reduced transportation at Vancouver. From Vancouver also 2 bricklayers and one cook travelled to Edmonton, one general houseworker to Medicine Hat and one cook to Brandon, while from New Westminster one shingle mill hand and one general houseworker were carried at the special rate to Edmonton.

Of the 1,490 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate 914 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 516 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 31 by the Pacific Eastern Railway and 29 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Building Permits Issued in Canada in June, 1928

The value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during June was \$22,628,907; this was a seasonal decline of 17.7 per cent from the May total of \$27,497,189, while in the more significant comparison with June, 1927, there was an increase of \$4,265,638 or 23.2 per cent, the value for that month having been \$18,363,239. The aggregate for the first half of 1928 also exceeded that for the first half of any other year on record for these cities; with a total of \$101,606,198, it was 25.7 per cent higher than in the first half of 1927, the previous high level. As has been pointed out in other issues, the wholesale costs of building materials in the last two years have averaged considerably less than in any other of the last eight years.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued over 1,700 permits for dwellings valued at more than \$9,000,000 and some 3,600 permits for other buildings estimated at approximately \$12,000,000. During May, authority was given for the erection of over 2,100 dwellings and some 4,600 other buildings, valued at approximately \$11,400,000 and \$11,800,000 respectively.

Improvement over May, 1928, was reported in New Brunswick and British Columbia, where there were gains of 16.8 and 8.7 per cent respectively. Of the declines elsewhere, that of \$2,593,460 or 19.0 per cent in Ontario was most pronounced, although Manitoba registered a greater proportionate decrease of \$852,670 or 40.8 per cent.

As compared with June, 1927, there were increases in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. Ontario reported the greatest gain of \$3,510,790 or 49.0 per cent, while of the decreases in the remaining provinces, that of \$182,250 or 11.8 per cent in Saskatchewan was most noteworthy.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Toronto recorded increases in the value of the permits issued, as compared with both the preceding month and the corresponding month in 1927; Vancouver showed a gain in the former and a reduction in the latter comparison, while in Winnipeg there were declines in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Sydney, Saint John, Shawinigan Falls, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, Owen Sound, St. Thomas, Sarnia, York Townships, Ford, Sandwich, New Westminster and North Vancouver reported improvement over May, 1928, and June, 1927.

Table I gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during May and June, 1928, and June, 1927; the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

TABLE I—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES.

Cities	June, 1928	May, 1928	June, 1927
	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown			
Nova Scotia			
*Halifax.....	78,630	122,325	211,651
New Glasgow.....	55,070	115,640	197,821
*Sydney.....	775	2,300	3,000
*Sydney.....	22,785	4,385	10,830
New Brunswick	209,608	179,457	365,898
*Fredericton.....		67,000	117
*Moncton.....	13,060	28,915	345,065
*St. John.....	196,548	83,542	20,716
Quebec	5,886,351	6,889,400	4,686,572
*Montreal—*Mai-sonneuve.....	4,203,976	4,066,945	3,177,250
*Quebec.....	497,125	1,297,975	435,897
Shawinigan Falls.....	552,870	180,765	63,500
*Sherbrooke.....	204,306	288,200	252,400
*Three Rivers.....	215,150	678,825	82,100
*Westmount.....	242,930	376,690	675,375
Ontario	10,680,404	13,183,864	7,169,614
Belleville.....	14,800	42,160	20,425
*Brantford.....	83,954	44,064	83,552
Chatham.....	60,185	268,450	111,400
*Fort William.....	100,760	295,500	101,750
Galt.....	38,230	87,937	13,955
*Guelph.....	76,420	63,999	38,815
*Hamilton.....	882,650	491,450	234,300
*Kingston.....	35,191	46,161	32,591
*Kitchener.....	274,331	329,915	188,704
*London.....	336,070	230,110	152,985
Niagara Falls.....	44,139	210,020	92,965
Oshawa.....	352,580	284,610	1,254,950
*Ottawa.....	452,715	420,400	300,820
Owen Sound.....	96,900	88,500	15,450
*Peterboro.....	25,013	79,187	40,258
*Port Arthur.....	101,845	3,441,035	82,185
*Stratford.....	27,650	68,637	13,210
*St. Catharines.....	121,810	78,030	153,483
*St. Thomas.....	43,150	30,454	15,404
Sarnia.....	200,098	128,810	79,047
Sault Ste. Marie.....	59,887	61,845	38,300
*Toronto.....	5,174,450	4,653,687	2,694,797
York and East York Townships	1,079,135	802,748	488,500
Welland.....	6,870	38,930	30,885
*Windsor.....	325,033	327,860	383,525
Ford.....	223,175	36,300	108,075
Riverside.....	67,550	71,550	166,025
Sandwich.....	240,225	40,425	135,640
Walkerville.....	110,000	346,000	61,000
Woodstock.....	25,588	75,100	36,618
Manitoba	1,234,590	2,087,260	1,405,510
*Brandon.....	81,825	85,380	14,130
*St. Boniface.....	35,365	88,730	70,430
*Winnipeg.....	1,117,400	1,913,150	1,329,950
Saskatchewan	1,357,475	1,551,470	1,539,725
*Moose Jaw.....	36,930	176,550	144,925
*Regina.....	624,170	526,515	691,935
*Saskatoon.....	696,375	848,405	702,865
Alberta	1,349,745	1,798,608	912,841
*Calgary.....	688,203	842,421	366,801
*Edmonton.....	634,010	884,225	511,585
Lethbridge.....	22,485	36,695	32,755
Medicine Hat.....	5,047	35,327	1,700
British Columbia	1,832,104	1,684,745	2,071,428
Kamloops.....	8,400	14,136	3,730
Nanaimo.....	4,500	1,577	6,150
*New Westminster.....	92,360	30,329	66,160
Prince Rupert.....	2,200	16,850	22,595
*Vancouver.....	1,121,614	909,944	1,333,040
Point Grey.....	417,230	414,150	430,210
North Vancouver.....	25,190	23,565	24,925
South Vancouver.....	123,600	153,000	121,800
*Victoria.....	37,010	121,194	62,818
Total—63 cities	22,628,907	27,497,189	18,363,239
*Total—35 cities	18,841,883	23,879,719	14,929,042

TABLE II.—PROVINCIAL TOTALS OF BUILDINGS PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES DURING FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1920-1928

Province	No. of Cities	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pr. Edward Island.....	1	Nil	Nil	17,000	11,000	16,700	27,500	49,500	127,200	34,500
Nova Scotia.....	3	1,209,200	1,009,780	294,397	851,958	603,754	332,844	1,223,584	1,734,457	2,338,612
New Brunswick.....	3	580,942	1,046,970	551,353	755,090	304,289	446,666	1,107,458	534,855	1,123,270
Quebec.....	6	22,870,301	18,995,355	19,575,823	16,647,887	16,523,301	19,598,131	12,503,048	10,870,750	13,318,280
Ontario.....	31	46,187,849	35,441,040	31,334,947	31,808,126	29,028,415	42,761,546	41,858,395	29,105,123	29,355,724
Manitoba.....	3	6,763,061	5,037,703	8,491,110	3,140,730	2,201,396	2,331,030	4,439,403	3,696,283	5,740,273
Saskatchewan.....	3	5,093,105	4,202,147	2,884,162	1,506,755	1,863,334	1,470,594	2,437,585	1,874,257	2,219,660
Alberta.....	4	6,338,136	3,297,769	2,429,373	1,508,554	2,522,201	1,279,915	2,213,495	2,427,465	3,791,546
British Columbia.....	9	12,563,604	11,811,955	13,182,254	9,669,617	7,610,764	4,799,270	5,449,206	5,401,294	3,832,845
Canada, 6 ms.	63	101,606,198	80,842,719	78,760,419	65,899,717	60,674,154	73,047,496	71,281,674	55,771,684	61,754,710
Canada, 12 months.....			184,613,742	156,386,607	125,029,367	126,583,148	133,521,621	148,215,407	116,794,414	117,019,622
Proportion of permits issued in first 6 months to total for year.....			43.8	50.4	52.7	47.9	54.7	48.1	47.8	52.8
¹ Average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, 6 months.....		148.9	147.3	150.6	154.1	165.2	166.1	161.1	197.1	215.4
² Average index numbers of wages in building trades (for year).....			179.3	172.1	170.4	169.7	166.4	162.5	170.5	180.9

¹ Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Average, 1913=100.
² Compiled by Department of Labour, Average, 1913=100.

Cumulative Record for First Half Year, 1920-28.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during June and in the first six months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first six months of the years are also given (1913=100).

The aggregate for the first half year of 1928 was higher by \$20,763,479 or 25.7 per cent than in 1927, the previous high level of this record. Since the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials is this year considerably lower than in any other since 1920, except 1927, the advance in the volume of construction is greater than would be indicated by the percentage gain in the value of the building authorized by the co-operating cities.

Provincial Totals of Building Permits Issued.—Table II is a record by provinces of the building permits issued by 63 cities during the first six months of each year since 1920; it also shows the totals for the same years, the proportion that the six months' aggregates bear to the yearly totals, and the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials and of wages in the building trades.

All provinces, except New Brunswick, reported higher aggregates of building permits issued than in the first six months of last

Year	Value of permits issued		Indexes of value of permits issued, first six months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first six months (1913=100)
	In June	In first six months		
	\$	\$		
1928.....	22,628,907	101,606,198	164.5	148.9
1927.....	18,363,239	80,842,719	130.9	147.3
1926.....	18,718,050	78,760,419	127.5	150.6
1925.....	14,915,884	65,899,717	106.7	154.1
1924.....	13,967,006	60,674,154	98.2	165.2
1923.....	14,286,252	73,047,496	118.3	166.1
1922.....	17,052,582	71,281,674	115.4	161.1
1921.....	14,240,934	55,771,684	90.3	197.1
1920.....	14,113,794	61,754,710	100.0	215.5

year; in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta the totals were, in fact, larger than in any other year since 1920. Alberta registered the greatest proportionate gain of \$3,040,367, or 92.2 per cent over 1927, while the largest absolute increase of \$10,746,809, or 30.3 per cent, was in Ontario. New Brunswick reported a decline of \$466,028 or 44.5 per cent.

During the first six months of this year, the 31 cities furnishing returns in Ontario reported 45.5 per cent of the total value of the building authorized, as compared with 44.2 per cent in the same months of 1927. In Quebec, the proportion declined from 23.3 per cent last year to 22.5 per cent in the elapsed months of 1928, and in British Columbia from 14.5 per cent to 12.4 per cent.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1928

EMPLOYMENT conditions as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June, 1928, were more favourable than those reported during the corresponding quarter of 1927, as there was an increase of 16 per cent in the vacancies offered and of 17 per cent in the placements registered in regular and casual employment. All industrial divisions, except logging, showed gains under each comparison, in which group, a reduction both in vacancies and placements occurred. Provincially, Quebec and Nova Scotia recorded fewer positions offered, while in all provinces, except Quebec, placements showed a gain. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period April to June, 1928.

From the chart on page 893 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of June, it will be seen that the curve, both of vacancies and placements, in relation to applications rose steadily during April and the first part of May, the curve of vacancies then showing a decline until the middle of June, when it once more registered an upward trend, while that of placements continued to rise until the close of May, then declined slightly, showing little fluctuation from then until the end of June. Both curves throughout the quarter under review were on a considerably higher level than that recorded during the corresponding quarter last year. During the period April to June, 1928, there was a ratio of 85.5 vacancies and 78.8 placements for each one

hundred applications for employment, as compared with 80.2 vacancies and 73.3 placements during the corresponding period a year ago. The average number of applicants registered daily during the quarter under review was 1,880, of positions offered 1,606, and of placements effected 1,481, in contrast with the daily average of 1,725 applications, 1,384 vacancies and 1,264 placements in regular and casual employment during the same quarter of 1927.

During the three months April to June, 1928, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 113,542 references to positions and had effected a total of 109,550 placements, of which 71,834 were in regular employment and 37,716 in casual work. In the placements in regular employment 59,280 were of men and 12,554 of women, while casual work was found for 21,263 men and 16,453 women. A comparison with the same period of 1927 shows that 93,464 placements were then made, of which 63,558 were in regular employment and 29,936 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 102,463 men and 36,612 women, a total of 139,075, in contrast with the registration of 127,591 persons during the same period of 1927. Employers notified the Service during the quarter April to June, 1928, of 118,844 vacancies, of which 83,189 were for men and 35,655 for women, as compared with 102,343 opportunities for work, offered during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of June, 1927.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	380	188	174	111	46	58	539	437	9	6,647	4,407	1,810
Animal products edible.....	56	13	41	1			6	5		168	81	69
Fur and its products.....										13	11	1
Leather and its products.....							17	13		62	33	22
Lumber and its products.....	48	35	10	29	22	5	84	65		783	515	226
Musical instruments.....	2		2							8	5	3
Pulp and paper products.....	2		2	10	9	1	44	37	7	492	320	130
Rubber products.....				3		3	16	16		260	188	71
Textile products.....	1						150	132		545	272	140
Plant products edible.....	14	3	11	2	2		12	11		639	408	202
Wood distillates, etc.....				2	2					1	1	
Chemical and allied products.....	18	5	13	2	2	2	1	1		208	155	41
Clay, glass and stone.....				1			16	12		276	187	65
Electric current.....										136	110	7
Electrical apparatus.....				20	1	19	4	2		328	206	117
Iron and steel products.....	236	132	92	32	8	22	127	89	2	1,981	1,528	387
Non-ferrous metal products.....				4	2		3	3		120	58	52
Mineral products.....	3		3	3			33	35		220	105	118
Miscellaneous.....				2			26	19		407	224	159
Logging	160	124	3	147	137	4	651	749		3,295	2,707	37
Fishing and Hunting										10	10	
Farming	84	77	3	42	37	4	295	275	3	3,226	2,845	125
Mining	5	2	3				27	26		499	454	
Coal.....	3		2							4	4	
Metallic ores.....	2	2	1							371	348	
Non-metallic ores.....							27	26		124	102	
Communication	13		12				8	7		89	56	32
Transportation	94	15	79	78	54	24	94	84	6	1,646	625	992
Street railway and cartage.....	69		69	17	8	9	45	44		901	256	627
Railway.....	6	2	4	1			1			95	47	43
Shipping and stevedoring.....	19	13	6	60	46	14	49	40	6	650	322	322
Construction and Maintenance	116	41	72	522	472	44	2,394	2,128	17	10,663	9,299	1,074
Railway.....	1		1	311	310		149	149		4,845	4,661	54
Highway.....	8	6	3	34	34		3	3		960	907	56
Building and other.....	107	35	68	177	128	44	2,242	1,976	17	4,858	3,731	964
Services	1,463	189	1,130	1,774	296	1,452	2,647	1,925	44	18,877	4,899	9,975
Governmental.....	24		24	10	7	3	83	77		412	290	115
Hotel and restaurant.....	62	23	30	49	40	5	456	336	5	1,493	932	147
Professional.....	137	13	106	21	11	10	147	134	2	970	511	285
Recreational.....	12	3	8	2	1	1	55	53	4	879	284	443
Personal.....	104	2	103	452	11	443	287	226	29	3,895	450	3,400
Household.....	1,124	148	859	1,240	226	990	1,611	1,090	4	11,125	2,400	5,585
Farm household.....							8	6		103	32	
Trade	229	25	206	52	14	36	192	139	35	1,758	577	1,165
Retail.....	194	18	173	49	14	33	111	87	12	1,534	514	1,004
Wholesale.....	35	7	33	3		3	81	52	23	224	63	161
Finance	47	1	46	1	1		11	10		158	66	82
All Industries	2,591	662	1,728	2,727	1,057	1,622	6,858	5,780	114	46,868	25,945	15,292
Men.....	1,244	466	726	1,430	781	627	4,772	4,324	104	32,198	21,596	9,101
Women.....	1,347	196	1,002	1,297	276	995	2,086	1,456	10	14,670	4,349	6,191

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, APRIL-JUNE, 1928

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
358	129	231	448	163	253	1,135	714	397	1,794	857	857	11,412	6,941	3,789
10	1	8	104	44	59	25	8	17	55	39	16	425	191	210
7	1	6	.....	.....	.....	9	1	8	3	.....	.....	32	13	15
13	6	7	15	.....	15	60	.....	56	23	8	15	190	60	115
32	20	10	113	67	33	495	437	56	695	544	111	2,279	1,705	451
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14	5	9
41	7	32	9	1	6	17	12	1	194	59	133	809	445	312
.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	286	204	80
55	18	38	4	3	1	20	7	11	12	5	7	787	437	197
28	9	21	18	4	11	39	19	13	90	23	50	842	479	308
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	22	1	40	13	27	66	38	28
33	3	30	4	.....	4	44	39	5	13	5	8	323	208	103
21	10	10	12	2	7	40	36	4	47	23	24	413	270	111
10	10	.....	2	.....	1	31	16	14	20	18	2	199	154	24
14	1	13	15	.....	15	6	2	4	5	1	4	392	213	172
66	27	38	115	37	78	252	84	168	472	96	377	3,281	2,001	1,164
8	6	7	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	35	13	6	181	79	65
12	4	8	13	5	7	36	29	7	29	4	24	349	182	170
8	6	3	13	.....	12	30	2	28	58	6	51	544	257	255
123	208	3	91	97	.....	206	207	.....	1,093	991	39	5,766	5,220	86
.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	7	7	.....	7	4	2	26	23	2
2,629	2,736	134	6,190	5,579	54	9,734	8,416	597	1,634	1,987	107	23,834	21,952	1,027
27	49	.....	23	22	.....	231	227	2	480	442	17	1,292	1,223	22
.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	174	167	2	16	16	.....	204	194	4
25	47	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	419	396	2	820	798	3
2	2	.....	16	13	.....	54	57	.....	45	31	15	268	231	15
.....	.....	.....	14	8	6	25	15	13	9	2	7	158	88	70
98	57	41	285	71	217	226	92	131	470	65	399	2,991	1,063	1,889
78	38	40	235	26	212	198	64	131	214	25	189	1,757	461	1,277
16	16	.....	50	45	5	28	28	.....	11	4	7	207	142	60
4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	36	203	1,027	460	552
2,279	2,206	336	2,640	2,253	141	2,190	1,948	200	4,026	2,204	1,775	24,820	20,551	3,659
1,465	1,660	.....	1,837	1,637	41	784	722	16	1,205	1,174	25	10,597	10,313	137
205	219	11	246	186	16	249	231	18	1,123	238	896	2,825	1,824	1,000
609	327	325	557	430	84	1,157	995	166	1,698	792	854	11,405	8,414	2,522
7,754	1,964	5,503	4,516	1,851	2,205	3,824	1,425	1,801	3,299	1,073	1,915	44,154	13,622	24,025
9	9	2	30	13	12	86	57	28	193	89	76	847	542	260
656	530	154	333	255	65	385	309	17	293	211	59	3,777	2,636	482
132	58	123	336	250	64	123	61	57	112	69	35	2,025	1,107	682
166	59	109	76	12	63	82	31	50	81	39	38	1,353	482	716
773	19	752	1,002	29	967	641	42	596	838	47	788	7,992	829	7,078
5,511	926	4,363	1,573	417	1,032	1,784	508	1,053	1,759	552	919	25,727	6,267	14,805
457	363	.....	1,116	875	2	723	417	.....	23	66	.....	2,430	1,759	2
635	147	476	400	29	360	370	50	315	460	74	377	4,096	1,055	2,970
241	83	151	285	15	266	200	34	160	368	68	292	2,982	833	2,091
394	64	325	11	14	94	170	16	155	92	6	85	1,114	222	879
39	5	34	4	1	3	5	2	3	20	10	9	285	96	177
3,942	7,501	6,758	14,613	10,076	3,239	17,953	13,103	3,459	13,292	7,710	5,504	118,844	71,834	37,716
6,675	5,528	1,767	11,136	8,215	2,095	14,998	11,858	2,360	10,736	6,512	4,483	83,189	59,280	21,263
7,267	1,973	4,991	3,477	1,861	1,144	2,955	1,245	1,099	2,556	1,198	1,021	35,655	12,554	16,453

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during June. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the July issue relates to the situation existing in May 1928. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for the month of May, taken from the July issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

Great Britain

There was a further decline, on the whole, in the state of employment during June, the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed rising from 9.9 to 10.8 between 21st May and 25th June.

Of the total increase in the numbers of workpeople unemployed nearly one-half occurred in the coal-mining industry, where, however, the increase consisted mostly of persons who were temporarily stopped from the service of their employers. There were increases also in a number of other important industries, including pottery, pig iron manufacture, shipbuilding, the textile industries other than silk and artificial silk, and the motor vehicle, glass, clothing, boot and shoe, and building industries.

On the other hand, there was a substantial improvement in the tinplate industry, together with some improvement in the printing and paper trades, and in canal, dock, harbour, and certain transport services.

Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts (aged 16 to 64 inclusive and numbering approximately 11,800,000), and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 25th

June, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 10.8, as compared with 9.9 at 21st May, 1928, and 8.8 at 20th June, 1927. For males alone the percentage at 25th June, 1928, was 12.3, as compared with 11.4 at 21st May, 1928; for females the corresponding figures were 6.9 and 5.9. The percentage wholly unemployed at 25th June, 1928, was 7.8, as compared with 7.6 at 21st May, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 25th June, 1928, was approximately 1,239,000, of whom 986,000 were men and 198,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 21st May, 1928, it was 1,143,000, of whom 918,000 were men and 165,000 were women; and at 27th June, 1927, it was 1,032,000, of whom 836,000 were men and 144,000 were women.

United States

Employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries were little changed in May, 1928, as compared with April, 1928, employment being 0.2 per cent lower and pay-roll totals 0.2 per cent higher.

The downward trend of employment, which is usual in May, was considerably less in May, 1928, than it was in the same month of 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927, and even the small decrease in May, 1928 (0.2 per cent), was practically all due to a strike in the cotton-goods mills of one locality.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment for May, 1928, is 85.5, as compared with 85.7 for April, 1928, 86.1 for March, 1928, and 89.7 for May, 1927; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for May, 1928, is 90.1, as compared with 89.9 for April, 1928, 91.2 for March, 1928, and 95.6 for May, 1927. The monthly average for 1923 equals 100.

Employment and pay-roll totals in May, 1928, were 4.7 per cent and 5.8 per cent lower in the two items, respectively, than in May, 1927.

The data for May, 1928, were based on reports made by 11,035 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in May had 3,055,200 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$82,814,127.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the

percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States. The method of compilation as described in the *American Federationist*, March, 1928, is as follows:

"The local unions in the 23 cities under review report monthly their membership and the number of unemployed members at the first of the month or the nearest possible date. From these reports the percentage of unemployed members is calculated for identical unions in the current and the previous month. Thus for every month there are two percentage figures—that is for identical unions in December and January—and for identical unions in January and February, and so on. The final figure for January, then,

is calculated by taking the simple arithmetical average of the two January percentages. It may be noted that the reports cover all trades which are organized, factory workers as well as teachers and building trade workers."

By the above method the proportion of unemployed members to the total membership of the local unions reporting, is computed. According to the August issue of the *American Federationist*, the most recent unemployed percentages during the various months in the 23 cities works out as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 276.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929, and thereafter until cancelled or a new agreement negotiated.

Wages per week: foreman, \$34.50; doughman and ovenman, \$32.50; bakers and confectioners, \$28.50; all night workers to receive \$2 extra per week; jobbers, 75 cents per hour.

Overtime and work on holidays: time and one-half, except day before a holiday where four hours extra will be allowed at regular rate.

Hours: 48 per week.

Only union members to be employed.

Apprentices must be between ages of 16 and 21 to start and to be paid \$12 per week for first year, \$18 for second year and \$24 for third year. In cake-shops, one apprentice or one

helper for every three journeymen employed or one apprentice or one helper to every shop where less than three journeymen are employed. In bread shops, one apprentice or helper allowed for every five journeymen employed.

In case of dispute which cannot be settled between the parties, it shall be referred to an arbitration committee consisting of two representatives of the employees and two of the union (but not parties to the dispute), who shall select a chairman, the decision of such committee to be binding.

Negotiations for renewal or changing of the agreement to be carried out by a committee consisting of one union member and one master from each shop.

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

PRINCE RUPERT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND THE AMALGAMATED SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION LOCAL No. 672.

Agreement in effect from October 1, 1927, to May 1, 1929, and thereafter unless notice of change is given 90 days prior to expiration.

Wages: from October 1, 1927, to April 30, 1928, \$1.06½ per hour, from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929, \$1.12½ per hour.

Junior members to receive at least three-quarters of journeyman's rate.

Hours: 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one-half to 9 p.m.; after 9 p.m. and all work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays double time.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—FOUR DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE TORONTO WEB PRESSMAN'S UNION No. 1 OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION.

Agreement in effect from June 1, 1928, to May 31, 1931, and from year to year until notice of change is given by either party 60 days prior to May 31 of any year.

Only union members to be employed if available. If no union men available, and others are employed, they may be retained if they join the union.

Foreman must be union member and he is to employ all help.

Quintuple presses require six pressmen, octuple presses five, sextuple presses four and quadruple presses three pressmen.

Wages of journeyman: from June 1, 1928, to May 31, 1929, \$44.50 for day work, \$45 for night work; from June 1, 1929, to May 31, 1930, \$45.50 for day work, \$46 for night work; from June 1, 1930, to May 31, 1931, \$46.50 for day work, and \$47.50 for night work. No payment for holidays or any other day where no work is performed.

Hours: for day work, 8 per day, 48-hour week; for night work, 7 per night, 42-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half. All work on Sundays or holidays for regular issues during regular hours at regular rates. Except for this, work on Sundays and holidays double time.

Apprentices: one apprentice to every four journeymen allowed. Apprentices to serve five years. Minimum wage for starting \$14 per week. The wage scale for apprentices ranges from \$16 per week for first 6 months of third year to \$30 per week for second 6 months of fifth year.

A joint standing committee consisting of two members from each party to be established and all disputes to be referred to them. If they are unable to agree they are to appoint a fifth member, who together with this committee will form a board of arbitration whose decision shall be binding.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO OPEN SHOP PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION OF TORONTO (A LOCAL CANADIAN UNION).

Agreement in effect from March 26, 1928, to March 26, 1931, and shall be renewed every three years, unless notice of change be given by either party 6 months prior to its expiration.

Wage rates do not form part of the agreement, but are left to the decisions of the Mutual Relations Committee. The rates decided by them to be effective from May 13, 1928, are as follows: journeymen pressmen \$38 per week for one colour sheet fed press and \$40 for a two-colour sheet fed press.

Night shift employees to receive 15 per cent in addition to regular rate. Employees, who, owing to old age or other reason, are unable to earn the minimum wage may be employed at a lesser wage.

Hours: for day work, 8 hours, 48 minutes per day, 4 on Saturdays, 48-hour week; for night work, also 48-hour week with 10 hours per night for 4 nights and 8 hours on fifth night of week, or if mutually agreed, 4 nights of 12 hours each. If three shifts are worked, two of them shall be considered night shifts.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

No employee to be discriminated against either for being or not being a union member.

Women may learn to operate presses, and, if as efficient as men, are not to be discriminated against, but are to receive same wages as men.

A Mutual Relations Committee consisting of four members from each party to be estab-

lished and changed each year; all disputes to be referred to this committee, whose decision shall be binding, but if they fail to reach an agreement, a board of arbitration, consisting of one member from each party and a third disinterested party is to be appointed, whose decision shall be binding.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN LOCAL NEWSPAPER OFFICES AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 191.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1927 to October 31, 1930.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1926, with the following changes:

The foreman has the right to discharge employees, but exception may be taken to any discharge by the individual or the union and the matter shall then be referred to the Standing Committee or Board of Arbitration provided for, whose decision shall be binding.

Wages: from November 1, 1927, to October 31, 1928, \$46 per week for day work and \$48 for night work; from November 1, 1928, to October 31, 1929, \$46.50 for day work and \$48.50 for night work; from November 1, 1929, to October 31, 1930, \$47 for day work and \$49 for night work.

Wages per week for machine learners: from \$15 per week for first three weeks to \$28 for sixth three weeks; night or middle shifts \$2 per week over the day rate.

Apprentices' wages: from 25 per cent of journeymen's rate for first year to 75 per cent in fifth year.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—LOCAL NEWSPAPERS AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 201.

Agreement in effect from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1930 and for another year unless notice of change is given 60 days prior to expiration.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1924, with the following exception:

Wages per week of 48 hours: for day work, \$48; per week of 45 hours for night work, \$48.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—LOCAL JOB PRINTING SHOPS AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 201.

Agreement in effect from January 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, and from year to year provided mutually satisfactory arrangements as to wages and hours may be made after June 30, 1929.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1924, with the following exceptions:

Wages: from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928, journeymen pressmen, \$43.50 on cylinder and offset presses and \$40.45 on platen presses; from October 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929, journeymen pressmen on cylinder and offset presses, \$45, on platen press, \$42; wages of feeders remain the same as previously, that is \$25.45 per week on cylinder and offset presses and \$23.35 on platen presses: for night work

pressmen to receive 8 cents per hour over day rate and feeders and apprentices 5 cents as before. Any union member brought back on a recall shall be paid for not less than 2 hours' work.

Apprentice scale: after 2 to 2½ years, \$18 per week; after 2½ to 3 years, \$21; after 3 to 3½ years, \$24; after 3½ to 4 years, \$27.35.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

HALIFAX, N.S.—CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 83.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929, and from year to year until notice of change is given 60 days previous to April 30, of any year.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one-half to 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. and all work on Sundays and certain holidays, double time.

Wages: 66 cents per hour.

HALIFAX, N.S.—CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 56.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929, and from year to year until notice of change is given before January 1 of any year.

Hours: 8 per day; 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one-half to 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: 70 cents per hour.

Men working outside city to have fare and board, and to be paid for travelling time up to 8 hours out of 24.

Apprentices to serve five years, four under supervision of a journeyman and one year as an improver.

One apprentice allowed on any job to each branch of the trade, except where there are more than three journeymen plumbers or three journeymen steamfitters, then one additional apprentice may be allowed to each additional three journeymen.

QUEBEC, P.Q.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNION OF PAINTERS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC, INCORPORATED.

Agreement to be in effect from June 11, 1928, to May 1, 1929, and thereafter until a new agreement is concluded.

Only union members to be employed or those willing to become such.

Hours: 9 per day; 54-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half between 7 p.m. and midnight, after midnight, double time. No work on Sundays, St. Jean-Baptiste Day, Labour Day or religious holidays.

Wages: 47 cents per hour.

No strike or lockout until all means of conciliation have been tried and the dispute has been referred to a board.

The business agent of the union is the only person authorized to settle with the contractor or his representatives on all grievances under this agreement.

Transportation: Electric Railways

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA.

Agreement signed following the award of the Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1927.

Agreement in effect from September 30, 1927, to September 30, 1930.

Agreement to govern all employees of the Company referred to therein, except conductors, motormen and trainmen employed on the Lulu Island Branch and the Fraser Line.

Wages per hour: on city and suburban lines: motormen and conductors, first six months, 53 cents; second six months 57½ cents; third six months, 60½ cents; thereafter, 63 cents; motormen and conductors on work train service, 2 cents per hour extra; one-man car operators, 69 cents.

On interurban lines: passenger motormen and conductors from 53 cents for first six months to 65 cents for fourth six months and thereafter; freight motormen and conductors from 56 cents to 67½ cents; passenger brakemen from 53 cents to 62 cents; freight brakemen 63 cents; trolley-men, 61 cents. All work on Sundays, time and one quarter, holidays time and one-half. Extra man to be guaranteed a minimum of \$92 per month.

Shop and barn men: motor car repairers and freight car repairers from 56 to 66 cents; armature winders' helpers, blacksmiths' helpers, carpenters' helpers, machinists' helpers and sawyers from 51½ cents to 61½ cents; barn janitors and car cleaners 46 cents for first six months, 52 cents thereafter; freight car inspectors, 68 cents; freight car repairers' helpers, 56 cents; painters, 72½ cents; freight car painters, 59 cents; brush hands, 56 cents; carpenters, 72½ cents; freight car carpenters, 66 cents; machinists, 75 cents; habitter, 68 cents, trolley retriever 68½ cents; blacksmiths, 75 cents; car wiremen and air-brake fitters, 70 cents; armature winders 75, 70½ and 68 cents; leading hands while so acting 3 cents per hour extra.

Apprentices: first year 32 cents; second year 36½ cents; third year 42½ cents; fourth year 47 cents.

Freight shed department: checkers 57 cents; truckers 54½ cents.

Track maintenance men: interurban: 45½ cents per hour for first three months; 50 cents thereafter. City: 49½ cents for first three months; 54 cents thereafter; track welders 68½ cents, track welders' helpers, 59 cents. Bridge and building master's maintenance gang: carpenters, painters and pipe fitters, 70½ cents.

Monthly employees: baggage men \$117.15 and \$121.65 per month; auto drivers \$121.30; interlocking tower men \$113.30; depot master (Carrall Street) \$121.65; ticket clerks, Terminal Office, \$122.15; train despatchers \$195.50; station agents from \$123.15 to \$145.65; assistant agents, \$82.65 and \$118.65; motor-bus operators \$132; rate and chief clerk, \$144.15; cashier, \$139.65; accountant, \$135.15; switching clerk, abstract clerk and outside inspection clerk, \$121.65; billing clerk, \$112.65; shedman (Chilliwack), \$117.15; on track maintenance, regular gang foreman, \$125.80; extra gang foreman, \$134.80.

Union members only to be employed; new employees to be allowed one month to join the union. Closed shop and seniority clauses do not apply to truck foremen, freight office staff, station agents, storekeeper at Westminster Barn, Carrall Street depot master, ticket clerks at Terminal Office and train despatchers.

If the union protests the dismissal or suspension of any employee after an investigation has been made, the matter will be referred to a board of arbitration, consisting of one representative of each party and a third chosen by them; the decision of such board to be binding.

Promotion to be based on seniority and efficiency.

Monthly men to be given two weeks' holiday each year with pay after one year's service.

City and suburban lines:

Hours for conductors and motormen: 8 per day; overtime to be paid after 8 hours and 20 minutes; every eighth day off.

Overtime: for men on day runs, time and one-half to midnight, double time thereafter; for men on night runs, time and one-half to 2 a.m. and double time thereafter; for men on owl runs, time and one-half after running time up to eleven hours; double time thereafter.

When a run is not completed within ten hours of commencement of first shift, all such overtime shall be paid for at rate of twenty cents per hour in addition to work pay.

Uniforms to be supplied by the company who shall contribute half the cost. Change money up to \$30 to be supplied by the company.

Minimum age of conductors or motormen, 21 years.

Interurban lines:

Overtime: on passenger trains, over 8 hours and 15 minutes, time and one-half up to 16 hours and double time thereafter, provided that if schedule time of regular runs is less than 8 hours and 15 minutes, overtime shall be paid as from the end of the schedule run; on freight and work trains, time and one-half after 8 hours up to 16 hours, double time thereafter.

Hours: the rate of wages shall be based on a day's work of 8 hours. On passenger service all men to be allowed two days off each pay period (first to sixteenth and sixteenth to end of month), except in Exhibition and Christmas week. If a run is not completed within 11 hours, all time over 11 hours shall be computed as allowance time and shall be paid in addition to the working pay.

Students learning to be trainmen to be paid one dollar per day during probation, providing they qualify within 14 days.

Runs to be awarded to qualified trainmen in accordance with their seniority on the district.

Conductors to be provided with \$15 change money.

Shop and barn departments:

Mechanics and mechanics' helpers in Mechanics Department on night work to receive 5 cents per hour additional to regular rate.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays for day work and 8 per night, 6 nights per week for night work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first five hours and for work on Sundays, holidays and Saturday afternoons; after five hours overtime, all extra overtime at double time.

Any apprentice having served one year, who in the opinion of the shop foreman shows no

aptitude for acquiring the trade, will be transferred or dismissed.

Men who have served an apprenticeship or had 4 years' experience at the separate trades of machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, etc. are to be considered mechanics and paid the minimum rate of pay for mechanics.

Apprentices must begin between ages of 16 and 21 years and serve four years to learn any of the above trades.

In case of machinists, the number of apprentices shall be limited to one for the shop and one for every 4 machinists.

Track maintenance:

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one-half for work on Sundays, holidays and Saturday afternoons and for overtime up to five hours; after five hours overtime, double time.

Freight shed and baggage room:

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: time and one-half to 10 p.m. after 10 p.m. and work on Sundays or holidays, double time. Baggage room men to have every second Sunday off.

Station Agents:

Hours: 10 per day for 6 days a week and Sunday hours not to exceed one-half hour for attendance on each regular passenger or express train. Two whole days off per month and two weeks' holidays annually with pay after one year's service.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Agents to be furnished with dwelling house, fuel and light free.

Service: Recreational

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN LOCAL THEATRES AND INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL No. 257.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1927, to August 31, 1929.

Only moving picture machine operators supplied by the union to be employed.

Wages of operators per week (not more than 48 hours): theatres of capacity of 500 or under and operating evenings and Saturday matinee \$30; capacity from 500 to 700, \$31; over 700, \$32.50; capacity 500 to 1,000 and giving matinee and evening performances \$40; capacity over 1,000, \$42. When capacity of 1,000 or over and continuous performances more than two days per week, hours shall be from noon to 11 p.m. with two shifts payable at \$41 per week per shift. If continuous performance is one or two days per week two men must be employed, one to receive \$41 per week and other \$31.

Overtime \$1.50 per hour. Sunday concerts and Sunday screenings \$5 for call of operator and screenings 50 cents per reel; assembling or dissembling machines \$5. Extra performances \$5.

Duties of operators to be confined to projection room.

Two weeks' notice of discharge (except for certain reasons) and of resigning to be given.

Any disputes to be referred to an arbitration committee consisting of one representative of each party and a third selected by them. No strike to occur before arbitration committee has rendered its decision.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has received information regarding contracts recently executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction, etc., contained the following fair wages clause:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Six of the contracts above mentioned contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. The schedules are given below.

One contract was awarded for interior fittings (Group "B") containing the general fair wages clause and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council which reads as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the

custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the

wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Paid Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declarations, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that

Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Alterations, repairs and renovations to the Old Examining Warehouse at Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Munn and Shea, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 9, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$59,900.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	\$ cts.	
	per hour	
Masons.....	1 12½	9
Bricklayers.....	1 12½	8-9
Plasterers.....	1 12½	8
	per thousand	
Lathers (wood).....	3 00	
	per hour	
Lathers (Metallic).....	1 00	9
Structural steel and iron workers.....	75	9
Marble and terrazzo layers.....	80	9
Carpenters and joiners.....	75	9
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	70	9
Painters and glaziers.....	70	9
Electricians.....	70	8
Cement finishers.....	75	9
Concrete workers.....	35	10
Common labourers.....	35	10
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	85	8
	(from May 1, 1928)	

Levelling and draining of the Landing Field and the construction of the service roadway at the Montreal Air Harbour, St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, Oliver F. Cummins and William H. Robinson, Toronto, Ont. "Cummins & Robinson." Date of contract, June 23, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$102,441.50.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	\$ cts.	
	per hour	
Foreman.....	60	10
Mechanics.....	60	10
Firemen.....	40	10
Stone crusher operator.....	60	10
Concrete mixer operator.....	40	10
Carpenters.....	75	9
Labourers.....	35	10
	per day or night	
Watchman.....	3 00	
	per hour	
Carters (1 horse and cart).....	50	10
Teamsters (two horses and wagon)...	70	10

Reconstruction of the south pier at Burlington, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 5, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$25,642.46.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	\$ cts. per hour	
Foremen.....	90	9
Engineers.....	80	9
Firemen.....	70	9
Labourers.....	50	9
(Above rates apply to Marine Pile Driving Crews)		
Carpenters.....	90	8
Concrete finishers.....	60	10
Ordinary labourers.....	40	10

Reconstruction of the south pier at Goderich, Ont. Name of contractor, James Alfred Vance, Woodstock, Ont. Date of contract, July 30, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$18,579.18.

Extension to the harbour wall at Owen Sound, Grey County, Ont. Name of contractors, John Edward Woolrich and Royden Howard Brigham, Owen Sound, Ont. Date of contract, July 17, 1928. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$14,697.

Deepening entrance channel and area at East Harbour at Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractor, Rob. G. Weddell, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, July 13, 1928. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$8.50 per cubic yard, place measurement. Class "B" 49 cents per cubic yard, place measurement, approximate expenditure, \$11,760.

Cleaning up the approaches to the New Ontario Wharf and the Algoma Central Railway Wharf at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Names of contractors, Alexander B. McLean, Roderick A. McLean, and John McLean, all of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. "A. B. McLean & Sons." Date of contract, July 14, 1928. Amount of contract (the sum of \$14 per hour for each hour actually engaged in said dredging work), approximate expenditure, \$15,400.

Deepening channel from main ship channel on Lake St. Peter to Yamachiche River, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 9, 1928. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$4.50 per cubic yard, scow measurement. Class "B" 38 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$28,500.

Deepening channel leading to the Government Wharf at St. Pierre Les Becquets, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 9, 1928. Amount of contract—Class "A" \$6.50 per cubic yard, scow measurement. Class "B" 45 cents per cubic yard, scow measurement, approximate expenditure, \$17,514.

Dredging areas numbers 1 and 2 at Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractor, W. L. Forrester, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, July 3, 1928. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$5 per cubic yard, scow measurement. Class "B" 50 cents per cubic yard for area No. 1 scow measurement. \$2.50 per cubic yard for area No. 2 scow measurement, approximate expenditure, \$14,625.

Deepening entrance channel to the wharf at Valleyfield, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Limitée, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, June 30, 1928. Amount of contract, class "A" \$6 per cubic yard, place measurement. Class "B" 63 cents per cubic yard, place measurement, approximate expenditure, \$35,940.

The completion of dredging at the approaches of the Government wharf at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractors, The Soo Dredging Company, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, June 29, 1928. Amount of contract, \$14 per hour for each hour actually engaged in said dredging work. Approximate expenditure, \$23,100.

Dredging areas Numbers 1, 2 and 3 at Contrecoeur, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau Limitée, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, June 30, 1928. Amount of contract, Class "B" 40 cents per cubic yard for area No. 1, place measurement. 40 cents per cubic yard for area No. 2, scow measurement. 50 cents per cubic yard for area No. 3 place measurement, approximate expenditure, \$19,588.

Deepening channel along face of pier, at Lion's Head, Ont. Name of contractor, William Lawrence Forrester, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, June 27, 1928. Amount of contract, Class "A", \$5.50 per cubic yard, scow measurement. 63 cents per cubic yard scow measurement, approximate expenditure, \$20,000.

Opening a channel through marsh near mouth of Yamaska River at Baie Lavalliere, P.Q. Name of contractor, Aimé Laperrière, Pierreville, P.Q. Date of contract, June 16, 1928. Amount of contract, Class "B", 30 cents per cubic yard, place measurement. Approximate expenditure, \$12,915.

Cleaning channel from outlet of river to the dam at Yamaska River, P.Q. Name of contractor, Aimé Laperrière, Pierreville, P.Q. Date of contract, June 16, 1928. Amount of contract, Class "B", 30 cents per cubic yard, place measurement. Approximate expenditure, \$4,279.80.

Deepening irregular shaped area between the outer end of the entrance piers of the harbour at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, National Sand and Material Company, Limited, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, July 11, 1928. Amount of contract, Class "B", 55 cents per cubic yard, scow measurement. Approximate expenditure, \$15,400.

Deepening channel between piers at the eastern entrance of the harbour at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, National Sand and Material Company, Limited, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, July 20, 1928. Amount of contract, Class "B", 50 cents per cubic yard, scow measurement. Approximate expenditure, \$15,500.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Interior fittings (in oak) in the Public Building at Drummondville, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, July 27, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,550.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

(Contracts in Group "A" Construction, etc.)

Construction of buildings and light railway and general construction work at the magazines, Bedford Basin, N.S. Name of contractors, A. S. MacMillan and C. D. MacNearney, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 22, 1928. Amount of contract, \$89,000.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per Day	Hours per Week
	\$ cts. per hour		
Plasterers.....	90	8	44
Masons.....	1 00	8	44
Bricklayers.....	1 00	8	44
*Carpenters.....	60	8	44
*Painters.....	60	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	70	8	44
Electricians.....	70	8	44
Cement finishers.....	50 to 60	8	44
Stationary engineers.....	per week \$32 50		
	per hour		
Roofers.....	60	8	44
Cement labourers.....	35 to 40	9	44
Common labourers.....	35	9	
	per week		
Driver with horse and cart	\$18 to \$22	9	
Driver with team.....	\$18 to \$24	9	

*Negotiations for increased rates in progress at present.

Rebuilding portion of Citadel Wall, Quebec. Name of contractor, Emile Coté, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 29, 1928. Amount of contract, \$5,310.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	\$ cts. per hour		
Bricklayers.....	90	9	
Masons.....	85	9	
Plasterers.....	85	9	
Cement finishers.....	70	9	
Terrazzo layers.....	70		55
Marble setters.....	90		55
Structural steel workers.....	65		55
Carpenters and joiners.....	55		55
Plumbers and steamfitters	55		55
Electricians.....	55		55
Sheet metal workers.....	50		55
Roofers, tar and gravel.....	40		55
Concrete workers.....	40	9	
Mason's helper.....	40	9	
Labourers.....	35	9	
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	80	10	
Driver.....	60	10	

Conversion of Snow Farm House and Magazines into Officers' Quarters, etc., Rockliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, William James Wills, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 19, 1928. Amount of contract, \$18,960.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	\$ cts. per hour	
Bricklayers.....	1 20	8
Bricklayer's labourer.....	45	8
Mason.....	1 20	8
Mason's labourer.....	45	8
Plasterer.....	1 00	8
Plumber.....	95	8
Carpenters.....	85	8
Electricians.....	80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	65	8
Concrete labourers.....	40	8-10
Ordinary labourers.....	40	8-10
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	60	8-10

Construction of Radio Station building, Fort Simpson, N.W.T. Name of contractors, William Brown and Company. Date of contract, June 5, 1928. Amount of contract, \$9,996.

Construction of Canteen Building, Sarcee Camp, Calgary, Alberta. Name of contractor, J. J. McCaffrey, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, June 16, 1928. Amount of contract, \$3,885.

Construction of portion of roadway from Montreal Highway to Rockliffe Aerodrome, Rockliffe, Ont. Name of contractors, E. D. Brulé & Sons, Limited, Billings Bridge, Ont. Date of contract, June 20, 1928. Amount of contract, \$8,900.

Construction of New Ordnance Building, Sarcee Camp, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractor, J. J. McCaffrey, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, June 25, 1928. Amount of contract, \$3,325.

Rebuilding portion of Arsenal Wall, Quebec. Name of contractor, Emile Côté, Quebec. Date of contract, May 12, 1928. Amount of contract, \$3,300.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

(Contract in Group "A" Construction, etc.)

Construction of the superstructures of two vertical lift bridges, viz: One at Merritton-St. Davids Road, known as Bridge No. 5 and another at Forks Road known as Bridge No. 18, etc. Name of contractors, The Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Date of contract, July 9, 1928. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in June, 1928, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages Policy.

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 772 78
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	183 08
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	10,592 09
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	49 31
Bag fittings.....	32,895 16
Scales.....	131 96
Rural mail boxes.....	170 68
Letter boxes, etc.....	156 40

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1928

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat higher, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was again slightly lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.80 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$10.73 for June; \$10.92 for July, 1927; \$11.07 for July, 1926; \$10.49 for July, 1925; \$9.91 for July, 1924; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$13 for July, 1918; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The more important advances occurred in the prices of beef, bacon and eggs, while less important increases occurred in the prices of veal, fresh and salt pork, lard, beans, evaporated apples and prunes. The prices of potatoes, milk, butter and rolled oats were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.01 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$20.97 for June; \$21.11 for July, 1927; \$21.30 for July, 1926; \$20.70 for July, 1925; \$20.30 for July, 1924; \$20.65 for July, 1923; \$20.67 for July, 1922; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.66 for July, 1918; and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodi-

ties in 1913 as 100 and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities was again slightly lower at 149.6 for July, as compared with 150.2 for June; 152.0 for July, 1927; 155.9 for July, 1926; 158.1 for July, 1925; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 202.8 for July, 1919; and 199.5 for July, 1918. Thirty-nine prices quotations were lower, thirty-nine were higher and one hundred and fifty-eight were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material three of the eight main groups declined, two advanced and three were unchanged. The Animals and their Products group and the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group advanced, the former due to higher prices for cattle, hogs, beef, pork products, butter, cheese and eggs, and the latter due to higher prices for cotton, wool, jute, and hessian, which more than offset lower prices for silk and manilla rope. The Vegetables and their Products group was lower, due mainly to lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products, potatoes, sugar and tea. Lower prices for tin, lead, and silver caused a decline in the Non-Ferrous Metals group, while some minor declines in rolling mill products caused a decline in the Iron and its Products group. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, the Non-Metallic Minerals group, and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods advanced, higher prices for beef, pork products, butter, cheese, eggs, lard, fruit and coffee more than offsetting lower prices for flour, oat products, potatoes and tea. Producers' goods declined, due to declines in materials for the milling and other industries, for the metal-working industries, for the leather industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials. Materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the fur industry and for the meat packing industries were somewhat higher.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were lower, advances in the prices of cattle, hogs, beef, pork, eggs, citrus fruits, coffee, cotton and jute being more than offset by declines in grains, sugar, potatoes, raw silk and non-ferrous metals. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also declined, due to lower prices for flour and other milled products, sugar, rope and linseed oil, which more than counterbalanced increases in the prices of butter, cheese, bacon, lard, evaporated apples and turpentine. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin were lower. Articles of forest origin were unchanged.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLE-SALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each

case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces,

(Continued on Page 920)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	1900		1905		1910		1913		July 1914		July 1916		July 1918		July 1919		July 1920		July 1921		July 1922		July 1923		July 1924		July 1925		July 1926		July 1927		June 1928		July 1928			
		c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†	c.	†		
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	49.4	52.6	79.6	79.8	84.0	70.2	64.2	59.6	59.4	60.4	62.0	66.0	69.8	71.4																				
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.6	35.2	57.8	55.2	54.4	40.6	35.6	32.0	31.2	32.0	34.4	37.4	41.2	42.6																				
Veal, shoulder...	2 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.4	19.2	28.3	28.3	28.1	22.0	19.1	18.3	17.8	18.1	19.9	19.9	21.8	22.5																				
Mutton, roasts...	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.9	23.9	36.8	36.3	37.3	30.3	28.0	28.2	28.5	29.3	30.7	30.1	30.3	30.1																				
Pork, leg...	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.2	22.4	37.7	42.1	40.7	32.9	31.8	26.6	23.6	28.2	32.3	28.2	26.3	28.0																				
Pork, salt...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.4	38.8	70.4	75.2	74.0	57.8	54.2	50.4	45.2	50.4	58.0	53.2	51.8	52.2																				
Bacon, break-fast...	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.5	28.7	51.0	56.3	57.0	48.0	42.5	39.1	31.4	39.2	44.7	38.8	35.7	37.2																				
Lard, pure...	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	36.8	40.4	73.8	83.8	75.8	43.2	43.6	44.8	41.2	48.2	49.8	43.0	43.6	44.0																				
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	26.9	31.0	49.3	52.7	59.2	38.2	33.9	31.2	31.8	37.6	38.2	37.8	36.0	38.5																				
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	24.9	28.0	43.1	48.1	52.6	35.1	31.4	27.3	27.6	33.7	34.7	34.3	32.3	34.2																				
Milk...	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	51.0	45.0	70.8	78.6	88.2	68.6	69.0	69.0	71.4	69.0	68.4	69.6	70.8	70.2																				
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	58.0	60.4	106.2	118.8	118.8	73.0	70.2	68.0	68.8	71.4	74.4	79.8	79.8	77.2																				
Butter, creamery...	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	30.0	34.5	51.7	60.4	66.3	37.2	42.0	39.3	39.3	40.9	42.0	41.9	43.8	43.3																				
Cheese, old...	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.1	25.6	33.4	40.3	40.6	34.8	30.0	\$30.1	\$28.4	\$30.6	\$31.6	\$30.7	\$32.6	\$32.6																				
Cheese, new...	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.4	23.6	30.6	38.8	38.4	28.2	26.2	\$30.1	\$28.4	\$30.6	\$31.6	\$30.7	\$32.6	\$32.6																				
Bread...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	63.0	70.5	117.0	120.0	144.0	121.5	105.0	100.5	100.5	118.5	114.0	117.0	115.5	117.0																				
Flour, family...	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	33.0	37.0	68.0	67.0	84.0	63.0	49.0	\$44.0	\$43.0	\$58.0	\$53.0	\$54.0	\$53.0	\$53.0																				
Rollod oats...	5 "	18.0	19.0	21.0	22.0	21.5	24.0	40.5	37.0	44.0	30.0	28.0	27.5	27.0	31.0	29.0	30.5	32.0	31.5																				
Rice...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.6	13.4	23.2	24.6	34.2	19.8	19.8	\$20.6	\$20.8	\$21.8	\$21.8	\$21.6	\$21.6	\$21.0																				
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	19.4	34.2	22.6	22.2	17.0	17.6	17.4	16.6	16.8	15.8	16.4	17.8	18.2																				
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.1	13.4	22.9	24.6	29.1	21.3	24.9	19.7	19.5	20.7	19.8	19.2	21.5	21.9																				
Prunes, medium...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.4	13.1	18.0	22.0	27.2	18.4	19.8	18.6	15.9	15.5	15.8	15.1	13.3	13.5																				
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.0	38.4	43.6	47.2	93.6	44.4	33.6	50.0	40.8	33.6	31.6	33.6	32.0	32.0																				
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.2	17.6	20.4	22.2	43.4	21.0	15.8	23.8	19.6	19.6	15.0	16.0	15.2	15.0																				
Tea, black...	1/2 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.9	14.6	15.4	16.4	13.7	13.9	\$16.6	\$17.4	\$17.9	\$18.0	\$17.8	\$17.9	\$17.8																				
Tea, green...	1/2 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.3	10.3	14.1	15.6	16.8	14.9	15.2	\$16.6	\$17.4	\$17.9	\$18.0	\$17.8	\$17.9	\$17.8																				
Coffee...	1/2 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	10.0	11.2	13.4	15.4	13.7	13.4	13.5	13.6	15.1	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.1																				
Potatoes...	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	30.3	58.6	66.0	62.7	197.4	35.9	43.9	52.5	63.9	45.1	85.9	81.0	51.7	48.3																				
Vinegar...	1/2 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0																				
All Foods		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.42	\$ 8.46	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.77	\$ 16.84	\$ 10.96	\$ 10.27	\$ 10.17	\$ 9.91	\$ 10.49	\$ 11.07	\$ 10.92	\$ 10.73	\$ 10.80																				
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 4.7	c. 4.6	c. 5.0	c. 4.4	c. 4.0	c. 4.0	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.2	c. 4.1	c. 4.1																					
Coal anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.2	54.7	73.8	71.9	105.0	110.9	105.8	107.8	104.6	103.2	106.2	101.2	101.0	100.8																				
Coal bituminous...	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.0	38.0	58.7	61.8	76.6	75.6	68.8	70.7	66.0	62.9	63.2	63.3	63.6	62.6																				
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	41.9	69.2	74.7	82.2	87.4	77.0	80.2	78.2	76.2	75.7	75.9	75.9	75.7	75.7																				
Wood, soft...	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.8	30.2	50.8	57.8	63.3	62.5	55.5	59.0	57.5	55.3	55.9	56.2	56.6	55.9																				
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.5	22.8	27.8	28.9	37.2	33.7	31.3	30.2	30.8	30.3	30.8	31.3	31.3	31.0																				
Fuel and light-ing		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.89	\$ 1.88	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.95	\$ 3.64	\$ 3.70	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.37	\$ 3.28	\$ 3.32	\$ 3.28	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.26																				
Rent	1/2 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.04	\$ 4.81	\$ 5.25	\$ 6.38	\$ 6.83	\$ 6.93	\$ 6.97	\$ 6.98	\$ 6.89	\$ 6.87	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.91																				
**Totals		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.17	\$ 14.41	\$ 20.66	\$ 22.02	\$ 26.92	\$ 21.53	\$ 20.67	\$ 20.65	\$ 20.30	\$ 20.70																								

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			resh, leg, roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	35.7	30.3	27.9	21.3	16.7	22.5	30.1	28.0	26.1	37.2	41.5	57.8
Nova Scotia (average)	33.8	28.7	25.6	20.2	16.2	17.6	28.0	27.5	26.0	34.7	39.9	56.0
1—Sydney.....	40.9	34.1	30.4	25.6	22.9	18	27.7	30.4	27.1	36.5	38	52.8
2—New Glasgow.....	30	28.3	21.3	16.5	14.2	25	25	25	25	35.4	37.8	52.8
3—Amherst.....	31.2	30.7	21.7	17.2	14.6	15.5	25	25	25	34	40	53.3
4—Halifax.....	42.1	30.8	33.6	23.7	19.3	16.4	31	27.2	25	33.5	40.2	57.8
5—Windsor.....	25	22	22	18	10	20	30	30	28	.....	45	62.5
6—Truro.....	33.3	28.3	24.3	20	16.2	18	30	27.5	25.6	34	38.1	56.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	30	28.7	27.5	20.7	18	14	22.5	27	24.4	33.5	35	50
New Brunswick (average)	33.7	27.8	26.0	20.7	15.2	17.5	26.1	26.7	25.2	33.6	38.0	56.2
8—Moncton.....	31.7	26.7	21.2	17.8	12.8	19.5	.....	28.5	25	35.4	39.2	55
9—St. John.....	36.7	27.9	27.8	20	14.7	17.6	23.3	26	24.9	33.6	38	54.7
10—redericton.....	36.3	31.7	30.8	25.8	18.2	16.2	25	26.7	26	31.7	36.7	55
11—Bathurst.....	30	25	24.1	19.1	15	16.7	30	25.5	25	.....	.....	60
Quebec (average)	30.6	27.8	27.3	18.8	13.4	17.1	26.5	25.0	24.1	34.2	37.5	56.9
12—Quebec.....	31.9	28.6	26.2	20.5	13.6	19.3	27.7	23.9	24.5	33.2	37.6	56.5
13—Three Rivers.....	28.3	27.5	26.8	19.4	14.7	18.3	26.5	25	25.2	35	39.1	60
14—Sherbrooke.....	35	30.7	32.3	21.2	13.2	17	30	31	25	34.2	38	63
15—Sorel.....	26.7	23.3	23.7	16.3	12	13.3	23.3	20.3	24	37.5	42.5	52.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	25	23.7	21.5	15	12.2	15.5	22.5	21.5	20	33.3	.....	54
17—St. John's.....	30	30	30	18	15	22.5	25	25	25	.....	.....	50
18—Thetford Mines.....	23.7	23.3	21.3	18.3	12.3	20	25	21.7	24.6	35	35	57.5
19—Montreal.....	38	32.7	34.1	19.3	15.3	13.4	28.3	28.4	24.8	34.1	35.9	59.6
20—Hull.....	37	30.7	29.5	21.6	12.7	14.6	30.6	28.5	24.2	31.4	34.6	58.7
Ontario (average)	37.9	32.4	29.2	22.7	17.9	25.0	30.0	28.7	26.7	34.8	38.9	58.7
21—Ottawa.....	35.2	29.7	27.7	21.1	14	20.6	28.1	26.6	24.8	35.5	39.4	59.3
22—Brockville.....	39.4	33.1	31.1	20.7	16.5	17.1	31.2	28.7	26.3	37.9	41.3	59
23—Kingston.....	35.8	28.7	27.6	21	15.6	18.1	28	25.8	24.5	32.4	37.1	55.8
24—Belleville.....	34	28.6	30	22.6	16.2	25.4	34	27.8	23.7	40	42.6	61.7
25—Peterborough.....	38.2	33	32.2	22.9	18.4	26.5	29.4	29.8	29	34.4	37.7	60.6
26—Oshawa.....	39.4	35	29.8	21	19.5	27.5	33.7	28.4	28.5	38.7	42.3	60
27—Orillia.....	36	31.2	29	22.1	18	24.7	30	28.7	26.7	34	39	60
28—Toronto.....	39	32.2	31.2	21.1	18.6	23.8	29.3	28.5	27.4	36.4	41.6	59.8
29—Niagara Falls.....	40	34.3	33	25.2	18.2	28.6	36.2	31.6	30.2	35	39	61.5
30—St. Catharines.....	37.3	33	32.2	20.8	16	26	28	27.7	25.7	31.1	33.9	54.7
31—Hamilton.....	39.5	33.7	32.2	23.7	19.3	25.5	26.7	27.4	31	34	39.6	59.1
32—Brantford.....	38.7	34.4	30.8	24.4	19.3	25.6	31.3	29.4	27.5	33.2	37.7	60.8
33—Galt.....	38.7	34.3	30.7	24	18.7	24	32.5	26	25	33.2	35.8	57.5
34—Guelph.....	35.2	30.3	28.7	21.2	19.3	26.8	28.3	25.7	25	31.7	35.4	59
35—Kitchener.....	35.7	32	26.1	23.5	19.5	25	25	28.6	.....	29.4	33.8	54.7
36—Woodstock.....	38.8	32.8	28	22.8	16.6	25.7	31.4	27.2	26.2	30.8	34.2	55.7
37—Stratford.....	40	35	24.7	21.8	19.8	27.3	25	29.3	25	33	38.3	59
38—London.....	39.1	33.1	31.4	23.5	17.5	24.6	25.8	30.4	25.8	35.7	39.5	59.5
39—St. Thomas.....	37.6	33	32.3	22	18.1	23.3	28.3	27.6	28.8	35	38.9	57.7
40—Chatham.....	36	31.8	28.5	22.3	16.8	25.5	30	28	23.2	35.3	40.7	60
41—Windsor.....	37.6	30.3	27.1	22.6	16.3	23.3	29.5	28	27.2	36.9	41.2	58.2
42—Sarnia.....	37.5	32.5	30	25	21	27.5	32.5	30	25	34.4	39	60
43—Owen Sound.....	32.5	27.5	23	20.7	17.4	25.7	24	26.2	25	36.2	39.8	56.5
44—North Bay.....	42	34.9	28.2	23.2	15.2	24.3	32.7	30	26	33	37	62.2
45—Sudbury.....	40.8	34	32.7	25.2	19.5	26.7	25	35.6	26.2	35	39.3	56.5
46—Cobalt.....	36.7	32.7	29.7	21.8	15.5	25	30	30.2	29.2	33.6	39.1	61.5
47—Timmins.....	40	38	32	25	18	30	30	30	27.3	34.3	35	55
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	40.3	35	32.8	25.8	19.5	27	32.2	29.4	28	36.6	40.4	60.4
49—Port Arthur.....	39.1	30	27.8	23.4	19.3	24.8	38.3	28.1	30.1	39.6	45	60.3
50—Fort William.....	38.3	30	27.4	21.7	19.3	22.5	32.6	29	27.1	36.8	42.5	56.3
Manitoba (average)	33.5	27.9	26.1	18.6	15.2	19.5	29.5	26.5	24.9	37.6	43.0	58.1
51—Winnipeg.....	35.1	29.2	28.5	18.7	15.9	18.4	29.4	27.3	26.7	38.8	43.9	56.8
52—Brandon.....	31.9	26.5	23.7	18.5	14.4	20.5	29.6	25.7	23	36.4	42	59.4
Saskatchewan (average)	36.1	28.9	26.6	20.4	16.7	21.4	33.5	26.7	25.1	44.6	50.3	61.2
53—Regina.....	35.4	27	23.5	18.5	16.5	20	32.1	24.5	25	43.7	51.3	62.8
54—Prince Albert.....	35	30	26.5	21	18.2	22.5	30	29	26.5	46.7	50	57.5
55—Saskatoon.....	34.7	27.6	26.5	20.4	15.5	20.1	36.9	26.9	22	44.4	50	60.4
56—Moose Jaw.....	39.3	31.1	29.7	21.6	16.7	22.8	35	26.5	26.7	43.6	50	64.2
Alberta (average)	33.4	27.0	25.2	20.2	15.0	22.8	33.1	27.1	25.1	40.6	44.5	52.6
57—Medicine Hat.....	32.5	26.7	27	19.7	16	24	36	27	27.4	42.8	49	50.8
58—Drumheller.....	35	30	25	25	15	25	30	30	25	.....	.....	60
59—Edmonton.....	34.3	27.6	27.6	19	15.2	20.7	33.2	26.7	24.8	39.6	44.6	49.1
60—Calgary.....	31.7	25.4	23.4	17.8	13.4	21.9	31.6	24.5	24.2	41.2	46.3	54.6
61—Lethbridge.....	33.5	25.5	23	19.5	15.6	22.2	34.5	.....	24.3	34.2	38.1	48.3
British Columbia (average)	38.4	31.6	29.8	21.7	18.9	27.2	37.4	31.8	28.4	46.6	52.0	60.2
62—Fernie.....	38	30	28	20	15	25	35	35	31	46.2	50	54.2
63—Nelson.....	40	30	32.5	22.5	21.5	30	.....	35	28.3	44.6	50	58
64—Trail.....	40	35	35	30	.....	30	.....	35	29	50	56.2	61.2
65—New Westminster.....	36.7	31.1	28.8	20.4	18.7	27.1	34.6	27	27.6	42.2	48.4	58.6
66—Vancouver.....	37.6	30.1	29.4	19.5	18.8	26.8	39.1	30.3	27.6	45.4	51.5	62.8
67—Victoria.....	39.5	32.3	30.1	20.4	18.3	26.4	35.2	27.7	25.6	47.2	51.3	60.5
68—Nanaimo.....	36.2	30.5	27.5	21.3	22.3	29	43.8	31.9	25	47.9	53.8	66.1
69—Prince Rupert.....	39	33.7	28.7	19.7	17.5	23.2	36.5	32.5	33	49	55	60

a Price per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart. c. Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1928

Fish									Eggs		Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Hallbut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart, in bottles	Dairy, solids prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
18-6	30-3	21-6	14-1	58-2	21-0	20-5	37-1	22-0	38-5	34-2	11-7	38-6	43-3
14-1	31-5			53-8	17-6	19-1	30-5	22-6	39-8	34-5	11-5	39-1	45-6
10	25			48	17-5	21-5	27-6	22-3	44-3	38-7	b12-14	39	43-6
16	30-35			50	16-9		30-8	20-7	38	35-2	9	38-8	45-9
12-5	35			50-60	18-1	16	32-7	23-3	32-4	25	a12.5-13.3	36-4	44-1
10	30			60	17-1	16-7	27-8	23-6	43-4	39-8	10	35-5	45
10	35			50	19	20	33-4	21-5	39-3	35	10	45	50
10	35			50	18-7			23	41-4	35-3	12	40	44-8
15-5	35-0		10-0	56-9	18-3	17-6	36-0	23	30	25-3	8-10	38	41-2
12	35			60	18-3	18	35-8	22-7	36-6	34-8	12-1	36-9	42-8
18	35			60	17-6	15-8	42-2	20-7	36-2	32-7	10-12	39-2	44
20	35			55-60	17-8	18-5	40-9	21	43-1	36-9	a13-5	38-7	44
12	30-4	24-1	10-0	50	19-3	18	25	25	37-2		12	34-5	43-2
16-4	25	20		59-3	22-0	21-7	32-6	21-1	39-0	35-7	10-2	37-3	39-8
10	30			50	20	20	33-4	22-6	40-9	36-9	12-14	35-8	40-3
15-20	35			60	25	25	28-4	23-9	41-1	37-4	12	40	40-5
18-20	30			60	20	22-5	35	19-7	38-4	34-2	a10	36	39-6
20	30			60	25	25		20-6	35-5		8	37-7	37-7
15	30	25-28		75	25	20	30-1	19-5	35-9		7	38	39-4
18	30-35		8	70			28-3	21-8	39-5	37	9	39	40-17
15	30			60	19-8	21-7	36	20-3	35-2	34	10	34-5	39-9
17-7	30-9		10	60	19-5	17	35-2	21-9	46-6	37-8	12	40-4	42-2
18	35	22-6	12-1	63-4	20-6	19-7	39-9	21-3	38-1	32-6	11	35	39
16	35	25	10		21-2	21-5	40-7	21-2	40-8	34-8	11	38-3	42-5
15	35	20-25	10-20		20-8	16-5	46-3	21-8	34-8		10	38	40-4
20	32	25	10		18	18	36-1	19-4	36-5	33-7	10	37	39-6
		25			25		36-7	21-7	33-9	29	a9	44-2	43-1
		25			20	23	40-2	23-3	36-2	32-4	10	37-7	40-7
		25			20		43-7	23-8	40	38-8	12	39-5	41-6
		25			20		37	20-7	36	31-8	10-12	39-4	43-9
		25			22	16-5	42-2	20-9	43-3	38	12	39-1	43-6
		25			17	20	41-4	21-2	40-7		c13	37-7	44-1
		25			20	20-5	46-6	18-4	39-4	34-3	13	41	42
		25			20-3	21-5	40-7	20-4	41-2	40-8	13	38-2	43-3
		25			21-7	19-2	41-9	20-1	36-8	35-5	11	40-4	42-7
		25			20		38-2	19-6	37-4	34-9	a11-8	39-5	41-9
		25			20		38-4	20-7	40-2	36-2	12	39-2	42
		25			20-2	25-7	38-2	19-2	35-9	32	12	36-2	41-3
		25			20		34-7	20-3	32-2	29-5	10	39-3	40-5
		25			20	15	37-2	20-1	36	32-4	12	38	42-5
		25			20	15	46	21-3	37-9	36-1	11	39-6	42-7
		25			20-3	19-7	45-9	21-4	35-3	33-2	12	39	41-8
		25			21-7	21	41-8	19-5	33-7	30-5	12	40	43-7
		25			21-7	20	43-7	19	39-9	37-3	14	41-7	44-3
		25			18	20	47	21-6	40-3	36-3	12	37	42-6
		25			23		34-7	20-2	34	31	12	38-8	40-3
		25			20	18	39-7	22-3	43	40	12	34-5	40
		25			21-2	20	30-3	23-3	44-7	40-4	12	37	43-5
		25			22-5	20	38	24-8	45-4		15	40	43-8
		25			20	25	20	27-2	44-9	44-5	a16-7		45
		25			20	25	41-7	21-6	44-3	37-5	12	37	43-1
		25			20-8	16-5	40-7	24-5	42-7	38-3	a12-5		44-7
		25			65	20	38-3	23-5	42-8	38-6	a12-5		44-8
		25			18-5	17-3	38-5	22-9	38-3	34-3	12-0	37-5	50
		25			17	17-6	41-1	21-8	40-8	35-9	c12	36-5	42-4
		25			20	17	35-8	23-9	35-7	32-6	12	32-7	39-2
		25			25-0	22-2	33-5	23-1	35-4	30-6	11-9	35-5	43-7
		25			25	21-8	33-5	22-6	37-5	32-5	a12-5	34	43-4
		25			25	20	29-7	23-3	30	26-5	9	34	45
		25			25	22	37-1	23-6	38-2	32-4	13	37-6	42-9
		25			25	26	33-5	23	36	31-1	13	36-2	43-6
		25			24-0	23-4	33-6	22-9	37-1	30-5	11-3	36-8	45-1
		25			25	25	32-5	24-3	34	29-5	12	36-7	47
		25			25	25	31	22	36-7	30	a12-5	36-7	47-7
		25			22-1	23-7	29-8	22-4	38-6	31-8	a11-1	36-9	43-3
		25			20	22-2	39-9	22-7	40-6	33-2	11	38	43-9
		25			23	21	34-7		35-4	27-9	10	35-9	43-7
		25			22-1	22-4	40-1		38-9	33-6	12-9	43-9	48-1
		25			23-3	25	43-7	24-5	42-5	37	a 12-5		47-1
		25			27-5	30	38-7	25	35-8		a14-3	45	48-3
		25			25	25	35-4	25-7	40	33-3	a14-3	45	51
		25			19-8	21	40-2	20-2	36-5	31-3	a11-1	43-4	45-7
		25			19-9	18-3	40-9	21-6	37-8	33-7	a11-1	40	45-6
		25			20	20-1	37-9	21-3	37-4	33-4	a12-5	45-4	48-4
		25			21-2	20	42-9	25-6	34-1	30	a13-3	42-5	49-8
		25			20	20	41-1	25	47-1	36-7	a14-3	46	48-7

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can.	Corn 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	32.6	7.8	18.2	5.3	6.3	10.5	12.4	16.2	16.2	16.2
Nova Scotia (average)	32.1	8.1	17.4	5.6	6.6	9.8	14.0	17.3	16.5	16.6
1—Sydney.....	33.3	8	16.7	5.6	6.5	10	14.9	17	17	17.2
2—New Glasgow.....	32.2	8	16.4	5.5	5.9	10	14	16.6	15.7	15.5
3—Amherst.....	30	8	17.5	5.6	6.7	9.2	13.3	17.6	16.6	15
4—Halifax.....	32.5	8	18	5.3	6.6	10.5	12	17.4	16.5	16.6
5—Windsor.....	34.2	8.3	20	6.4	7.5	10	16	20	19	20
6—Truro.....	30.5	8	16	5.4	6.2	9	13.5	15.2	14.4	15.2
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	30.7	7.4	18	4.9	5.5	11.2	15	16	14.7	15.2
New Brunswick (average)	31.9	8.5	17.7	5.4	6.3	10.2	14.0	16.1	15.7	15.8
8—Moncton.....	33	8.7	17.9	5.7	6.5	12.1	14.5	16.8	15.8	15.8
9—St. John.....	32.6	8.7	18.8	5.5	6.2	8.6	11.9	15	14.6	14.7
10—Fredericton.....	31.9	8.7	16	5.1	6.3	9.9	14.5	14.8	14.7	14.8
11—Bathurst.....	30	8	18	5.8	6	10	15	17.7	17.5	17.7
Quebec (average)	30.1	6.4	17.6	5.3	6.3	9.2	12.8	14.7	16.3	15.2
12—Quebec.....	31.4	7.5	17.7	5.4	6.2	9.8	13.2	15	16.1	15.3
13—Three Rivers.....	31.6	6	18.7	5.6	6.7	10	14.1	14.9	18	15
14—Sherbrooke.....	27.5	6-6.7	16.3	5.2	6	8.9	13.2	14.6	17	13.9
15—Sorel.....	28	6	18.2	4.6	6	9.2	10.8	14.9	16.8	15.6
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	25.7	5	16.8	5	6.7	9.7	12.7	14.7	14.2	16
17—St. John's.....	30	5.3-6.7	17	5	6.5	9.3	13.3	14.2	16	15
18—Theftord Mines.....	33.9	6.7	17.8	5.8	6.7	8	13.3	15.5	17.8	15.7
19—Montreal.....	32.3	5.3-8	18.1	5.3	5.9	10.1	11.9	14.3	14.8	15.4
20—Hull.....	30.1	6-8	17.8	5.5	6.3	8.2	12.3	14.1	16.1	15.1
Ontario (average)	32.8	7.3	17.7	4.9	6.3	11.1	12.9	15.3	15.1	15.3
21—Ottawa.....	34.9	7.3-8	18.1	5.8	6.6	11.1	11.5	15.3	14.9	15
22—Brockville.....	30.1	6.7	15.5	5.1	5.8	10	10.4	14.2	14.4	14.4
23—Kingston.....	30.2	6.7	15.4	5.2	5.4	9.6	11.3	13.1	13	13.2
24—Belleville.....	31.3	6.3	16.7	4.5	5.5	10.8	12.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
25—Peterborough.....	31.1	7.3	17.1	4.7	6.3	11.4	12.7	14.6	14.3	14.1
26—Oshawa.....	36.9	7.3	20	4.5	6.4	12.2	12.7	15.3	14.9	15
27—Orillia.....	33.3	6.7	18.2	5	5.7	11.8	13.2	15.2	15.2	15
28—Toronto.....	35.3	7.3-8	18	5	6.2	10.4	11.8	15.1	15.2	15
29—Niagara Falls.....	37.2	7.3	18.7	5.3	5.9	11.2	14.5	15.8	16	16.1
30—St. Catharines.....	31.5	7.3	17.8	4.9	5.3	10.7	12.7	14.7	14.2	14.8
31—Hamilton.....	34.8	7.3	17.8	4.3	6	11.4	12.2	15.4	15.4	15
32—Brantford.....	32.4	6.7-8	17.3	4.5	6	11.7	13.4	14.7	14.4	14.7
33—Galt.....	34.7	7.3	18.6	4.4	6.2	12.4	13.4	14.5	13.9	14.7
34—Guelph.....	33.3	7.2	18.2	4.9	6.5	12.5	12.7	14.7	15.9	16.2
35—Kitchener.....	32.3	6-6.7	18.1	4.1	6.4	10.9	11.8	14.9	15.4	14.8
36—Woodstock.....	31	6.7-7.3	17.7	4.2	6.1	11.7	13.3	14.6	15.6	15.4
37—Stratford.....	32.4	7.3	18.9	4.2	6.5	12.2	13.1	16.6	15.4	15.7
38—London.....	32.4	6.7-7.3	18.1	4.6	6.2	11.6	12.6	16.1	15.7	15.7
39—St. Thomas.....	31.4	7.3-8.7	18.5	4.9	6.3	11.5	13.1	15.5	15.4	15.2
40—Chatham.....	32	6.7	18.3	4.4	6.2	12.3	14.6	14.9	15.2	14.5
41—Windsor.....	31.5	8-9.3	18	4.5	6.4	10.8	14.1	15.3	15.5	16.1
42—Sarnia.....	31.7	7.3-8	17	4.8	6.7	11.7	13.5	15.6	15	15.6
43—Owen Sound.....	32.8	6.7-7.3	18.6	4.3	5.6	10.8	13	15.9	15.6	15.9
44—North Bay.....	32.4	7.3	15	5.5	6.7	10	13.8	15.1	14.8	15.1
45—Sudbury.....	31.7	7.7	17	5.7	7.6	8.8	14.4	15.9	16.5	15.9
46—Cobalt.....	33	8.3	17.2	5.5	7.2	10.9	14	17.9	16	18.1
47—Timmins.....	34.3	8.3	17.3	5.7	7	10	13.7	16.9	15.8	15.8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32	8	19	5.3	7.6	12	13.5	15.1	15.5	15.5
49—Port Arthur.....	34.1	6.7	18.7	5.6	5.7	11	11.9	15.2	15.2	15.4
50—Fort William.....	32.8	6.7	17	5.7	5.9	10.2	10.4	15.5	14.7	15.1
Manitoba (average)	32.3	6.7	16.5	5.5	6.0	10.9	13.0	15.7	17.6	17.3
51—Winnipeg.....	32.5	6.4-7	18	5.5	6	11	12.9	18.1	17.5	17.3
52—Brandon.....	32	6.3-7	15	5.5	5.9	10.8	13.1	19.2	17.7	17.3
Saskatchewan (average)	34.4	8.3	18.2	5.6	7.0	10.9	12.4	18.4	18.5	18.4
53—Regina.....	33.5	8-8.4	15	5.4	8	11.9	12.1	18.2	18.1	17.8
54—Prince Albert.....	35	8	.....	5.4	6.9	8.5	11.9	17.9	17.9	17.9
55—Saskatoon.....	33.9	8	19	5.8	6.3	11.2	13.4	18.5	19.4	19.4
56—Moose Jaw.....	35.2	8.8	20.6	5.8	6.9	12	12.1	18.9	18.5	18.5
Alberta (average)	33.5	8.6	18.1	5.6	6.2	10.4	10.0	17.3	17.5	18.6
57—Medicine Hat.....	32	8.9	17	5.7	7.2	11.5	11	17.2	18.8	20
58—Drumheller.....	36.7	8.9	18	5.8	6.3	11.7	10.8	16.8	17.6	19
59—Edmonton.....	32.8	8	18.5	5.4	5.7	9.7	9	17	17.1	17.7
60—Calgary.....	32.7	8	19.2	5.6	5.9	10.5	10.3	17.5	18	18.6
61—Lethbridge.....	33.5	8-10	17.7	5.4	6	8.8	9	18	16	17.5
British Columbia (average)	34.4	9.8	21.6	5.8	6.4	9.8	9.7	18.2	18.0	18.2
62—Fernie.....	35	10	19.3	5.7	5.9	11.7	10.7	18.4	18	18.3
63—Nelson.....	35	10	19.2	6	6.6	10.2	10.3	19.3	20	19
64—Trail.....	34	9.3	18.4	5.8	5.4	9.8	9.6	18	18.7	18.7
65—New Westminster.....	34.6	8.3-9.5	22.5	5.7	6.3	8.2	7.9	16.7	17.2	17.8
66—Vancouver.....	33	8.3-9.5	21.8	5.8	6.4	9	9	16.5	16.6	16.2
67—Victoria.....	34.1	10	23.6	5.7	7.1	9.2	8.8	16.8	17.3	17.5
68—Nanaimo.....	35	8.9	23	5.9	7.5	10	10	18	18	18.7
69—Prince Rupert.....	34.3	12.5	25	6	6	10.5	11.2	21.7	18.3	19.2

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1928

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
9.1	8.2	1.448	29.8	47.3	21.9	13.5	17.5	19.3	75.0	27.3	63.7	42.9
8.2	6.7	1.588	30.6	47.5	19.4	13.8	16.8	19.0	78.0	27.7	66.0	38.8
8.3	8	1.689	33.7	50	20.6	15	16.9	20	79.4	27.5	70	1
8.2	7.8	1.36	25.6	45	22.3	15	17.1	17.2	80.7	28.1	55.7	38.7
8.3	6.2	1.462	27.5	18	14.5	16.5	19	19	67.5	28.7	67.5	4
8.4	6.1	1.472	30.8	47.5	16.7	13.3	16	18.2	78.3	26	67	39
8.5	6.5	2.10	40	20	13	19	19	21	77.5	30	70	3
7.7	5.4	1.443	26	19	12.1	15.5	18.7	18.7	84.7	26	65.7	5
7.7	8.5	1.187	25	14	15	16.5	16.5	19.0	82.5	27.5	75	7
8.7	6.8	1.046	22.2	21.5	14.6	15.7	19.0	70.8	70.8	28.4	63.6	46.4
9.1	7.5	1.132	22.5	40	22	14.1	16.5	19	75.5	29.6	62.2	50
7.7	6	1.133	22.8	22.5	15.6	14.4	19.5	19.5	62.5	25.9	55.4	40.7
9.4	5.8	1.02	19.2	21.3	14.5	15.2	17.6	18.0	80	30.6	73.3	45
8.7	8	.90	24.3	20	14.5	16.7	20	6.5	27.5	25.0	50	11
8.3	7.9	1.350	27.5	38.4	21.1	14.1	18.0	18.4	84.8	27.5	64.5	41.4
8.9	7.8	1.063	23.2	19	16.8	18.3	21	86.2	26	73.5	40.3	12
8.6	8.9	1.321	30	35	21.2	13.7	20	18.5	85	30	65	42.1
9	7.7	1.37	24.6	25	11.8	18.4	18.9	81.2	33.4	23.4	64.7	39
7.7	9.2	1.472	29.3	20	12.3	18.4	18.9	80	26.3	30	60	41.1
8	7	1.45	28.3	23.5	12.7	18	15	87.5	26.7	55	41.7	15
8	8	1.50	35	17.5	15	18.3	20	18.0	30	30	45	17
7.7	8.1	1.435	27.8	22.5	14.8	18	16.2	97.5	33.3	33.3	44	18
8.3	7.1	1.301	23.9	41.7	21.8	12.6	17	17.8	86	25	63.2	37.8
8.9	7.6	1.242	25	19	16.8	16	20	75	26.7	70	41.7	20
9.2	8.7	1.601	32.3	51.5	21.9	13.3	17.3	19.1	73.9	27.0	62.7	39.5
9.3	8.4	1.36	26.6	50	24.5	12.5	16.9	20.1	74	26.6	59.8	41.3
9.2	10.1	1.62	36.2	12	17.9	18.2	17.9	18.2	71	27.5	68.7	40
8.8	8.2	1.428	28.1	50	12.6	16.7	18.2	72.5	72.5	22.6	57.5	38.2
9.2	9.2	1.68	31.4	14.1	16.1	17.1	17.1	75	26.5	60	35.1	24
9	9.1	1.46	27.5	19	13.9	16.5	19	73.8	26.4	63.2	36.8	25
8.9	8.9	1.33	31.2	12.3	17.8	19.4	78	26.2	26.2	64.5	42	26
8.4	8.2	1.30	25.7	13.4	17.2	18.2	78.7	27.5	68.5	36.2	27	36
8.7	7.9	1.41	27.5	53.7	19.5	12.5	16.6	19.3	80.2	26.1	63.3	38.8
10.5	8.3	1.69	32.5	55	13.2	18.7	18.7	33	72.5	33	72.5	40
9.2	8.4	1.833	35	50	12.1	17	16.7	78.2	23.8	57.6	37	30
9.5	7.6	1.46	33.3	13.5	17.2	18.1	70	24	24	56.2	39.8	31
8.2	8.3	1.65	32.7	12.8	17	17.3	60	26.1	26.1	37.6	32	32
8.7	8.4	1.683	35	14.7	15.8	19	63	25.4	25.4	65	36.6	33
9.6	7.9	1.292	30.7	11.9	17.2	18.8	63	26.6	26.6	61	38	34
9.2	7.7	1.36	29.3	12.1	16.3	18.5	59.5	26.3	26.3	62	36.2	35
7.4	7.1	1.75	34.3	12.5	17	17.3	69	32.5	32.5	55	37.3	36
9.6	9.4	1.55	35.6	12.8	17.7	20.2	75	25.4	25.4	61.7	40.1	37
8.4	9.5	1.62	31.5	13.1	16.4	17.5	76.5	25	72.7	57.2	38.5	38
8.5	10.2	1.683	35.3	13	16.6	18.6	76.4	27	78.3	39.1	39	39
8.7	7.7	1.72	35	15	16.4	19.7	80.5	27.1	63.2	37.3	40	40
9.4	7.1	1.56	27.2	14.2	17.4	17.5	70.7	25.3	39.5	50	41	41
9.2	10	2.00	20	11	17	20.7	75	26.7	51.7	36.7	42	42
9.1	7.5	1.42	27.1	13.9	17.8	19.1	71.8	30.5	64.7	41.8	43	43
9	9.7	1.54	37.9	50	20	12.6	17	19.1	73	26.5	59.5	40
10	10.3	1.71	35	23.3	13.9	19.6	20.5	79.5	27.2	72.5	43	44
11.1	9.3	1.50	39.3	21	15.4	18.9	20.4	84.1	30.1	72.5	48	46
11	9.3	2.23	19.3	16.5	19.3	19	90	29.3	67.5	46.7	47	47
9.1	8.7	1.75	36.2	21.3	14.5	18	22.4	71.5	28.5	57.2	39.2	48
9.7	8.9	1.63	34.3	26.7	13.7	18.4	22.9	73.7	28.1	60.6	42.5	49
10.1	8.4	1.82	34.7	26.7	14.1	17.3	20.9	68.8	27.5	60.5	41.5	50
9.1	7.9	1.125	22.5	13.0	17.3	20.6	72.6	28.7	28.7	61.5	45	51
8.4	8	1.45	27	24	13.1	17.6	72.6	28.6	28.6	59.3	45	51
9.7	7.8	.80	18	12.9	17	20.7	72.5	28.8	28.8	63.7	45	52
10.0	9.7	1.443	28.1	21.6	14.1	19.5	74.8	27.0	65.7	49.4	4	4
9.6	9.3	1.69	32.5	19.5	15.3	18.7	22.4	73.7	28.3	65	46.8	53
11.2	9.7	1.41	27.5	21.7	12.3	20.3	24	75	26.7	63.3	50	54
8.8	9	1.233	24.4	23.7	13.9	18.8	21.6	75	25	68.8	50.8	55
10.5	10.7	1.437	25.8	25.3	14.7	20	22.1	75.6	27.9	65.6	49.8	56
10.1	8.9	1.109	25.8	25.3	13.5	18.4	21.3	70.1	26.9	63.9	48.7	57
12.5	10.1	1.05	22.5	27.5	14.1	18.4	20.9	72	26	67	51.3	57
10	10	1.367	35	23.3	14.2	20	21.7	75	26.7	68.3	50	58
10.2	7.4	.75	19.1	22.8	13	17.7	21.2	66.4	25.2	59.2	47	59
9.2	7.8	1.453	30	25	13.3	18.3	22	70.3	27.3	64.2	49	60
8.8	9.3	.925	22.5	28	13	17.5	20.5	67	29.3	61	46	61
9.1	7.3	1.405	31.9	22.5	12.6	17.8	18.9	71.3	27.5	62.9	49.8	62
10.8	8.1	1.083	26	21.7	14	18.7	19.2	74.2	29.6	69.2	50	62
9.3	9.5	1.74	39.4	25	11.8	18.4	18.5	74	30	65	52	63
8.5	10.1	1.81	38.3	21.3	12.9	17.9	17.7	75	31	68	49.6	64
8.1	5.5	.88	25	21.3	11.9	16.5	17.5	65.5	25.6	59.1	44.4	65
8.9	4.8	1.192	25	21.7	11.9	16.5	18.7	65.3	23.4	58.9	45.1	66
8.9	5.6	1.076	24	23.1	11.4	16.9	19.5	70.4	26.1	58.5	47.2	67
8.6	7.3	1.426	37.3	20	13.8	18.3	20.8	66.3	25.8	64.2	53.3	68
10	7.7	2.03	40	25	12.5	19.2	19.2	80	28.3	60	56.7	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar.		Coffee, medium per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit. XXX, per quart.	Salt fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal per ton
	Granulated, in dollar 10's, per lb.	X yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average)	8.0	7.5	60.4	71.3	27.8	15.5	3.6	62.2	58.9	12.3	6.3	\$ 16.135
Nov Scotia (average)	8.2	7.6	65.0	68.8	27.9	12.7	4.2	63.5	44.8	13.5	6.7	16.375
1—Sydney.....	7.8	7.6	65.8	68.5	28.7	14.6	3.8	68.9	55.3	12.9	6.3	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	8.5	7.7	65	70.1	30	13.4	3.5	51.7	42.5	13.7	7.3	.....
3—Amherst.....	8.2	7.6	67	69	24.5	11.9	4.8	60	40.7	13.2	6.4	17.50
4—Halifax.....	7.6	7.3	58.7	68.4	30	12.2	3.9	73.3	50.3	13.2	6	15.00
5—Windsor.....	9	8	67.5	67.5	25	12	5	.....	40	14.5	8	17.00
6—Truro.....	8.3	7.4	65.7	69	29	11.8	4	63.8	40	13.3	6.2	16.00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7.5	7	65	63.7	28	16.5	3.6	57.5	46.5	13	6.5	15.40
New Brunswick (average)	8.0	7.4	63.1	73.0	27.3	12.6	3.7	66.0	42.8	12.5	6.8	16.250
8—Moncton.....	8.4	7.8	65	74.3	30	12.3	4	71	43.5	14	6.9	g16.00
9—St. John.....	7.9	7.2	64	68.2	26	12.6	3.9	71.2	39.7	12.7	6.9	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	8	7.5	63.3	74.2	28.2	12.3	2.9	61.7	40	10.7	6.2	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	7.8	7	60	75.3	25	13	4	60	48	12.5	7.3	18.00
Quebec (average)	7.3	7.0	59.7	68.4	27.2	14.4	3.7	58.4	66.8	11.4	6.3	\$ 15.361
12—Quebec.....	7.2	6.8	59.7	72.3	27.1	17.1	3.4	62.7	65.7	10.8	6.6	15.00-16.00
13—Three Rivers.....	7.9	7.5	60.6	70.7	27.6	15.1	4.2	62.1	70	12.2	6.8	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6.7	6.5	60.5	73.4	26	14.2	3.6	53.7	59	10.7	6.4	15.75-16.25
15—Sorel.....	7.6	7.1	54.7	50	27.5	12.4	3.8	50	68.7	10.7	6.7	14.75-
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7.1	6.8	60	68.3	28	13.5	4	52.5	77.5	10.7	6	14.50-15.00
17—St. John's.....	7.2	7	63.7	68.3	27.5	13.8	4.3	55	70	12.5	5.7	14.00
18—Thetford Mines.....	7.6	7.1	62	72.5	27.6	14.6	3.4	59.3	66.7	13.3	6.5	16.50-17.00
19—Montreal.....	7	6.8	59.3	69.7	26.1	15.3	3.2	60.6	66.9	10.6	6	15.75
20—Hull.....	7.6	7.2	56.7	70	27.7	13.7	3.5	66.7	56.7	10.7	5.9	15.75
Ontario (average)	7.9	7.6	62.4	72.9	26.8	14.0	3.5	63.0	60.0	11.6	6.1	15.538
21—Ottawa.....	7.4	6.9	61.7	71.9	27.3	14	3.2	73.7	58.3	11.3	6.4	15.50-15.75
22—Brockville.....	7.6	7.3	59.2	72.5	27.5	13.2	3.6	63.3	55	11.2	6	15.25
23—Kingston.....	7.2	6.9	57.5	66.3	25.6	12.2	3.8	63	54	10.6	5.8	15.00
24—Belleville.....	7.8	7.6	65	70.4	25.1	14.2	3.5	60.7	68	11.6	6.6	15.25
25—Peterborough.....	7.7	7.3	63	71.8	24.9	14.4	3.3	60	50	11.4	6.2	14.75
26—Oshawa.....	8.3	8.1	68	79	26.8	12.6	3.7	59	60	11.7	6	15.00-15.50
27—Orillia.....	8.1	7.9	68	74.1	25	14.1	4.1	62	50	11.6	6	15.00-15.50
28—Toronto.....	7.3	7.2	63.3	71.9	25.5	12.1	3.2	68.6	50.2	10	6	14.75-15.25
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.8	7.5	63.3	78	26.6	15	3.5	70	72.5	11.7	5	g13.00-13.50
30—St. Catharines.....	7.7	7.5	58.6	73.8	25	13.5	3.3	66	61	11.7	6.2	g14.00-15.00
31—Hamilton.....	7.3	7.2	63.1	72.5	25.6	12.4	3.3	64.6	64	10.5	6.2	15.00
32—Brantford.....	7.4	7.2	61	75.4	26.1	13.2	3.1	62.8	68.3	10.9	6.1	14.50-15.00
33—Galt.....	7.5	7.3	61.9	70.6	25.2	14	3.3	67.1	62.8	10.2	6.2	14.50-15.00
34—Guelph.....	7.5	7.2	63	73.8	26.2	13.2	3.1	66	62	10.3	6.6	14.50-15.00
35—Kitchener.....	7.8	7.8	52.5	68.3	25.5	12.7	3.6	71.7	55	10	5.3	15.00-15.50
36—Woodstock.....	7.7	7	66.7	69.7	26.7	12.3	3.3	60	60	10	6.7	14.50
37—Stratford.....	8.1	7.8	60	73.3	26.4	13.8	3	67.2	53.3	11.1	6	14.00-15.00
38—London.....	8.3	8.2	67.2	75	26.2	14.6	3.6	67	59	11	6	15.00-15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	8.1	7.8	62.7	72.3	26.2	14.3	3.5	68.3	62.9	11.9	5.8	15.00-16.00
40—Chatham.....	7.3	7.2	56.7	64.7	26.3	13.4	3.3	57.8	70	11.9	5.7	15.50
41—Windsor.....	7.3	7.2	61.3	71.7	26.9	13.7	3.1	56.9	56	10.2	6.5	g15.50-16.00
42—Sarnia.....	7.7	7.5	68.3	75	26.7	13.7	3.6	60	73.3	11.7	5.7	15.25
43—Owen Sound.....	7.9	7.5	67	73.4	25.8	12.4	3.7	60	58.7	10.8	6.2	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	8.1	7.8	69	74.8	29.3	17.1	3.8	65	60	13.7	5.6	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	8.5	8.2	61.2	73.6	28.7	15.6	3.8	60	66.7	15	6.4	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.9	8.2	61.1	74.4	29.4	15.4	3.9	66.2	60	14.2	6.9	18.00
47—Timmins.....	9.3	8.2	65	75	30	17.5	4.0	47.5	45	15	7.7	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8.4	8.1	60.7	75.8	27.5	16.3	3.3	55	63	14.2	6	16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	8.5	8	52.5	73.7	30	14.6	3.3	60.7	63.3	11.2	6.4	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	7.9	7.7	62	75.5	29.5	14.8	3.0	58.5	58	11.7	5.5	17.00-17.50
Manitoba (average)	8.1	7.9	54.3	67.8	29.1	13.2	3.1	55.9	56.3	11.7	6.3	20.750
51—Winnipeg.....	8.3	8	52.4	68.1	29.7	11.9	3.2	54.2	52.5	11.4	7	19.50
52—Brandon.....	7.9	7.7	56.2	67.5	28.5	14.4	3.0	57.5	60	12	5.6	22.00
Saskatchewan (average)	8.7	8.1	57.6	74.9	30.4	19.8	3.3	62.2	64.4	13.8	6.5	23.625
53—Regina.....	8.5	8.2	57.7	71.2	29.3	a20.1	3.0	67.5	65	13	7	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	8.7	8	51.7	76.7	30.8	a21.2	3.7	58	60	15	6	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	8.2	7.8	58.3	77	31	a20.8	3.2	64	62.5	14	5.5	23.00-25.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	9.2	8.5	62.6	74.5	30.5	a17.2	3.2	59.2	70	13.2	7.4	.....
Alberta (average)	8.6	7.6	51.7	68.7	29.5	19.3	3.5	58.0	61.8	13.9	5.4	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	9.2	7.5	53	72	29.8	a19.5	3.6	61.3	68.8	13.8	5	g
58—Drumheller.....	9.3	8.2	48.3	66.7	32.5	a22.5	4.1	63.3	70	15	6	.....
59—Edmonton.....	8.1	7.4	50.4	66.5	29.1	a20	3.2	58.2	53.3	13.7	5.4	.....
60—Calgary.....	8.5	7.8	55.5	69.2	27.9	a17.4	3.5	59.4	60	13.3	5.4	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	8	7.3	51.3	69	28	a17	3.1	48	56.7	13.7	5	.....
British Columbia (average)	8.2	7.7	56.6	71.4	29.7	21.7	3.7	65.3	62.0	13.0	6.5	.....
62—Fernie.....	8.8	8.5	63.3	74.6	28.3	a19	3	70	60	13.1	5.6	.....
63—Nelson.....	8.7	8.2	56	76	29	a25	3.8	60	60	14.5	6	.....
64—Trail.....	9.2	8.3	61.6	75	28	a27.5	3.7	64	70	13.5	6.5	.....
65—New Westminster.....	7.3	7.1	54.1	67.2	29.7	a18.4	3.2	60.8	57.1	12.5	6.3	.....
66—Vancouver.....	7.5	7.1	53	65.8	28.4	a19.6	2.9	60.8	54.2	11.5	5.8	.....
67—Victoria.....	8	7.4	54.2	68.3	30.1	a19.4	3.8	60	58.3	12.2	6.2	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	7.9	7.8	60.8	70	32	a22.5	4.3	77	66.6	14.3	7.5	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	8	7.5	50	74.3	31.7	a22.5	4.8	70	70	12.5	8.3	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1928

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month				Six-roomed house with complete modern conveniences, per month	
\$ 10-012	\$ 12-756	\$ 12-107	\$ 14-648	\$ 8-944	\$ 11-157	\$ 9-759	c. 31-0	c. 11-3	\$ 27-644	\$ 19-821	
8-835	11-745	9-200	10-150	6-600	6-667	7-250	33-8	11-7	22-417	14-917	
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	6-00	33-35	10	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	
7-35					c8-00	c6-00	35	13-3	20-00	14-00	
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	8-00	6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	
10-50-11-50	11-40-12-00	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
	10-50-11-50	8-00	9-00	7-00	7-50	7-50	35	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-9-75	d12-50-15-75	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	6-75	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	
10-50	13-25	9-00	10-00	6-75	7-50	7-50	30	12	19-00-26-00	10-00-14-00	
10-875	12-958	10-375	11-875	7-000	8-583	6-700	31-6	11-8	27-000	19-250	
g10-00-12-00	g13-00	g10-00	g12-00	g8-00	g9-00	g	g32-35	12	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-32	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	c4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00	
10-50	8-00	10-00	10-00	6-30	8-00	8-00	30	12	18-00	15-00	
9-500	13-958	14-239	16-267	9-567	11-592	10-766	29-5	10-7	23-444	15-313	
10-00	13-50	c14-67	c14-67	c12-50	c12-00	c12-00	30	11-7	27-00-35-00	12-00-16-00	
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-30	12-00	c8-13	30	10	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	
10-00	14-00	12-00	14-00	9-00	11-00	16-00	29-30	10	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00	
9-50	c14-67-17-33	c16-00-18-67	c10-67	c10-67	c13-33	10-00	30	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	
	15-50	16-00	10-00	12-00	c12-00	9-00	26	10	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00	
11-00	13-00-14-00	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c16-00	26-28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	
8-25	12-50-14-00	c16-00	c17-23	7-00	9-00	c9-00	30	15	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	
10-558	11-861	13-026	16-047	9-947	12-632	11-467	29-1	10-7	29-054	21-167	
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	c17-60	12-00	c14-80	14-00	30	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	
9-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	14-00	28	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
11-00	12-50	13-00	14-00	12-00	13-00	11-00	28	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
9-50-11-50	12-00	11-00	12-50	12-50	9-50	c 7-72	30	10	25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	
11-25	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
g	g11-00-12-00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	
9-00	11-00	16-00	14-50	12-50	15-00	12-50	25	9	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	11-50	15-00	17-00	13-00	15-00	c8-348	28-30	10	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
10-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c12-00	26	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
12-00	9-75-11-50	15-50	16-50	10-50	11-50	c9-00	27-28	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	
10-00	10-00-12-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	9-00	26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	
10-00-12-00	11-50	10-00	c15-00	6-00	9-00	c9-00	25-27	10	22-00-28-00	16-00-20-00	
							25-8	10-3	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00		c18-00		c11-25	c11-25	24-25	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	
9-50	11-00-12-00	14-00-15-00	c20-00		c21-33	c21-33	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
10-00-11-00	11-00-12-00		c20-00		c18-00	c9-00-15-00	28	12-5	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
g10-00	g12-00	g	c & g26-00	g	c & g22-00	c & g18-00	g30	10	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	
9-50	12-00-13-50		14-00	6-00	13-00	13-50	30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	
8-00	10-50	12-00	14-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	30	8-3	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	
12-50	13-50	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	35	12	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	
12-00-13-50	13-50	c15-00-17-25	c10-50-15-00	c10-50-15-00	c12-75		30	15	n	25-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	c15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00	
14-00	14-00	15-00	15-00	7-50	12-00		35	12-5	p	25-00-35-00	
11-00	10-00	8-50	12-00	6-50	12-00	c6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	12-00	11-00	11-00	13-00		35	8-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	11-00	12-00	10-00	10-00		30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
10-688	14-750			9-000	10-125	8-750	31	13	35-000	24-500	
12-00	15-50			10-00	11-50	9-50	26-28	11	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	
6-75-12-00	14-00	12-00	12-50	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	
10-250	17-313	8-250	12-000	8-500	10-500	12-333	34-4	12-9	35-000	23-750	
9-00-13-00	14-00		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	30-00-50-00	15-00-25-00	
9-00-10-00	20-00	17-00	18-50	5-50	7-00		35	11-7	25-00-35-00	30-00-35-00	
10-00-11-00	17-00-20-00	19-50	110-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	30-35	10	35-00	25-00	
10-00	f16-75	c & h15-00			c14-60	c14-00	35	15-3	28-750	20-750	
6-813	13-000				11-000		32-5	10	g	20-00-25-00	
h6-50	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11-7	r	15-00-20-00	
h5-00-6-00	16-00			6-00	12-00		35	10	35-00	25-00	
h8-50-11-50	10-00				8-00	c7-00	35	10	20-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
h4-00-6-50					13-00		30	10	30-00	18-00	
10-244	12-220		9-375	10-375	5-534	194-9	13-2	26-250	20-625		
6-25-6-75			12-00	16-00	5-00	40	15	20-00	18-00		
9-50-11-50	12-70-13-50		9-00	11-75	c7-50	40	12-5	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00		
9-00-11-00	14-50		9-00	11-50		37-5	11	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00		
10-75-11-75	11-50			5-50		35	15	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00		
11-00-12-00	11-50			7-50		30	12	20-00	25-00		
10-50-11-50	9-50			7-50	c10-00	c4-77	27	15	20-00-22-00	16-00-18-00	
s7-70-8-20						6-00	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
12-00-14-50							35	12	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20.

(Continued from Page 912)

while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the ex-

penditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1920	1921	July 1922	July 1923	July 1924	July 1925	July 1926	July 1927	June 1928	July 1928
Total Index 236 Commodities.....	236	102.3	131.6	199.0	243.5	171.8	154.1	153.5	153.9	158.1	155.9	152.4	150.2	149.6
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	287.6	178.2	157.1	146.8	158.6	170.0	175.5	175.9	158.6	152.0
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	204.8	154.6	133.7	126.1	119.9	135.1	135.5	134.0	141.3	147.4
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97.8	133.3	269.9	303.3	165.0	175.9	198.6	204.7	194.9	173.0	157.5	168.4	169.3
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	166.0	178.6	162.5	159.4	155.5	153.7	156.0	156.0
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	244.4	185.7	149.6	171.8	159.2	151.5	143.7	143.6	139.7	139.4
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	137.7	98.6	100.2	95.4	93.1	104.9	101.7	93.4	96.3	95.7
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	197.5	205.4	187.0	182.8	184.9	177.4	175.8	169.5	170.6	170.6
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	223.3	184.7	166.1	165.4	154.5	157.8	159.0	153.5	148.9	148.9
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	258.2	164.2	144.6	123.9	128.8	153.7	158.9	160.4	148.8	139.6
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	143.9	130.1	140.5	143.0	150.9	151.6	162.9	156.1
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	166.0	178.6	162.5	159.4	155.5	153.7	156.0	156.0
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	196.2	175.6	157.7	158.0	155.6	152.2	149.1	143.2	143.7	143.2
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	244.0	168.4	152.6	144.4	147.9	155.1	156.6	155.9	151.7	149.9
All manufactured (fully of chiefly).....	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	242.0	180.0	156.1	157.6	154.9	159.4	153.9	148.6	147.9	147.8
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	226.1	174.4	155.0	148.2	146.4	153.8	159.6	151.9	151.5	153.1
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	244.4	170.7	146.5	143.4	138.4	151.6	157.0	153.1	148.6	151.5
Beverages.....	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	249.7	176.0	195.0	222.3	235.0	240.2	239.1	227.3	220.6	219.5
Breadstuffs.....	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	261.2	186.9	151.6	136.2	143.9	181.0	174.1	176.6	161.5	157.4
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	183.2	109.2	96.0	100.0	96.0	104.0	116.0	132.0	124.0	124.0
Fish.....	8	93.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	143.9	131.7	129.3	143.0	150.9	151.6	162.9	156.1
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	249.4	218.6	252.4	216.6	192.7	208.0	165.8	187.5	238.6	227.5
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	209.2	152.7	150.6	136.8	121.1	145.7	159.9	137.4	148.9	156.6
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	203.0	167.8	128.7	126.5	125.3	135.1	126.7	113.4	136.8	141.7
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	408.3	213.3	164.7	238.9	187.5	146.4	140.7	151.0	138.6	136.8
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	431.1	170.0	145.8	163.3	179.9	147.4	269.0	231.7	132.1	127.8
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	213.1	159.7	106.4	92.2	105.5	123.8	109.4	117.8	116.2	127.4
Tobacco.....	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	227.0	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	283.8	186.9	168.7	160.7	159.1	152.0	156.4	160.1	159.9	159.1
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.0	105.8	146.9	203.1	179.2	165.5	154.3	156.4	156.7	162.7	150.5	155.2	155.2
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	260.2	186.3	160.4	164.8	157.2	151.7	152.8	152.9	169.1	169.1
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	185.0	176.9	167.1	151.0	156.1	158.3	165.9	149.8	150.8	150.8
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	323.4	249.1	219.6	229.1	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	490.6	461.6	384.4	302.9	273.6	322.7	321.3	321.2	320.1	320.1
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	182.3	174.8	165.5	149.6	155.2	157.1	164.8	148.5	149.5	149.5
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103.4	130.7	195.0	241.9	167.3	151.5	147.4	148.3	155.5	150.7	150.1	150.3	147.8
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	197.1	206.5	187.2	184.4	188.8	180.5	182.0	174.2	174.6	174.6
Tools.....	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	264.5	248.0	189.6	216.0	222.0	204.2	204.2	204.1	204.1	204.1
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	7	94.5	99.9	142.1	194.1	206.4	187.5	184.2	188.3	180.4	182.3	174.7	174.7	174.7
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	244.5	268.6	200.5	177.5	185.7	198.4	177.8	169.4	156.1	165.2	165.2
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	246.8	163.0	147.7	143.5	144.0	152.8	147.4	147.5	147.7	145.0
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	214.9	183.2	163.3	169.4	155.1	154.0	147.8	147.9	150.2	150.2
Lumber.....	14	91.1	92.3	130.4	206.4	180.0	162.2	168.9	151.5	149.9	147.7	148.5	151.2	151.2
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	313.7	173.3	181.5	200.9	187.4	198.6	171.7	163.8	166.4	154.7
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	227.7	192.6	164.5	168.1	161.6	160.3	146.0	144.7	147.3	147.1
Manufacturers' Materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	254.0	158.4	144.1	137.6	141.9	153.0	147.2	147.4	147.2	143.8
For Textile and Clothing Industries..	21	96.2	134.2	274.1	310.2	157.3	180.4	206.5	212.1	158.3	172.4	156.3	171.1	172.4
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	477.5	294.4	321.2	300.0	219.9	231.3	335.7	474.6	265.2	304.8
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	176.3	98.0	105.1	95.9	89.6	101.8	89.4	89.4	139.8	139.6
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	173.0	123.2	113.4	120.3	112.2	116.6	111.2	106.7	107.2	106.1
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	110.8	167.9	230.6	208.7	184.8	161.3	154.5	152.7	150.4	164.7	148.3	136.1	136.1
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	186.6	114.3	123.8	105.3	100.0	117.9	121.1	117.8	147.6	151.8
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	114.6	153.8	252.7	280.7	177.7	170.7	124.4	152.3	179.9	171.4	181.9	165.5	153.4
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials...	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	295.8	186.7	155.2	155.1	149.2	154.3	154.0	149.7	143.6	141.2

one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures

are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2;

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	153	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	155	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	156	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	156	157	166	155

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 13%; Clothing 13%; Sundries 20%.

1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised, Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 109.6; 1915, 112.8; 1916, 112.8; 1917, 113.6; 1918, 114.2; 1919, 116.2; 1920, 123.8; 1921, 143.0; 1922, 163.1; 1923, 162.9; 1924, 162.6; 1925, 178.7; 1926, 172.2. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The advance in the price of beef, in progress since the beginning of the year, continued, sirloin steak averaging 35.7 cents per pound in July, as compared with 34.9 cents in June and 31.4 cents in January; round steak 30.3 cents per pound in July, as compared with 29.1 cents in June and 26.1 cents in January; rib roast 27.9 cents per pound in July, 26.9 cents in June and 24.0 cents in January; and shoulder roast 21.3 cents per pound in July, 20.6 cents in June and 18.2 cents in January. Veal was up from an average of 21.8 cents per pound in June to 22.5 cents in July. Mutton was slightly lower, averaging 30.1 cents per pound. Both fresh and salt pork were higher, the former averaging 28 cents per pound in July, as compared with 26.3 cents in June, and the latter 26.1 cents per pound in July, as compared with 25.9 cents in June. Increases occurred in nearly all localities. Breakfast bacon advanced from an average price of 35.7 cents per pound in June to 37.2 cents in July. Boiled ham again advanced, averaging 57.8 cents per pound, as compared with 56.3 cents in June. Lard was slightly higher, averaging 22 cents per pound.

Eggs showed a general seasonal increase, fresh averaging 38.5 cents per dozen in July, as compared with 36 cents in June, and cooking averaging 34.2 cents per dozen in July, as compared with 32.3 cents in June. Milk averaged 11.7 cents per quart in July, as compared with 11.8 cents in June. Lower prices were reported from St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Prince Albert, Fernie and Victoria. Butter prices were again lower, dairy averaging 38.6 cents per pound in July and 39.9 cents in June, and creamery 43.3 cents per pound in July and 43.8 cents in June. Cheese was unchanged at an average price of 32.6 cents per pound.

Soda biscuits showed little change at an average price of 18.2 cents per pound. Flour and rolled oats showed little change. Canned vegetables were steady. Onions were down from an average price of 8.9 cents per pound in June to 8.2 cents in July. Potatoes were lower in most localities, averaging \$1.45 per ninety pounds in July, as compared with \$1.55 in June. Evaporated apples advanced from 21.5 cents per pound in June to 21.9 cents in July and prunes from 13.3 cents per pound to 13.5 cents. Canned peaches were slightly higher at 27.3 cents per two pound tin. Granulated sugar was unchanged in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Coffee and tea showed little change. Anthracite coal was practically unchanged at an average price of \$16.13 per ton. Lower prices were reported from Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Kingston and Timmins, and higher prices from Montreal, Orillia, Hamilton and Kitchener. No important changes occurred in the prices of wood. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to lower levels during July, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging \$1.31 per bushel, as compared with \$1.42½ in June. The high price for the month was \$1.41½ reached on the 4th, and the low \$1.20½ reached on the 23rd. More favourable crop prospects in Canada and the United States were said to be the chief factors causing the lower prices. Coarse grains followed the movement in wheat, western barley being down from 89½ cents per bushel to 83 cents; western oats from 64½ cents per bushel to 59 cents; and flax from \$1.97 per bushel to \$1.86. The price of flour at Toronto declined from

\$8.06 per barrel to \$7.81. Rolled oats were also lower at \$3.75 per ninety pound sack, as compared with \$3.95 in June. Raw sugar at New York fell from \$2.56½ per hundred to \$2.43½ and granulated sugar at Montreal was down from \$5.79½ per hundred to \$5.70. Oranges at Montreal advanced from \$6.50-\$8.50 per box to \$8.25-\$8.50, and lemons at Toronto from \$7 per box to \$7.50-\$8.00. Evaporated apples rose 2 cents per pound to 22 cents. Currants were somewhat higher at 15 cents per pound. Potato prices were generally lower. Quebec grades at Montreal declining from 74 cents per bag to 69½ cents; Ontario grades at Toronto from \$1.07½ per bag to \$1.00; and New Brunswick grades at St. John from \$2.25 per barrel to \$2. Rosin advanced from \$13.10 per barrel to \$13.60. Choice steers at Toronto rose from \$10.75 per hundred pounds to \$11.28 and hogs from \$11.90 per hundred pounds to \$12.62. Choice sheep declined from \$6.80 per hundred pounds to \$5.93½. Dressed beef at Toronto advanced,

the price for forequarters being up from \$13 per hundred pounds to \$14.50 and for hind-quarters from \$19.30 per hundred pounds to \$21.50. Dressed hogs rose from \$13.50 per hundred pounds to \$16.50 and barrelled pork from \$35.50 per barrel to \$36.50. Finest creamery butter at Montreal rose 3 cents per pound to 40 cents and prints at Toronto from 39½ cents per pound to 41 cents. The price of cheese was substantially higher, advancing at Toronto from 22 cents per pound to 25 cents and at Montreal from 25 cents per pound to 27 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal rose from 38-40 cents per dozen in June to 43-48 cents in July. Raw cotton at New York was slightly higher, averaging 21.7 cents per pound. Raw wool rose from 34-36 cents per pound to 35-37 cents. In non-ferrous metals tin declined from 52½ cents per pound to 49½ cents; lead from \$5.92 per cwt. to \$5.83; spelter from \$7.36 per cwt. to \$7.24; and silver from 59½ cents per ounce to 59 cents.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 142.6 for June, a decline of 0.7 per cent from May. The index number for food fell 1.1 per cent with an advance in meat and fish and a decline in cereals and other foods. Industrial materials also showed a decline amounting to 0.4 per cent, owing to declines in textiles and miscellaneous products, while metals and minerals were unchanged.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), on the base 1867-77=100, was 122.6 for June, a decline of 2 per cent from May. Foodstuffs declined 5.3 per cent, showing declines in all groups, the most marked being in animal food amounting to 6.5 per cent. Industrial materials fell one per cent with an increase in textiles and declines in minerals and sundries.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, declined to 179.6 for June, a decline of 2.1 per cent with declines in all groups, the most marked being in the cereals and meat group.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 165 at June 30, showing no change from June 1. Food increased 0.7 per cent, owing to higher prices for eggs and bacon, but the rise in food was counteracted by a decline in fuel and light from 165-170 to 165, owing to some reductions in the prices of coal and gas. Other groups were unchanged.

Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base, prices in gold, first half of 1914=100, was 133 for July, which is the same as for June. The index number for food was unchanged, but industrial materials rose from 144 to 146.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base, prices in gold, July, 1914=100, was 108 for July, a decline of one point from June, owing to a decline in food prices, other groups remaining the same as for June.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base, April, 1914=100, was 844 for May, as compared with 847 for April. The principal changes were advances in food products, fuels, tar and products, metals and products, fats and raw rubber, while declines were shown in petrol and products, fertilizers, textile products, resin products and hides and leather products.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base 1921=100, was 204.88 for June, as compared with 203.44 for May. All groups advanced, except rent and lodging which showed a very slight decline.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July 1914=100, was 639 for June, showing a decline of 1.1 per cent for the month. Both native products and imports declined. A decline in food was due to declines in vegetable products, while animal foods advanced. Industrial materials declined slightly with declines in minerals and metals and miscellaneous products, but a rise in textiles.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 519 for the second quarter of 1928, an advance of 2.3 per cent over the previous quarter. Food advanced 4.4 per cent, while heat and light declined 7.8 per cent and other groups were unchanged.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 141.3 for June a decline of 0.1 per cent from May. Agricultural products advanced 0.1 per cent, colonial products declined 0.6 per cent, industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods 0.2 per cent and manufactured goods advanced 0.4 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-14=100, was 151.4 for June, an advance of 0.5 per cent. Food advanced

0.9 per cent, heat and light 0.1 per cent, rent 0.1 per cent, clothing 0.1 per cent and sundries 0.2 per cent.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 97.6 for June, a decline of one per cent from May. None of the groups showed marked changes. There were slight advances in fuel and lighting, metals and metal products and building materials, while all the other groups declined slightly.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 150.6 for July, an advance of 0.8 per cent. Farm products, food products, textile products, fuels, building materials and miscellaneous products all advanced, while metals and chemicals declined slightly.

Bradstreet's' index number (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was \$13.1903 at August 1, an increase of 0.3 per cent over July. Increases were noted in provisions, live stock, metals (mainly tin) fruits, hides and leather, coal and coke, building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous products (mainly rubber), while declines were noted in textiles, breadstuffs, vegetable oils and naval stores.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life was 158.7 for June, a decline of 0.6 per cent. Food declined owing to lower prices for fish, eggs, milk, butter, tea and potatoes. Clothing also declined owing to lower prices for shoes, hats, and cotton goods. Other groups were unchanged.

Pension Fund Provides for Employees' Dependents

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation has adopted a pension plan which it is expected will ultimately be available to most of the associated companies. It is believed to be unique in making definite provision for taking care of dependents after the death of employees or pensioners.

The plan includes retirement pensions, equal to 1½ per cent of the employee's average annual earnings for his entire term of service, multiplied by the number of years of service; pensions for total disability, from accident or sickness; death benefits and pensions to

dependents, amounting to \$500 upon the death of all employees who have had two years of service and of disability pensioners and retirement pensioners, or \$1,000 in case of death resulting from accident in the company's service, and in addition to these cash payments, pensions to dependents equal to at least 22 per cent of the average annual compensation of the employee; and finally, temporary sickness and accident disability pensions, with a maximum of thirteen weeks' full pay and thirty-nine weeks' half pay.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1928

THE number of fatal industrial accidents and such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1928 was 374, there being 107 in April, 159 in May and 108 in June. In the second quarter of 1927, 290 fatal accidents were recorded. In this report it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners and certain other official sources; from certain large employers of labour; and from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Reports of accidents were also recorded from local newspapers.

By groups of industries the fatalities occurred as follows: agriculture, 60; logging, 40; fishing and trapping, 25; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 47; manufacturing, 45; construction, 47; transportation and public utilities, 78; trade, 13; service, 19. Of the mining accidents 27 were in "metalliferous mining," 15 in "coal mining," 2 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying," and 3 in "structural materials." Of the accidents in manufacturing, 2 were in the group "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 2 in "textiles and clothing," 1 in "rubber products," 12 in "saw and planing mill products," 9 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 1 in "printing and publishing," 6 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-ferrous metal products," 4 in "non-metallic mineral products," 2 in "chemical and allied products," and 5 in "miscellaneous products." In construction there were 27 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 6 in "railway," 3 in "bridge and highway," and 11 in "miscellaneous construction." In transportation and public utilities there were 32 fatalities in "steam railways," 5 in "street and electric railways," 19 in "water transportation," 2 in "air transportation," 7 in "local transportation," 1 in "storage," 8 in "electricity and gas," and 4 in "telegraphs and telephones." There were 19 fatalities in service, of which 15 were in public administration, 1 in "recreational," 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 1 in "custom and repair," and 1 in "personal and domestic." In trade there were 4 fatalities in "wholesale," and 9 in "retail."

The most serious disaster during this period occurred on May 24 when four members of an Ontario Government land survey party were

drowned near Iroquois Falls when their canoe capsized in the swollen river. Three pulp-cutters were also drowned in the same river a day or two previous when their canoe capsized in the swift current caused by the high waters. Several other accidents involved a number of fatalities. On June 4, three fishermen were drowned off La Have, N.S., when two heavy laden fish dories filled and sank. A train wreck at Drummondville, Quebec, on April 18, caused by a washout, resulted in three fatalities to the train crew. Another train was derailed by fall of rock near Smith's Falls on April 29 and three of the crew were killed. On April 9 three trappers near Fauquier, Ont., were burned to death by an explosion caused by pouring gasoline on a dying fire in their shack. Two trappers were drowned in the high waters of the Magneta-wan river about April 24 and two more were drowned at Byng Inlet, near Parry Sound, about May 9. On June 29 two mechanics in Toronto were crushed by an ash hopper which fell when the chain broke as it was being installed.

It may be mentioned that during this quarter three fatalities occurred in Canadian harbours which are not included in this list, owing to the fact that the men were employed by other countries. On April 1, a seaman from the Cunard liner *Ardania* fell from the ship's deck to the concrete wall of the harbour. On June 20 a British sailor of the Cunard liner *Ausonia* was drowned in Montreal Harbour when he took cramps while swimming after a strenuous life boat practice race, and on the same date a Danish seaman was drowned in Halifax Harbour when he fell from the schooner.

Supplementary lists of accidents.—The supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring in 1927, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains six fatalities of which one was in logging, one in mining, two in construction and two in transportation. Four of these are known to have resulted fatally in 1928. One of these accidents occurred in August, two in September, one in October and two in December. Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1928. This includes eighteen fatalities, of which 1 was in agriculture, 5 in logging, 2 in mining, 2 in construction, 5 in transportation, 1 in trade, and 2 in service. Six accidents were in January, 3 in February and 9 in March.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1928

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—				
Farmer	Near Carberry, Man.	Apr. 6		Became entangled in belt of gasoline engine.
Farmer	Colchester North (near Windsor), Ont.	" 8	57	Gored by a bull.
Farmer	Cultus Lake Valley, B.C.	" 9	56	Thrown to roadway when horses bolted and ran over him.
Farmer	West River District, N.S.	" 13	37	While adjusting a slipping belt of wood cutter was thrown against engine.
Farmer	Antigonish, N.S.	" 13	88	Killed when horse he was driving was struck by train.
Farmer's wife	Seaford, N.S.	" 17	54	Fell from sill of barn, fracturing skull.
Farmer	Near Langford Lake, B.C.	" 18	74	Fell from tree.
Housekeeper	Near Turtleford, Sask.	" 18		Burned in fire at house.
Farmer	Near Turtleford, Sask.	" 18		Severely burned when attempting to rescue housekeeper in fire at house. Died April 20.
Farmer	Near Hamilton, Ont.	about Apr. 22	55	Dragged and crushed by wheel of wagon when team bolted.
Farmer	Near Leamington, Ont.	" 29	45	While towing a ditched car his car turned turtle and he was drowned in ditch.
Farmer	Near Hafford, Sask.	about Apr. 30		Harrows turned over on him.
Farmer	Near Hafford, Sask.	" 30		Crushed under wagon wheel.
Farmer	Near Hafford, Sask.	" 30		Decapitated between plow and tractor.
Farmer	Near Speers, Sask.	" 30		When his wagon dropped into rut, was thrown under wheels, fracturing skull.
Farmer	Winnipeg	May 1	61	Struck by train.
Farmer	Trossachs, Sask.	" 4	64	Dragged beneath harrows when horses ran away.
Farmer	Near Kingston, Ont.	" 4		Drowned in river.
Farmer	Emerson District, Man.	" 4	39	Truck he was driving was struck by train, fracturing skull.
Truck farmer	Near Leamington, Ont.	" 5		Killed when his truck was struck by train.
Farm hand	Near Okatoks, Alta.	" 5		Stricken with heart failure while ploughing.
Farmer's son	Near Olds, Alta.	" 5	12	Severely burned while burning stubble.
Farmer	Near Morrin, Alta.	" 7		Burned by explosion while lighting fire with kerosene. Died May 8.
Farmer	Near Fredericton, N.B.	" 9	50	Gored by bull.
Farmer	Near Egremont, Alta.	" 10		Poisoned by eating wild parsnips.
Farmer	Waganville, Ont. (Near Kingston).	" 10	35	Killed by discharge of rifle when shooting a hawk.
Farmer	Near Fallbrook, Ont.	" 10	76	Killed while blasting rock out of holes for fence posts.
Farm hand	Near Lloydminster, Sask.	about May 10		Thrown beneath wheels when his team bolted.
Farmer	Near Admiral, Sask.	" 13	70	Burned by explosion from lighting fire with kerosene.
Farmer	Yellow Grass, Sask.	" 14	28	Burned by explosion from lighting fire with gasoline.
Farmer's wife	Near Wadena, Sask.	" 15		Burned when clothing caught fire while dumping an apron full of chips into stove.
Farmer	Eden, Ont.	" 17	21	Fell from top of barn fracturing skull.
Farmer	Near Hussar, Alta.	" 18	30	Killed by team of horses.
Farmer	Near Alameda, Sask.	" 18	36	Fell into wheels of drill breaking his neck.
Farmer	Near Brandon, Man.	" 18	17	Injured in abdomen when ploughing, team ran away. Died May 21.
Farmer	Gagetown, N.B.	" 18	68	Train struck his wagon when horse became frightened.
Farmer	La Flèche, Sask.	" 19	60	Kicked in abdomen by horse. Died May 22.
Farmer	Near Pennant, Sask.	" 20	35	Thrown to ground when horses ran away.
Farmer	Near Morganston, Ont.	" 22	68	Thrown from farm machine when horses took fright.
Farmer	Near Smoky Lake, Alta.	" 25		Premature explosion while blasting out stumps.
Farmer	Near Galt, Ont.	" 25	65	Injured when his team ran away. Died May 26.
Farmer	Near Tisdale, Sask.	" 25	45	Burned in fire that destroyed farm house.
Housekeeper			45	
Farmer	Near Salvador, Sask.	May 26	48	Crushed under gang plow.
Farm hand	Near Watford, Ont.	" 26	26	Roller passed over him when team bolted.
Farmer	Hermanville, P.E.I.	about May 27	70	Injured while rounding up a hog for butcher.
Farm labourer	Near Digby, N.S.	" 27	35	Struck by car while walking to work.
Farm foreman	Near Lethbridge, Alta.	" 28	53	Kicked by horse, internal injuries.
Farmer's son	Near Clyde, Alta.	June 1	13	Thrown from disse harrow when horses ran away.
Farm hand	Near Lethbridge, Alta.	" 2		Kicked by horse.
Farmer	Salem, Ont.	" 5		Crushed under roller when horses ran away.
Farmer's daughter	Near Winham, Ont.	" 6	17	Burned by explosion from lighting fire with kerosene.
Farmer's daughter			15	
Farmer	Marset, Que.	" 8	30	Fell from his wagon while crossing bridge and drowned.
Farmer	Near Yorkton, Sask.	" 7	30	Slipped off granary roof, falling on pitch fork, which punctured bowels. Died June 11.
Farm hand	Near Rouleau, Sask.	" 13		Fell beneath wheels of water tank wagon.
Farmer	Near Grand Valley, Ont.	" 20	65	Killed when his team bolted, throwing him to roadway.
Farmer	Near Cochrane, Alta.	" 21		Struck by lightning.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—Con.				
Farmer.....	Glenevis, Alta.....	June 28	53	Thrown under moving car when his horses took fright.
Farmer.....	Thrms, B.C.....	" 29		Crushed under car when it went over bank.
LOGGING—				
Logger.....	Near Kenora, Ont.....	about Apr. 2		Tree fell on him.
Logger.....	Alice Arm, B.C.....	" 3	40	Fell from a boom of logs and drowned.
Wood splitter.....	Bloodcl, B.C.....	" 4	30	Slipped in stepping down from step of locomotive and was run over.
Pulpwood contractor.....	Pottsville, Ont.....	" 7		Crushed by tractor when he fell underneath it. Died April 13.
Logger.....	Crows Nest Pass, B.C.....	" 11	48	Log skidded and rolled on him.
Second loader.....	Bowser, B.C.....	" 11	24	Spar tree broke crushing his body.
Bucker.....	Port-Neville, B.C.....	" 12	49	Sapling blew down and struck him.
Logger.....	Deep Bay, B.C.....	" 11	23	Struck on head by block.
Labourer.....	Cartwright Bay, B.C.....	" 13	27	Slipped into water while moving logs and drowned.
Logger.....	Timberlands, B.C.....	April 17	32	Injured in logging camp. Died April 19.
Logger.....	Nelson, B.C.....	About April 17	64	Struck by falling tree, fracturing his leg, died April 22.
Logger.....	Near Squamish, B.C.....	" 18	46	Log fell on him and broke his neck.
Labourer.....	Maple Island P.O., Ont.....	" 19	33	Drowned.
Logger.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	" 27	18	Struck by falling tree, fracturing skull.
Woodsmen.....	GloUCESTER Co., N.B.....	May 1	29	Logs fell on him fracturing skull.
Logger.....	Jervis Inlet, B.C.....	" 2	26	Crushed between two logs.
River driver.....	Near Monteith, Ont.....	" 5	17	Drowned while working on log drive.
Chokerman.....	Valdez Island, B.C.....	" 8	23	Struck by falling snag.
Logger.....	Spurfield, Alta.....	" 9	23	While rolling in logs, the pile gave way, crushing him.
Logger.....	Near Chicoutimi, Que.....	" 18	21	Struck by log while dynamiting jam on river.
Cook.....	Near Chicoutimi, Que.....	" 21	30	Burned when fire destroyed camp.
Logger.....	Kwatna Inlet, B.C.....	" 21	27	Boulder rolled down mountain and struck him.
Logger.....	Quatsino, B.C.....	" 21	27	Tree fell on him, fracturing skull.
Logger.....	Gaspé, Que.....	" 23		Drowned while engaged on log drive.
Logger.....	Pigeon Bay, Ont.....	" 23	25	Drowned while working on log boom.
Logger.....	Near Hoyle, Ont.....	About May 27		Slipped between two logs and drowned.
Logger.....	Opeongo River, Ont.....	" 28	24	Drowned when their boat crashed on sunken rock in rapids.
Logger.....	Opeongo River, Ont.....	" 28	30	Drowned when their boat crashed on sunken rock in rapids.
Head faller.....	Englewood, Ont.....	May 31	29	Struck by side winder, breaking leg and back.
Logger.....	Nelson, B.C.....	June 2		Crushed against stump by a log. Died June 4.
Logger.....	Fort Smith, N.W.T.....	" 5	65	Head crushed between two logs while loading logs.
Logger.....	Koch Siding, B.C.....	" 5		Pinned against stump by log, fracturing skull.
Spiker.....	Youbou, B.C.....	" 5	60	Struck on head by piece of rock from blast.
Foreman.....	Pucakasaw River, Ont.....	" 13	69	Drowned.
Driver.....	Parde Twp., Ont.....	" 18	20	Drowned.
Labourer.....	Fraser River, B.C.....	" 25	59	Fell from boom and drowned.
Log driver.....	Near Rouyn, Que.....	" 27		Drowned while engaged in breaking jam of logs.
Log driver.....	Near Rouyn, Que.....	" 27		Drowned while engaged in breaking jam of logs.
Log driver.....	Buckingham, Que.....	" 28	21	Fell from log boom and drowned.
Logger.....	Near Butedale, B.C.....	" 29	45	Killed in logging accident.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Trapper.....	Fauquier, Ont.....	April 9		On pouring gasoline on a dying fire in shack, they were burned to death following the explosion. Third died April 13.
Trapper.....	Fauquier, Ont.....	April 9		On pouring gasoline on a dying fire in shack, they were burned to death following the explosion. Third died April 13.
Trapper.....	Fauquier, Ont.....	April 9		On pouring gasoline on a dying fire in shack, they were burned to death following the explosion. Third died April 13.
Trapper.....	Near Pakenham, Ont.....	" 11	18	His boat sank and he was drowned.
Fisherman.....	Near Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 13	50	Canoe capsized.
Fisherman.....	Near Digby, N.S.....	" 14	41	While hauling in rakes, became entangled in hoisting.
Fisherman.....	Off Sebelt, B.C.....	" 21		Suffocated by gas fumes.
Trapper.....	On Magnetewan River, Ont.....	About April 24		Drowned.
Trapper.....	On Magnetewan River, Ont.....	April 24		Drowned.
Fisherman.....	Off Malignant Cove, N.S.....	" 26	35	Drowned when his boat capsized.
Fisherman.....	Montreal.....	May 6	50	Drowned when their boat capsized.
Fisherman.....	Montreal.....	May 6	28	Drowned when their boat capsized.
Trapper.....	Byng Inlet, near Parry Sound, Ont.....	About May 9		Drowned.
Trapper.....	Byng Inlet, near Parry Sound, Ont.....	May 9		Drowned.
Fisherman.....	Kabins near Hearst, Ont.....	" 9		Drowned.
Fisherman.....	Near Louiseburg, N.S.....	" 10	30	Drowned.
Fisherman.....	Near Leamington, Ont.....	" 18	22	Lost control of car and it plunged into water, drowned.
Fisherman.....	Near Leamington, Ont.....	" 18	24	Drowned.
Fisherman.....	Long Lake, Near Halifax.....	" 20	25	Drowned.
Fisherman.....	Off Canso, N.S.....	" 29		Fell overboard from schooner and drowned.
Fisherman.....	Off Vancouver Island, B.C.....	About June 1		Swept overboard from boat during storm and drowned.
Fisherman.....	Off Vancouver Island, B.C.....	June 1		Swept overboard from boat during storm and drowned.
Fisherman.....	Off La Have, N.S.....	" 4	23	Drowned when two heavy laden fish dories filled and sank.
Fisherman.....	Off La Have, N.S.....	" 4	21	Drowned when two heavy laden fish dories filled and sank.
Fisherman.....	Off La Have, N.S.....	" 4	19	Drowned when two heavy laden fish dories filled and sank.
Fisherman.....	Off Antigonish, N.S.....	" 18	20	Drowned when his boat capsized in rough sea.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
<i>Metalliciferous Mining—</i>				
Timberman.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	April 1	39	Scaffold broke and they fell to bottom of winze.
Timberman.....			37	
Miner.....	Rouyn, Que.....	" 14		Struck by handle of a crane, fracturing skull.
Labourer.....	Argonaut Mine, Ont.....	" 17	28	Died April 15.
Prospector.....	Le Pas, Man.....	" 21	34	Rock rolled over him.
Prospector.....			16	Killed in aeroplane crash.
Miner.....	Frood Mine, Ont.....	" 23	20	Crushed between skip and timbers of shaft.
Helper.....	Trail, B.C.....	" 25	26		Was electrocuted when investigating grounding of current in lead smoke treater plant.
Chute blaster.....	Levack, Ont.....	" 26	37	Crushed under rock loosened by unexpected explosion.
Drill helper.....	South Porcupine, Ont.....	" 29	34	Jammed between car and wall of cross cut.
Machine runner.....	South Porcupine, Ont.....	May 3		Silicosis about Aug. 22, 1926, Died May 3, 1928.
Prospector.....	Near Rouyn, Que.....	" 5	35	Died from exposure.
Timberman.....	Galetta, Ont.....	" 8	50	Buried in rock slide in mine.
Timberman.....			40	
Deckman.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 19	34	Crushed in cage.
Tramway lineman.....	Premier, B.C.....	" 25		Struck by bucket knocking him off tower.
Motorman.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 25	29	Crushed between ore chute and ore car.
Prospector.....	Lac du Bonnet, Man.....	" 26	20	Drowned when canoe capsized in squall.
Labourer.....			21	
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	June 5	28	Fell down shaft when hoisting bucket over-turned.
Miner.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 5	53	Fell and crushed between ore bucket and trestle.
Machine helper.....	Ostrom Gold Mines, Ont.....	" 16	24	Explosion caused by drilling into a missed hole.
Motorman.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 18	26	Car ran off track, throwing him and crushing his ribs.
Feederman.....	Allenby, B.C.....	" 21	24	Fell into a machine while fixing light.
Miner.....	Matheson, Ont.....	" 27	37	Stepped into hot water and scalded.
Engineer.....	Narrow Lake, Man.....	About June 29		Drowned when canoe capsized.
Manager.....				
<i>Coal Mining:—</i>				
Miner.....	Christmas Island, N.S.....	April 10	34	Struck on head by fall of stone.
Machine runner.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 11	53	Killed by a fall of stone.
Track layer.....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 18		Injured by fall while carrying mine ties. Died May 16.
Miner.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 24	50	Struck on head by descending bucket.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 25	44	Slipped and fell fracturing skull. Died April 27.
Miner.....	Mountain Park, Alta.....	" 26	63	Asphyxiated by gas.
Miner.....	Near Entwistle, Alta.....	May 3	41	Injured in head and arm while riding on locomotive.
Check weighman.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 7	60	Struck by train.
Miner.....	Coleman, Alta.....	" 16	45	Cap rock fell on him.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 23	47	Rock fell on him.
Driver.....	Lethbridge.....	June 12	56	Kicked by horse, internal injuries.
Miner.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 19	64	Crushed by fall of stone.
Miner.....	Foot-Hills, Alta.....	" 21	33	Struck by piece of timber, fractured skull.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 28	17	Injured while working in mine pit.
Miner.....	Waterford, N.S.....	" 29	17	Mangled in machinery.
<i>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.:—</i>				
Miner.....	Black Lake, Que.....	June 4	24	Crushed by falling rock.
Miner.....	Falkland, B.C.....	" 22	33	Fell 20 feet on to rocks below.
<i>Structural Materials:—</i>				
Teamster.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	April 6	26	Buried under a fall of gravel.
Labourer.....	St. Marc des Carrières, Que..	June 19	25	Drowned when bridge collapsed beneath his lorry.
Driller.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	23	Premature dynamite explosion in quarry.
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:—</i>				
Chopping mill operator.....	Hawarden, Sask.....	April 18	46	Caught in engine belt and broke his neck.
Oilier.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 23	50	While oiling machinery his arm was caught and severed. Died April 25.
<i>Textiles and Clothing:—</i>				
Tailor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	About May 1	74	Pricked finger with needle, causing blood poisoning. Died May 6.
Dyer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 13	36	Liquid ammonia passed over him, injuring eyes and lungs.
<i>Rubber Products:—</i>				
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	18	Burned when gasoline caught fire.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>MANUFACTURING—Con.</i>				
<i>Saw and planing mill products:—</i>				
Labourer.....	Chemainus, B.C.....	April 16		Slipped off platform into water under plant, drowned.
Labourer.....	Dorchester, N.B.....	About April 25	40	Injured while helping to dismantle portable mill. Died May 23.
Labourer.....	South Vancouver, B.C.....	May 4		Piece of lumber struck him, piercing his lung.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 5	45	Fell 15 feet from platform. Died May 11.
Labourer.....	Aylesford, N.S.....	" 15	24	While adjusting belt clothing became entangled, fractured skull.
Millwright.....	The Pas, Man.....	" 23	63	Struck in stomach by piece of lumber.
Saw operator.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 30	25	Slipped and fell on circular saw while operating same.
Labourer.....	Squamish, B.C.....	June 2		Fell from launch into water and drowned.
Saw operator.....	Near Tisdale, Sask.....	About June 14	24	Thrown under wheels of wagon when team ran away; fractured skull.
Teamster.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 14	21	Fell into chute, dropped 18 feet.
Labourer.....	Cache Bay, Ont.....	" 21		Caught in shaft. Died July 1.
Ass't millwright.....	Oromocto, N.B.....	" 23	21	
<i>Pulp, paper and paper products:—</i>				
Carpenter.....	Gatineau, Que.....	April 1	56	Electrocuted by current from power transmission line. Died April 27.
Back tender.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	April 28	28	Caught in machine and thrown to concrete floor. Died April 30.
Labourer.....	Hull, Que.....	May 8	62	Suddenly fell unconscious while at work.
Pulp cutter.....	Near Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	" 22		Drowned when canoe capsized in swollen river.
Pulp cutter.....		"		
Electrician.....	Gatineau, Que.....	June 11	48	Electrocuted while employed in switch room.
Millwright.....	Burt Siding, Ont.....	" 18	54	Slipped into conveying gear, crushing toes, infection.
Worker in carton works.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 29	17	Head and body crushed when caught in machinery.
<i>Printing and publishing:</i>				
Messenger.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 16	15	Stepped into elevator shaft, fell, fracturing skull.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products:</i>				
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 2		Killed by poisonous liquid fumes.
Labourer.....	Brookville, Ont.....	" 27	74	Bruised arm, infection.
Labourer.....	Sackville, N.B.....	" 27	60	Clothing caught in shaft when cleaning windows in machine shop.
Bench hand with car factory.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	May 4	48	Received cut in hand, developed blood poisoning. Died May 23.
Labourer with stove and furnace manufacturers.....	Preston, Ont.....	" 7	60	While unloading car of steel fell and fractured skull.
Table operator.....	North Vancouver, B.C.....	" 9	65	Finger caught between cable and rim of stationery sheaf, infection. Died May 28.
<i>Non-ferrous metal products:</i>				
Labourer.....	Arvida, Que.....	June 8	20	Arm severed when caught in machinery.
<i>Non-metallic mineral products:</i>				
Labourer.....	Hull, Que.....	April 30	37	Fell into stone crusher.
Acetylene welder.....	Rosevale, N.B.....	May 29	27	Killed by explosion of acetylene welding machine.
Labourer.....	Lakefield, Ont.....	June 23	21	Suffocated in a drying bin.
Labourer.....	Asbestos, Que.....	May 9		Struck by two pieces of wood while loading a truck.
<i>Chemical and Allied Products—</i>				
Employee (Carborundum plant).	Falls View, Ont.....	Apr. 11		Caught in machinery, fracturing leg.
Employee (Alkali plant).	Amherstburg, Ont.....	June 11	36	Crushed by crane.
<i>Miscellaneous Products</i>				
Labourer.....	Grenville, Que.....	May 8	18	Legs cut off while working in plant.
Installer.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 16	60	Dropped dead while installing machinery.
Labourer.....	Thurso, Que.....	" 23	25	Fell from freight car, fracturing his neck. Died May 24.
Tester.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	43	Electrocuted while testing high voltage cable wire.
Electrician.....	Montreal, Que.....	June 14	40	Touched live wire in wireless telegraphy machine and was electrocuted.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Buildings and Structures</i>				
Labourer.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Apr. 5	35	Struck by scoop of steam shovel.
Contractor.....	Cedar Cottage, B.C.....	about Apr. 6	56	Fell from scaffold. Died April 19.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Apr. 14	46	Struck on head by load of cement in elevator shaft.
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	76	Fell from third story when ladder gave way.
Installer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	45	While installing elevator fell to bottom of shaft.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	22	Fell 35 feet from grandstand.
Labourer.....	Hull, Que.....	" 27	46	Fell from scaffolding.
Rigger.....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	May 12	.....	While riding on a crane, foot got caught in switch and was dragged and mutilated.
Labourer.....	Port William, Ont.....	" 17	26	Fell from 50 feet scaffold. Died May 18.
Labourer.....	West Fort, Ont.....	" 18	26	Fell from roof, fracturing skull and arms.
Labourer.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 18	27	Scow tipped throwing working tower and cement mixer into water and they were drowned.
Barnbuilder.....	Puslinch, Ont.....	May 28	32	Fell 25 feet at barn raising, necessitating amputation of arm and gangrene developed. Died May 31.
Bricklayer.....	St. Ludger, Que.....	" 28	38	Drowned when car skidded off road into river.
Labourer.....	Regina.....	about June 6	.....	Fell from scaffold, fracturing skull.
Pile driver.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 6	29	Crushed during pile driving operations.
Carpenter.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Bruised knee, infection.
Contractor.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 9	73	Fell from house. Died June 11.
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	53	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	21	Fell down hoist shaft, fracturing skull.
Carpenter.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 13	55	Fell from ladder, injuring head.
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 13	23	Buried by cave in while engaged in excavation work.
Labourer.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 16	.....	Expired while at work.
Ironworker with Steel Contractors.	York Mills, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Fell 90 feet.
Painter.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 25	58	Fell from ladder.
Mechanic.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 29	29	Crushed by ash hopper which fell when chain broke as it was being installed.
Mechanic.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 29	28	.....
<i>Railway—</i>				
Tie maker.....	Prince George, B.C.....	Apr. 3	25	Axe slipped and hit him on knee. Died April 11.
Labourer.....	The Pas, Man.....	" 14	38	Struck by rock from blasting operations, fracturing skull.
Tankman.....	Fir Mountain, Sask.....	May 25	40	Crushed beneath water tank which overturned when team ran away.
Labourer.....	Near Ashmont, Alta.....	June 11	25	Injured when hand car on which they were returning from work collided with car ahead which jumped the rails. One died June 12, one died June 13.
Labourer.....	Near Ashmont, Alta.....	June 11	28	.....
Teamster.....	Mile 76, James Bay Extension, T. & N. O.	" 13	.....	Struck by lightning.
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i>				
Labourer.....	Near Woodstock, N.B.....	May 26	.....	Struck by car while working on road. Died May 27.
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	June 5	32	Fell from bridge and drowned.
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 14	33	Fell 80 feet from viaduct.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Oiler.....	Welland, Ont.....	Apr. 5	24	Slipped into gears of a suction dredge.
Labourer.....	Chute-a-Caron, Que.....	" 19	.....	Buried by an avalanche of sand.
Labourer.....	Welland, Ont.....	May 1	26	Buried by cave-in of bank while engaged on construction of canal siphon.
Structural Steel worker.	Near Point du Bois, Man.....	" 5	22	Fell from bridge and drowned.
Miner with contractors.	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Caught by cave-in while at work on sewer.
Brakeman.....	Near Allenburg, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Struck by train of dump cars while setting switch.
Labourer.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	" 24	21	Buried when trench caved in.
Labourer.....	Regina, Sask.....	June 12	43	Crushed beneath telephone poles when they rolled from flat car.
Electrician.....	Paigan Falls, Que.....	" 19	44	Fell from ladder.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	48	Buried by cave-in of ditch.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	43	Fell from viaduct.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Brakeman.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Apr. 2	59	Fell between cars.
Baggage man.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 8	51	Killed in train wreck caused by washout.
Express messenger.....	Drummondville, Que.....	" 8	32	.....
Engineer.....	Drummondville, Que.....	" 8	52	Third died April 12.
Brakeman.....	Near Sault Ste-Marie, Ont.....	" 9	38	When setting a brake he fell under the wheels.
Engineer.....	Near Bradford, Ont.....	" 14	26	Killed when train left the rails owing to washout.
Labourer.....	St. Clet, Que.....	" 18	20	Struck by train.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—Con.				
<i>Steam Railways—Con.</i>				
Watchman.....	Near Campbellton, N.B.....	April 24	39	Collision of two trains, due to blinding snow storm, knocked car over embankment.
Car repairer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	40	While tightening belts beneath a car, a shunting car backed into train, throwing him beneath wheels.
Locomotive engineer.....	Near Dickie Station, N.B.....	" 28	48	Fell from engine while repairing whistle.
Engineer.....	Near Smith's Falls, Ont.....	" 29	35	Killed in wreck when train was derailed by fall of rock.
Fireman.....			26	
Brakeman.....			33	
Car inspector.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	May 2		Run over by cars while coupling air hose.
Section foreman.....	Fabyan, Alta.....	" 9		Struck by train while crossing tracks in car.
Brakeman.....	Near Calgary, Alta.....	" 12	36	Collision of two trains.
Section labourer.....	Windham Centre, Ont.....	" 15	19	Struck by train.
Section labourer.....	Glenevis, Alta.....	" 17		Slipped and fell off motor car.
Conductor.....	Collax, Sask.....	" 18	41	Died while at work.
Labourer.....	Transcona, Man.....	" 18	53	Died while at work.
Watchman.....	Thompson Sd., B.C.....	" 23	24	Velocipede struck by train.
Extra gangman.....	Bala, Ont.....	May 23	48	Struck by train while riding on hand car.
Engineer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 25	43	Slipped and struck foot against pipe, infection.
Sectionman.....	Thompson Sd., B.C.....	" 25	35	Hand car struck by train.
Engineer.....	Sudbury, Cartier Sd., Ont.....	" 26	28	Struck by train.
Car repairman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	June 14	35	Crushed between shunting train and a box car.
Yardman.....	Port Erie, Ont.....	" 17		Fell from car and was run over.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	43	Struck head against heavy metal, fracturing skull.
Car helper.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 24	50	While stepping off moving coaches, stumbled and struck his head, causing embolus. Died July 5.
Timber inspector.....	North Vancouver, B.C.....	" 26	55	Driving company auto which crashed into fence.
Labourer.....	A.C. & H.B. Ry., mile 205.	" 26	33	Pinned beneath tie when boom broke while hoisting ties on car.
Express Co. Employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	32	Crushed between elevator shaft and car.
<i>Street and Electric Railways—</i>				
Lineman.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	April 13		Pole on which he was working loosened and fell on him, fracturing skull.
Motorman.....	Victoria, B.C.....	May 8	70	Crushed between bumpers when two street cars collided.
Labourer.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 5		Strained stomach while lifting.
Dispatcher.....	Montreal, Que.....	about May 15	66	Cerebral congestion while operating semaphore at switch in signal tower.
Street car conductor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 19	48	Fell and decapitated beneath wheels of car.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Seaman.....	Three days out from St. John, N.B.....	about April 10		Crushed to death when steamer struck an iceberg.
Seaman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 26	41	
Patrol longshoreman.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	" 13	40	Barrel slipped and fell on his chest.
Longshoreman.....				Fell from ship between ship and dock. Died April 14.
Deckhand.....	Near St. John, N.B.....	" 28	48	Slipped and fell overboard and was drowned.
Millwright.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	May 1	60	Fell 30 feet from scoop for unloading grain boats.
Chief engineer.....	Near Father Point, Que.....	" 7	40	Fell into cross-bunker hold.
Captain.....	English Bay, B.C.....	" 7	45	Logs that were being unloaded rolled and crushed him.
Deck hand.....	Near Cornwall, Ont.....	" 14	18	Fell into canal and drowned.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	about May 15	62	Run over by shunting train, necessitating amputation of both legs.
Fireman.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 18	38	Scalded when boiler plug blew out.
Ferry engineer.....	Toronto Island, Ont.....	" 16		Dropped dead.
Labourer.....	Burrard Inlet, B.C.....	" 21	38	Fell from log boom and drowned.
Guide.....	Rice Lake, Ont.....	June 12	78	Fell out of motor launch and drowned.
Labourer.....	Port William, Ont.....	" 13	19	Fell into hold of boat, fracturing skull.
Ferryman.....	Near Kamloops, B.C.....	" 18	50	Drowned when ferry boat struck an obstruction and capsized.
Engineer.....	Near Bic, Que.....	" 20		Fell overboard from vessel and drowned.
Deckhand.....	Athabasca River, Alta.....	" 24	18	Drowned.
Sweeper with Towing Co.....	Sault Rapids, Que.....	" 30	25	Drowned.
<i>Air Transportation—</i>				
Pilot.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 16		Killed when his aeroplane crashed.
Pilot.....	Todmorden, Ont.....	" 24		Machine fell 3,000 feet.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Teamster.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	April 4	45	Fell off wagon when piling wood.
Teamster.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 30	34	Fell from seat of wagon and dragged by frightened horse. Died May 2.
Truck driver.....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	May 22	34	Drowned when truck he was driving plunged over trestle.
Truck driver.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 23	25	Injured when his truck was struck by street car.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1928—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—Con.				
<i>Local Transportation—Con.</i>				
Contractor.....	London, Ont.....	June 2	63	Buried by cave-in in sand pit.
Truck driver.....	Near Ruscomb, Ont.....	" 4	.....	Truck hit by train.
Taxi driver.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 21	18	Injured when his car collided with street car.
<i>Storage—</i>				
Labourer.....	Calgary, Alta.....	April 16	33	While adjusting brakes fell from box car and was run over.
<i>Electricity and Gas—</i>				
Operator.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	April 6	34	Clothing caught fire from flash while locating power trouble. Died April 7.
Patrol man with Electric Co.....	Near Oakville, Ont.....	May 1	36	Killed when truck he was driving was struck by train.
Power plant operator	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 9	36	While dumping oil from circuit breaker tanks, touched rod of tank and was electrocuted.
Dam attendant.....	Kenogami, Ont.....	" 9	52	Drowned from canoe.
Lineman.....	Woodstock, N.B.....	" 16	.....	Injured in fall from pole. Died May 21.
Lineman.....	Carleton Co., N.B.....	" 21	33	Pole broke and fell with him, fractured jaw embolism.
Lineman.....	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	" 26	28	Electrocuted while connecting water pipe on transformer.
Electrician.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 29	33	Burned by explosion of transformer while throwing on circuit switch. Died June 5.
<i>Telegraphs and Telephones—</i>				
Electrician.....	Fenelon Falls, Ont.....	" 2	.....	Telegraph pole fell on him.
Lineman.....	St. Joseph de Beauce, Que.	" 8	50	Cross beam on telephone pole snapped and fell on his head.
Lineman.....	Terrebonne, Que.....	" 16	21	Received electric shock and thrown from pole.
Labourer.....	Near Grimsby, Ont.....	June 11	20	Car struck by truck.
TRADE—				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Oil dealer.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	May 9	60	Overcome by carbon monoxide gas in garage.
Office manager.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 10	60	Struck by train.
Labourer.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 3	45	Struck by pieces of steel when cogwheel shattered by heavy strain.
Labourer.....	.....	"	23	.....
<i>Retail—</i>				
Delivery man.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 12	21	Street car collided with wagon he was driving.
Merchant.....	Near Halifax Harbour, N.S.	" 21	73	Schooner on which he was sailing capsized in squall and he was drowned.
Clerk.....	Penticton, B.C.....	May 2	20	Fell from ladder.
Peddler.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	47	His wagon upset and fractured his spine. Died May 14.
Fur Trader.....	Near Norway House, Man.	" 26	27	Drowned when canoe capsized in squall.
Milkman.....	Sexsmith, Alta.....	about May 27	.....	His wagon upset on him, breaking his neck, died day after.
Butcher.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	June 7	25	Killed when his motorcycle collided with an auto.
Labourer.....	Portage La Prairie, Man....	" 25	61	Pinned beneath threshing machine separator while unloading it from flat car.
Cashier.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	26	Burned by explosion of gasoline tank.
SERVICE—				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 11	55	Killed when truck on which he was riding overturned.
Janitor.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 28	60	Fell down elevator shaft. Died April 30.
Policeman.....	Peterboro, Ont.....	May 3	.....	Shot in liquor raid.
Labourer.....	Haliburton, Ont.....	" 4	64	Cut thumb on glass, infection.
Pipe layer.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 18	52	Injured by cave-in of sewer. Died May 22.
Labourer.....	On Emsdale, Sprucedale Rd., Ont.....	" 22	70	Struck by motor car.
Teamster.....	Middlesex Co., Ont.....	" 22	74	Thrown off wagon by runaway team.
Fireman.....	Westmoreland, N.B.....	" 23	40	Fell on tree broken back.
(Survey party)....	.....	"	.....	.....
member of party (1)	Near Iroquois Falls, Ont....	" 24	.....	Drowned when canoe capsized in swollen river.
member of party (2)	.....	"	.....	.....
member of party (3)	.....	"	.....	.....
member of party (4)	.....	"	.....	.....
Fireman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	June 19	28	Fell from hose wagon striking head on pavement.
Labourer.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 23	46	Explosion.
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Wrenched shoulder when horse started while loading material on wagon.
<i>Recreational:</i>				
Caretaker with Theatrical Co.....	Toronto, Ont.....	April 27	.....	Fell down steps leading from stage.
<i>Laundrying, dyeing and cleaning:</i>				
Clothes cleaner.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	May 7	25	Burned by explosion of cleaning fluid. Died May 13.
<i>Custom and repair:</i>				
Car repairer.....	Bieseker, Alta.....	June 20	26	Asphyxiated by carbon monoxide gas while working in garage.
<i>Personal and domestic:</i>				
Hotel porter.....	Chatham Ont.....	June 7	.....	Fell from fourth-story window, fracturing skull.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1927

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Ago	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING— Teamster.....	Cranbrook, B.C.....	Dec. 24	42	Thumb struck sliver in end of log. Died Jan. 21, 1928.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal Mining: Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	Dec. 27	.....	Fell, striking back on rail. Died Jan. 31, 1928.
CONSTRUCTION— Buildings and structure: Carpenter.....	Rouyn District, Que.....	about Oct. 1	67	Ran a splinter into hand causing blood poisoning. Died Feb. 3, 1928.
Miscellaneous: Carpenter.....	Hornby Island, B.C.....	Sept. 29	53	Fell from wharf to float below. Died Jan. 9, 1928.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— Steam railways: Labourer.....	London, Ont.....	Aug. 10	42	Leg crushed by wheel. Infection.
Pumpman.....	Unaka, Ont.....	about Sept. 18	.....	Drowned.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 1928

AGRICULTURE— Farmer.....	Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que.	Mar. 29	77	Slipped on ice, fracturing leg. Died May 18.
LOGGING— Woodsmen.....	Gloucester Co., N.B.....	Jan. 7	34	Struck by falling tree, fracturing skull.
Woodsmen.....	Westmoreland Co., N.B.....	Feb. 22	19	Log rolled on him.
Woodsmen.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	Feb. 28	54	Struck by rock from blast.
Second faller.....	Camelcon Harbour, B.C.....	Mar. 12	25	Struck by snag on head and shoulders.
Bucker.....	Hardwicke Island, B.C.....	Mar. 31	47	Log from yarder slid down and knocked him against posts of donkey sled.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Metalliferous mining— Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	about Jan. 31	.....	Silicosis.
Coal Mining: Miner.....	Carbon, Alta.....	Feb. 24	38	Injured back while at work at mine. Died June 22.
CONSTRUCTION— Buildings and structure: Plumber.....	Regina, Sask.....	Jan. 19	30	Cut finger, blood poisoning.
Miscellaneous— Labourer.....	Valleyfield, Que.....	Mar. 14	21	Struck by flying rock, following dynamite blast while engaged on dredging operation.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— Steam railways— Trackman.....	Longwood, Ont.....	Jan. 6	42	Crushed toe, infection.
Conductor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	about Mar. 17	46	Cut leg, infection.
Storage: Labourer.....	Cory, Sask.....	Mar. 2	39	Body mangled when caught in conveyer belt and tripper.
Grain buyer.....	Burgis, Sask.....	Mar. 10	30	Clothing caught in elevator shaft.
Electricity and gas: Electrician.....	Grand Forks, B.C.....	" 26	47	Pole on which he was working broke and he fell to ground. Died Mar. 28.
TRADE— Retail— Labourer.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Jan. 16	40	Run over by train, legs crushed.
SERVICE— Public Administration: Powderman for Water Works Dept..	Lynn Valley, B.C.....	" 27	42	Struck by rock from blast. Died Mar. 26.
Personal and domestic: Elevator operator at City Mission.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Mar. 16	69	Fell down elevator shaft. Died Mar. 31.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1928

THE accompanying tables supplied by the Department of Immigration and Colonization show the nature and extent of immigration to Canada during the three months ended June 30, 1928, with some comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1927. Out of a total of 70,927 immigrants 23,695 or 34 per cent were British, 9,343 or 13 per cent were from the United States, and 37,889 or 53 per cent from other countries. This record compares with a total of 77,434 immigrants during the corresponding period of 1927, of whom 27,483 or 35 per cent were British, 7,663 or 10 per cent were from the United States, and 42,288 or 55 per cent from other countries.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1928, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1927.

—	Fiscal Year 1927-28			
	British	From U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals
April.....	11,803	2,518	21,120	35,441
May.....	8,408	2,503	13,030	23,941
June.....	7,272	2,642	8,138	18,052
Totals.....	27,483	7,663	42,288	77,434

—	Fiscal Year 1928-29			
	British	From U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals
April.....	9,680	2,927	14,376	26,983
May.....	7,195	3,096	13,350	23,641
June.....	6,820	3,320	10,163	20,303
Totals.....	23,695	9,343	37,889	70,927

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1928.

—	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
April.....	2,915	278	120	3,313
May.....	3,476	224	133	3,833
June.....	3,207	240	79	3,526
Totals...	9,598	742	332	10,672

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1928, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION.

—	Via ocean ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males.....	38,463	4,674	43,137
Adult females.....	12,791	2,159	14,950
Children under eighteen...	10,330	2,510	12,840
	61,584	9,343	70,927
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males.....	34,347	1,786	36,133
Females.....	2,648	420	3,068
Children.....	6,401	698	7,099
Labouring class—			
Males.....	1,334	664	1,998
Females.....	277	83	360
Children.....	442	120	562
Mechanics—			
Males.....	1,428	1,045	2,473
Females.....	452	199	651
Children.....	329	128	457
Trading class—			
Males.....	725	605	1,330
Females.....	322	237	559
Children.....	153	149	302
Mining class—			
Males.....	175	86	261
Females.....	27	8	35
Children.....	45	9	54
Female domestic servants	6,212	194	6,406
Other classes—			
Males.....	454	488	942
Females.....	2,853	1,018	3,871
Children.....	2,960	1,406	4,366
Destination—			
Nova Scotia.....	615	50	665
New Brunswick.....	1,105	111	1,216
Prince Edward Island....	30	11	41
Quebec.....	5,177	1,573	6,750
Ontario.....	13,905	3,512	17,417
Manitoba.....	27,912	434	28,346
Saskatchewan.....	5,388	1,015	6,404
Alberta.....	4,989	1,745	6,734
British Columbia.....	2,459	874	3,333
Yukon Territory.....	2	14	16
Northwest Territories....	1	.....	1
Not given.....	.....	4	4

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS, FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1928.

British—	
English.....	11,643
Irish.....	4,487
Scotch.....	6,428
Welsh.....	1,137
Total.....	23,695

Preferred countries—	
Belgian.....	658
Danish.....	1,817
Dutch.....	849
Finnish.....	1,201
French.....	272
German.....	5,812
Norwegian.....	1,092
Swedish.....	1,554
Swiss.....	229
Total.....	13,484

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS, FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1928—Concluded.

United States.....	9,343
Other countries—	
Albanian.....	17
Armenian.....	3
Austrian.....	241
Bohemian.....	6
Bulgarian.....	56
Croatian.....	546
Czech.....	626
East Indian.....	27
Estonian.....	36
Greek.....	133
Icelandic.....	13
Italian.....	176
Japanese.....	207
Jewish.....	794
Jugo-Slav.....	1,276
Lettish.....	28
Lithuanian.....	956
Magyar.....	3,351
Maltese.....	2
Moravian.....	2
Negro.....	29
Persian.....	1
Polish.....	4,272
Portuguese.....	3
Roumanian.....	129
Russian.....	398
Ruthenian.....	8,410
Serbian.....	195
Slovak.....	2,445
Spanish.....	2
Spanish American.....	1
Syrian.....	23
Turkish.....	1
Total.....	24,405
Grand total.....	70,927

The sixteenth annual convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services, United States and Canada, will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on September 18 to 21. This association was founded for the purpose of "advancing the ideals, progress and policies of the Public Employment Service through close co-operation and intelligent discussion." Delegates from the Department of Labour of Canada will attend the convention.

The Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick recently amended the regulations which provide that industrial units employing less than a specified number of workmen are excluded from the scope of Part I of the Act. This rule now applies to "any boat or vessel owned, managed or controlled in the Province of New Brunswick engaged in carrying freight, cargo or passengers from one part of the province to another", and which employs not more than five workmen.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Recourse to Workmen's Compensation precludes alternative remedy

The Exchequer Court of Canada recently reversed the decision of the British Columbia Admiralty District Court in the case *SS. "Catala" versus Dagsland*, outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1927, page 1369. Action was brought by Martha Dagsland on behalf of herself and two infant children, the widow and children respectively of Erik Dagsland, who lost his life in a collision between the *SS. Catala* and a boat in which the deceased with another were engaged in fishing operations at the mouth of the Skeena River, B.C., and within the territorial waters of Canada. The trial judge found that the death of Dagsland was due to the negligence of the *SS. Catala*, and he awarded damages against that ship in the sum of \$20,000.

The Exchequer Court of Canada held that there was no jurisdiction in the Exchequer Court of Canada, on its admiralty side, to entertain an action for damages for loss of life; any right of action for damages under the circumstances could only be maintained by virtue of the Families Compensation Act,*

*This act is textually the same as the English Statute known as Lord Campbell's Act.

but the right of action under that act was taken away by the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia.

Section 12 (3) of the Workmen's Compensation Act provides as follows:—

"Where an action in respect of an injury is brought against an employer by a workman or a dependant, the Board shall have jurisdiction, upon the application of any party to the action to adjudicate and determine whether the action is one the right to bring which is taken away by this Part, and such adjudication and determination shall be final and conclusive and if the Board determines that the action is one the right to bring which is taken away by this Part the action shall be forever stayed."

On the application of the owners the Board had declared that the right of the applicants to take action against them was taken away by this section of the Act. The judgment of the Exchequer Court of Canada on these points declared as follows:—

"Upon the hypothesis that this Court has jurisdiction to entertain this action under the Families' Compensation Act, then I think it is reasonably clear that such right of action has been taken away by the adjudication of the Board under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

"While it is not necessary to the decision of this appeal, the point has been raised and

it is therefore proper for me to say, that under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia, and the principles of Common Law, it would appear that the respondent is bound by her election to claim compensation under the Act. The Act itself is remedial legislation, and as such must receive such a beneficent interpretation by the Courts as will enable the intention of the legislation to be effectively attained, and I do not think it was the intention of the legislature that a dependant could elect to apply for and receive compensation under the Act, and at the same time pursue a Common Law remedy. The remedies are alternative, and not cumulative. The dependant I think is burdened with a duty of making an election between the remedy provided in the Workmen's Compensation Act, and his or her Common Law remedy, and the respondent in this case having elected to claim compensation under that Act, and accepted it, cannot now renounce it and resort to an alternative remedy, which once was open to her. There is the consideration inhering in the Common Law rule, *interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium*, i.e., it is the interest of the State that there should be an end of litigation. In the early history of the Common Law it will be found that the minds of judges and lawyers were impressed with the desirability of adhering to the rule that a man should not be vexed twice for the same cause of action. This is the doctrine of the maxim, *nemo debet bis vexari si constat curiae quod sit pro una et eadem causa*, and in *Sperry's case* (1826), 3 Coke's Rep. 123, it is regarded as a fundamental principle of the Common Law. This doctrine may be paraphrased as follows:— 'If there has been a final decision of a competent Court there should be no further pro-

ceedings allowed in another Court, between the same parties for the same cause of action.'

The appeal was therefore allowed, with costs.—*SS. "Catala" versus Dagsland (British Columbia) (1928) 3. D.L.R., 334.*

Municipal Corporation Governed by Trade Unions Act, 1927

The Birkenhead Corporation dismissed one of its employees, an electrician, because he was not a member of the Electrical Trades Union (Great Britain). The electrician having brought action, the County Court awarded him damages for wrongful dismissal. The defence of the Corporation was that the dismissed man was a member of the Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers. The district secretary of the Electrical Trades Union, it was alleged, threatened the corporation engineer with the withdrawal of other workmen unless the electrician joined that union, and the Corporation suspended him temporarily to avoid such withdrawal. In the course of the trial it was pointed out that the Trade Unions Act of 1927 made it unlawful for any public body to make trade union membership a condition of employment, and that it provided that a non-union member should not be placed in a disadvantageous position as compared with other employees in the same class of work who were union members.

The County Court Judge granted a declaration that it was unlawful for the Corporation to require any person as a condition of employment to become a trade union member and required the Corporation to pay the costs of the case.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of August showed a continued pronounced improvement, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any other period in the years for which comparative data are available. This statement is based on reports from 6,506 of the larger firms throughout the Dominion, the reports being tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The employers making returns are representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. They employed 1,003,085 workers, compared with 973,462 on July 1. The index (with January, 1920, as the base=100) stood at 119.9 on August 1, compared with 116.3 in the preceding month, and with 109.2, 104.2, 96.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9 on August 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921 respectively.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated an appreciable gain in the volume of business transacted in July as compared with the preceding month and also with July, 1927. At the beginning of August the unemployment percentage reported by local trade unions stood at 2.5 contrasted with 3.2 per cent of unemployed members at the beginning of July and with 3.3 per cent at the beginning of August, 1927. The August percentage was based on reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,600 local trade unions embracing a membership of 180,111 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.08 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$10.80 for July; \$10.93 for August, 1927; \$11.10 for August, 1926; \$10.84 for August, 1925; \$10.19 for August, 1924; \$10.53 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was again slightly lower at 149.1 for

August, as compared with 149.6 for July; 152.3 for August, 1927; 154.0 for August, 1926; 158.9 for August, 1925; 156.8 for August, 1924; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.8 for August, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in August, 1928, was greater than in the previous month, and more than double the time loss in August, 1927. Seventeen disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 5,746 work people and resulting in the loss of 37,634 working days. Corresponding figures for July, 1928, were: 18 disputes, 2,449 workpeople, and 23,793 working days; and for August, 1927, 14 disputes, 6,194 workpeople, and 14,321 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During August the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with the dispute between the Ottawa Electric Company and its electricians. Five new applications for Boards were received during the month. A full account of the recent proceedings under the Act, appears on page 949 of this issue. The reports of four Boards established under the Alberta Labour Dispute Act, 1926, are also given.

Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act now Effective

The Workmen's Compensation Act passed at the last session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec became effective on September 1. The provisions of this act were described in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1928, page 459, and the names of the members of the Workmen's Compensation Commission and of the Advisory Body representing labour organizations in the province were given in the issue for July, page 680. Industrial accidents occurring on and after September 1, come before the new commission, but those which happened before that date will be dealt with by the courts under the old act.

Fishermen and Workmen's Compensation in Nova Scotia

Recent amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Nova Scotia are outlined on another page of this issue in an account of the legislation enacted at the 1928 session of the provincial legislature. Effect is given to some of the recommendations made by Mr. Carl D. Dennis, the special Commissioner appointed last year by the Nova Scotia Government to investigate the conditions in the fishing and lumbering industries in their relation to workmen's compensation. It will be recalled (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1928, page 1021) that the Lunenburg fishing fleet experienced a series of unprecedented disasters during the seasons of 1926 and 1927, throwing an intolerable burden on the Accident Fund, and necessitating a substantial increase in the rates of assessment levied on the owners for the purpose of accident compensation. The new act withdraws the fishing industry from the direct jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Board, reverting to the system of court hearings for compensation claims on the part of fishermen or their dependants. The scale of compensation, however, remains unchanged, the amounts being those which would be awarded by the Board. Owners are required to secure compensation payment by insurance.

Employment of Women in Chinese Establishments

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act of the Province of Ontario was amended by the Legislature in 1914 by the addition of the following section:—

31a (1). No Chinese person shall employ in any capacity or have under his direction or control any female white person in any factory, restaurant or laundry.

(2) Subsection 1 shall not come into force until a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

In Chapter 275, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1927, subsection (2) of section 31a is omitted, and section 31a (1) (above) is given as section 30, the result being that this section is now effective in the province. Accordingly, it was announced during August that section 30 would be enforced in Toronto early in September. In the meantime, the Chinese Consul General and representative Chinese residents in Toronto made representations to the Attorney General with a view to the removal of discrimination against Chinese employers. The Attorney-General undertook to submit these representations to the provincial government.

Bill to provide boards for investigations and conciliation in India.

The Government of India is promoting the passage by the legislature of a bill to provide for the establishment of courts of inquiry and boards of conciliation for industrial disputes. The courts of inquiry will investigate and report upon such questions connected with a dispute as may be referred to them by a Provincial government, or (if the case concerns a department of the government of India, or a railway) by the government of India. They will ordinarily be composed of persons having no direct interest in the dispute. Boards of conciliation, on the other hand, will include representatives of the parties to the dispute. The latter Boards will seek to secure a settlement in each case. Both courts and boards of conciliation will normally include representatives of the disputing parties and have an independent chairman. They will aim to secure a settlement of the dispute. Both Courts and Boards will be authorized to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and their reports, subject to precautionary provisions still to be published. The bill makes persons employed on monthly wages in public utility services liable to imprisonment and fine for wilful stoppage of work without a month's written notice, and penalizes instigators of such strikes. Action in such cases is to be taken either by a provincial or the central government.

Following the provisions of the British Trades Disputes Act, 1927, persons fostering strikes and lock-outs designed to coerce the Government, or having any object other than, or in addition to, furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or employers are engaged, will be penalized, and participants therein deprived of the protection afforded by the Trade Unions Act, while persons refusing to participate will be protected.

Observance of Labour Day in Canada.

Labour Day was observed on September 3 as a public holiday throughout Canada. Processions and meetings were held in various industrial centres, the speakers referring to the progress of the labour movement.

The first Monday in September was first officially designated "Labour Day" in Canada in 1894, when Parliament added this day to the list of public holidays enumerated in the Interpretation Act and in the Bills of Exchange Act. Earlier in the same year, the United States Congress had enacted a similar law

applicable to the District of Columbia, but observance of the day was fairly general throughout the both countries since 1884, when the American Federation of Labour gave its support to a movement which had been begun in 1882 by the New York Labour Union.

A Labour Day message from Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was as follows:—

“Those pioneers of the labour movement who secured the enactment of legislation providing for ‘Labour Day’ to be a national holiday left behind them a perpetual reminder of what unity of purpose and organized effort can accomplish. Labour Day is rightfully set apart as a day of recreation and celebration, but it serves also to emphasize the important place which those who toil occupy in the life of the nation. It is a tonic for the down-hearted and discouraged urging them to survey the achievements of the past and take renewed hope and courage in meeting the tasks still ahead. It is in no spirit of boastfulness, but rather in one of pride of achievement that the labour movements refer to the things already accomplished, and whether in blazing the trail or in actively co-operating with other organized bodies seeking to ameliorate and, if possible, eliminate social and economic injustices, the trade union movement has always been well to the fore.

“Much human suffering and misery has been overcome through such beneficial legislation as Workmen’s Compensation Acts, Mother’s Allowance Acts, Minimum Wage Laws, Factory Legislation, abolition of child labour, improvements in working conditions and reduced hours of labour and numerous other similar enactments. The knowledge of the part they have played in the securing of these measures is a source of gratification and pride to the members of the trade union movement, as is also the splendid progress made during the past year in securing old age pensions for the aged needy workers of this Dominion. Legislation bringing the federal-provincial scheme into effect now exists in the whole of Western Canada, except the province of Alberta, while Ontario and Nova Scotia have taken preliminary steps towards the introduction of similar legislation. Labour cannot be satisfied, however, until every worker in the Dominion is assured of this protection, and efforts will be continued towards the accomplishment of this desirable objective.

“Though much has been done through workmen’s compensation laws to mitigate the effects of industrial accidents and also through participation in safety work to reduce the tremendous loss of life and injury to health

resulting from these hazards, there is still a great need for further effort in this direction before conditions can be considered even comparatively satisfactory.

“The rapid development of modern industry, with the ever-increasing productivity of machinery, brings constantly in its train new problems which labour must face. Foremost amongst these is the reduction of the hours to eight per day and the introduction of the five-day week so that labour may not only more fully participate in the benefits accruing from the constantly increasing productivity of machinery, but also be more assured of securing steady employment. Coincident with this is the need for protection against the loss and suffering which unemployment and ill health too often bring and to cope with these twin evils, unemployment and sickness insurance is being consistently urged.

“Mixed with the rejoicing and celebration of Labour Day serious minded workers everywhere will give thought to these pressing problems and to the strengthening of their organizations as an essential step towards the accomplishment of those things which will make Canada a land of happiness and real opportunity.”

Labour policy of Catholic Welfare Conference.

The Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference (U.S.A.) in a statement issued in connection with Labour Day, discussed unemployment as one of the outstanding labour problems of the present day, and suggested two directions in which a remedy might be found:—(1) Universal high wages which would increase the purchasing power of the masses and keep industry going with fewer interruptions than have hitherto been the rule. It is pointed out that depressions occur because industries in general are capable of producing more goods than the consuming masses are able to take off the market with their present incomes and purchasing power; (2) Insurance against unemployment, which would greatly reduce the inconveniences caused by irregular wages. The statement declares that sickness and old age are likewise very serious and persistent sources of insecurity, and that in both cases the universally recognized remedy is insurance.

The worker’s status in the industrial system is also discussed, and the suggestion is made that the prevailing tendency toward an “industrial feudalism” might be checked, first, by labour sharing in management; second, by

giving the worker a share of the profits of industry in addition to his regular wages; and third, by labour sharing in ownership.

Department of Labour Report on Co-operative Associations

The Department of Labour has just published a report on Co-operative Associations in Canada. This is the first attempt to supply detailed information on a movement which has made much progress in the Dominion particularly in the co-operative marketing of products and concerning which particulars are frequently sought. The report contains the names of 1,035 associations with a combined membership of 460,133. The various societies are divided into the following groups: (a) Fruit and Vegetable growers; (b) Dairying; (c) Live Stock and allied Associations; (d) Grain and (e) Miscellaneous. The names of the societies are provincially arranged, the date of organization, the number of members and the names and addresses of the chief officers being indicated.

Among the societies enumerated is the Co-operative Union of Canada, a Dominion-wide organization designed to federate co-operative bodies and to propagate co-operative principles. In the fruit and vegetable section will be found some associations with large memberships, the largest being the Associated Growers of British Columbia with 2,800 members. In the dairying group the societies in the three prairie provinces all report strong memberships; that with the most members being the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, with 6,500 members. In the live stock division the United Live Stock Growers stand first with 35,000 members, and also make up the membership of the United Grain Growers. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers has the most numerous following in this class of societies, there being 18,703 members.

The most important of the co-operative marketing societies is the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers. This society which has 147,958 members, comprised in the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Wheat Pools, is reputed to be the world's largest wheat marketing organization. In the miscellaneous group appears the name of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, a Dominion-wide organization with 12,000 members.

Reference is made in the report to the Co-operative People's Banks, a credit and savings movement which was founded in Quebec in 1901, and has developed to such an extent that there are now 175 co-operative banking associations operating in the province.

In a summary of business, transacted figures are given for 416 associations which reported, showing (1) paid-up capital, (2) assets, (3) sales for past year, (4) general liabilities, (5) profit or surplus, (6) loss, (7) reserve, and (8) unapportioned profits.

Bulletins on "Choosing a Life Work."

The Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour recently published four bulletins on "Choosing a Life Work." Two of these bulletins deal with the building trades; one being on bricklaying and the other on carpentry. The other two bulletins deal with Office Work.

These studies are intended to inform young Canadians regarding the nature and requirements of occupations open to boys and girls leaving school during the "teen age." The immediate purpose is to create an interest in the study of occupations and to accustom young people to a way of thinking about work so that they will know how to make a decision when selecting a vocation and how to fit themselves into the work they choose. It is also hoped that the studies may be of value to teachers and counsellors in giving information about the occupational world. They may be used as text material for occupational groups or as supplementary reading for interested individuals.

The bulletins on the building trades deal with the place and importance of each trade, emphasizing the nature of the work, the materials and tools used and the operations performed by the workers. The conditions under which the work is done are also described. This includes a discussion of such topics as hours of labour, wages, unemployment, health conditions, industrial accidents, etc. Another section deals with the requirements for entering the trade and a final section describes the opportunities for advancement.

One of the bulletins on Office Work deals with general office conditions. The other gives occupational information covering the positions of secretary, stenographer, dictaphone operator and typist. The description of each position includes an account of the conditions of employment, the duties of the employees, the education and training required, the physical and personal qualities which will ensure success and the most probable methods of securing a promotion.

The booklets are attractively printed and well illustrated. Copies may be obtained on application to the Technical Education Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Old Age Pension Commission in Nova Scotia

The appointment of a provincial commission of inquiry into the subject of old age pensions in Nova Scotia was noted in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

The commissioner is Mr. Harry Edmund Mahon, of Halifax, his duties being defined as follows:—

1. To determine the number of persons who (a) are British subjects, or being widows not being British subjects, were such before their marriage; and (b) have attained the age of seventy years; and (c) have resided in Canada for the last twenty years and in the province of Nova Scotia for the last five years; and (d) are not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year;
2. To determine the proportionate cost of providing such persons with a pension as provided by Chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927;
3. To determine the cost of administration in connection with the payment of any such pension;
4. To determine what persons, if any, otherwise entitled to a pension under the said Act are in receipt of a pension from any other source;
5. To inquire into and report upon what alternative measure of taxation could be imposed or other means taken to provide the increase in revenue that would be necessitated by the adoption of such scheme.

Old Age Pensions in South Africa.

According to newspaper reports from the Union of South Africa, approximately 30,000 old age pensions will be paid out by the Old Age

Pension Division of the Union Pensions Department before the end of the present financial year. The amount to be paid out in old age pensions for the year ending March 31, 1929, is estimated at £200,000, while for 1929-1930 an expenditure of £800,000 is anticipated.

The new Pensions Department was opened during August. It is administered by a commissioner of Pensions. The *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June 1928, page 589, contained a note on the new pension system. Old age pensions are granted to persons of small means who have reached the age of 65 years. The pension for Europeans is £30 per annum and for coloured persons (not including natives) £18 per annum, the means limit being £54 and £36 respectively. If the income is below £24 and £18 respectively, the full pension is paid, and as the means increase to £51 and £33 respectively, the pension is reduced *pari passu*.

Commission's recommendations on unemployment in Australia.

A report dealing with the problem of unemployment was published recently by the Development and Migration Commission of Australia. The commission

emphasizes the need of establishing, under the leadership of the governments, permanent organizations for studying the problem. A practical scheme of which the commission approves is one to provide homes for married workers, which would encourage rural settlement and ensure a regular supply of labour. In secondary industries a representative committee in each state is needed to provide continuous local investigation. A reduction in the number of types and patterns in all kinds of commodities is, the report says, an economic simplification that would also lead to regularity in output and, consequently, in the demand for labour. Similarly, the report strongly recommends the planning ahead over a period of years of a public works in the hands of the public departments. Educational authorities in the States are recommended to give consideration to the problem of vocational guidance; and banks are advised to take whatever steps are possible towards the stabilization of exchange.

The commission is convinced that relief measures are an inadequate palliative of the evil of unemployment. Seasonal fluctuations in industry are found to be a large factor. Immigration is not considered to be a fundamental cause of unemployment, as the absorption of new settlers increases rather than lessens employment, especially the immigration of skilled workers for new industries.

Organized industrial accident prevention

The Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario contains a clause authorizing industries in the various classes to set up accident prevention associations, and the

accident experience of the classes taking advantage of this section of the act has been better than that of the classes not organized for accident prevention work. Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, states that in the last four years on which complete figures are available the number of death cases in the fifteen classes included in the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations has shown a steady decrease year by year, being 77-54-52 and 45. The pay-roll of the associations is slightly more than half of the total pay-roll under compensation, and 45 death cases in the classes included in that organization out of a total of 308 for all industries is indicative of

improved conditions, particularly when it is remembered that the death cases represent approximately one-fourth of the total cost of compensation year by year.

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations have a membership of more than 8,700 industrial plants and the total pay-roll in the fifteen classes constituting such membership, as estimated for last year, was over three hundred million dollars.

Migration of British Settlers to Canada.

In accordance with the arrangements outlined in the last issue, British miners to the number of about 8,500 arrived in Canada early in August and were sent on from the port of entry to Winnipeg. Thence they were distributed throughout the Prairie provinces to assist in the harvesting operations.

Lord Lovat, the chairman of the British Overseas Settlement Committee, arrived in Canada in August in the course of a tour of the British Empire for the purpose of consulting the authorities of the several Dominions on matters connected with migration. He held conferences at Ottawa with the Deputy Minister and other officials of the Department of Immigration and Colonization and with representatives of other departments. Conferences were held elsewhere in Canada with members of the Provincial Governments and with various individuals and organizations concerned in immigration problems. It was anticipated that these negotiations would result in a steady increase in the flow of suitable British migrants to Canada. Special stress was laid in the conferences held at Ottawa upon the need for co-operation between the provincial and federal governments in reference to migration and settlement. The detailed arrangements consequent upon the decisions reached in the course of Lord Lovat's tour are to be worked out after consultation between the Department of Immigration and Colonization, the various provincial governments, and the Overseas Settlement Committee in London.

Ontario Apprenticeship Act, 1928.

The Department of Labour of Ontario has published in booklet form the text of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, 1928, with explanations and an account of the origin and development of the plan of apprenticeship training now in effect in the province. (An address by Mr. A. W. Crawford, provincial Inspector of Apprenticeship, explaining the provisions of the

act, was given in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*). Dr. Forbes Godfrey, the provincial Minister of Labour, in an introduction to the booklet, states that the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, 1928, represents the first legislative action in Canada designed to assist industry in its effort to provide adequate training facilities for young persons entering skilled trades. It is the outgrowth of increasing interest and activity on the part of employers and organized labour in the building industry, during the past ten years. The Act is in the form of enabling legislation. It makes provision for Government supervision of apprenticeship programs, and for the setting up of representative provincial and local organizations to promote and develop apprentice training in designated trades. It does not impose regulations on any trade or industry unless and until representations are made to the government, requesting that the provisions of the Act apply to that particular trade or industry. At present, the Act applies only to the building trades, but it is hoped that other branches of industry will make application to come within scope of the law when its effectiveness has been demonstrated in the present limited field.

The minister expresses the hope that, through close co-operation on the part of employers, organized labour, and educationists, together with the concentrated efforts of interested individuals in each trade, there will be developed a new type of apprenticeship which will provide thorough training for young Canadians entering industrial life. "Such development," he says, "will undoubtedly benefit both employers and organized labour, but it should be of even greater benefit to the general public. It will help to stabilize conditions in industry, will make for better industrial relations, will provide opportunities for Canadian boys to develop their powers of craftsmanship, and will eliminate the possibility of half-trained workers demanding and receiving full journeymen's pay."

Benefits of Industrial Pensions.

The problem of pensions is discussed by Mr. A. W. Macdonald, superintendent of the Department of Industrial Relations of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Sydney, Nova Scotia, in the issue of *Industrial Canada* for August, 1928. Rejecting the "deferred wage" theory of pensions, and allowing only a limited validity to the "gratuity" theory, Mr. Macdonald finds that the pension plan

justifies itself on several grounds as one of the industrial relation policies of the employer.

Industrial pensions are found to increase the efficiency of labour by promoting contentment, loyalty, and "morale." Employers find, moreover, that a definite system of pensions is more economical than the practice of retaining old employees on full wages after they have passed their maximum efficiency. On this point Mr. Macdonald says:

"In the larger corporations which employ a great number of men, if no pension plan exists, there is a strong moral obligation to keep workmen on the regular pay roll far beyond a period of real productivity and at a greatly increased pay roll cost to the company. The retention of such employees who have grown old in the service and who have given all of their productive working time to the Company that employs them, might properly be termed "the hidden cost of taking care of long service employees," but such workmen are nevertheless pensioners. They are still in receipt of the standard wages paid by the company, but their efficiency as workmen has been impaired to the point where they in reality are not able to give anything approximating efficient service, and their presence in the shops or other parts of the plant has a tendency to destroy the morale of the other workmen. There are some exceptional cases, of course, where old employees are doing efficient work, but these cases are few, and they will become fewer as time goes by. Pensions taken care of in this way are very costly when buried in the active works pay roll."

Mr. Macdonald concludes his article with an account of the pension plan adopted by his company in 1923. This plan was described in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1926, page 237.

Group insurance and production in paper industry.

"The most interesting feature in connection with group insurance in the paper trade is its tendency to increase production and improve quality of products."

This statement is made by Mr. S. K. Hargis in the course of an article in the *Pulp and Paper Magazine*, August 23, entitled "Group Insurance in the Paper Mill: Effect on Turnover and Production." This indirect effect of group insurance in stimulating production is stated to be very apparent in certain mills in Massachusetts. The more immediate result of insurance is to "give the paper worker a keener interest in his job, his plant and the output; that is, when the presen-

tation of the plan to the employee body has been done properly." The most effective plan of group insurance is found to be the joint arrangement whereby the employer pays at least half the premium. "Responsible employees," Mr. Hargis says, "are the best employees in the mill." One thing group insurance has accomplished is "to hold the better types of operatives on the job when they otherwise might shift. A group policy forms another link between worker and management, and the stronger this link becomes, the greater will be the output of the mill and the better its quality."

The writer points out that group insurance is better suited to some industries than to others, according to the type of labour employed. The total amount of group insurance carried by American employees increased from \$500,000,000 in 1917 to \$5,500,000,000 in 1926.

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations (Ontario) have published in book form the full report of proceedings at the Safety Convention and annual general meeting held last May at Hamilton. Some account of this convention was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June 1928, page 609.

Rules and regulations under the Manitoba Factories Act respecting dry cleaning, dry dyeing and cleaning business, were published in the *Manitoba Gazette*, August 18. The rules relate to general matters, and to the construction, equipment and operation of these establishments, chiefly with a view to the prevention of fire.

The *British Columbia Gazette* of August 16, contained notice of the incorporation, under the Societies' Act of the province, of the "Mechanics and Automotive Trades Association of Canada." The operations of this organization will be chiefly carried on in British Columbia.

Reports to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board show that the number of industrial accidents in the province reached a high point in August, when 8,022 accidents, including 41 fatalities, were reported. This is over 1,000 accidents more than reported in August last year, and is the highest point reached since the commencement of the Act. The benefits awarded during last month amounted to \$553,842.35, of which \$96,298.68 was for medical aid. Benefits in August, 1928, were approximately \$58,000 higher in the same month last year.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of August was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Crop prospects in the province of Nova Scotia were good, and a quite favourable crop of apples was particularly mentioned. The fishing industry was in receipt of good catches. Considerable construction work was proceeding throughout the province, particularly at Halifax: projects under way reported good progress, and rather steady employment was being afforded to workers in the building and construction industry. Manufacturing industries generally were normal, with iron and steel reported to be fair. Steady time was being worked at the coal mines, and production in this industry was rather good. Transportation and trade were stated to be quite favourable. In the Women's Division there was a fair demand for workers, and a number of domestics were being placed.

As in Nova Scotia, crop prospects in the Province of New Brunswick were good, and steady progress at harvesting was being maintained. The fishing industry in this province reported fair catches. The logging industry was rather quiet, a situation which might be anticipated at this season. Building and construction showed considerable activity throughout the province, especially at St. John: a large pulp and paper mill to be erected at Dalhousie was being started. The different lines of manufactures were normal. The transportation and trade groups were both stated to be experiencing satisfactory activity. A fair demand for women domestic workers was being registered at the offices, and placements were fairly numerous.

A substantial number of farm workers were being placed by Quebec Province employment offices. In this province placements in the lumber woods and mills were fairly heavy. The only feature connected with the mining industry which merited special comment was the placement of a number of workers in mica mines through the Hull employment office. Manufacturing industries throughout Quebec showed very pronounced activity. A steady demand for workers of practically all classes for the construction industry continued in evidence: in this connection Montreal and Hull zones were mentioned especially, while the railway maintenance branch was likewise singled out as showing brisk activity. The transportation industry was active, while trade was

stated to be "very prosperous". In so far as women domestic workers were concerned, the demand continued to be very heavy, and numerous placements were being reported.

In Ontario, owing to the nearing of the completion of the harvest, there was a decided falling off in the demand for farm workers. Throughout this province manufacturing appeared to be continuing at a high level of production, and staffs of quite favourable proportions continued to be engaged. The different branches of the construction industry were very active, with most skilled workers reported as employed at important points. The mining industry in the northern sections of the province was stated to be quiet in the sense that no additional workers were being engaged. With a fair demand for logging workers, there was the usual difficulty in locating men willing to accept such employment at this particular season. A good demand for women domestic workers was not experiencing a counterbalancing supply of applicants.

In the agricultural industry in the Province of Manitoba excellent progress in grain cutting was reported, with the vast bulk of the crop already prepared for threshing which had begun in some districts. A shortage of harvest help was reported in a few places, but on the whole it would appear that sufficient men were available for the work. The wage rates for this latter class of employment appeared to be \$4 per day for stooking, and \$5 for threshing. The construction industry in Winnipeg appeared to be experiencing considerable activity: in other districts, where railroad and highway work predominate in this industry, there appeared to be some difficulty in securing a sufficient number of men to carry on the work in hand, but this situation is a usual complement of the harvesting season. Other groups did not appear to be experiencing any noteworthy activity, and the employment situation seemed to be dominated, as is customary at the season, by the harvest labour situation. A report from north central Manitoba stated that there was not much activity in the mining industry proceeding in that district. The demand for women domestic workers continued, and a fair number of placements were being made.

As in the other Prairie Provinces, the outstanding feature of the situation in Saskatchewan was that concerning harvest labour. It would appear that the demand for farm hands was brisk throughout this province at the close of the month, and numerous place-

ments were being made. While some local shortages and surpluses of applicants were reported, it seemed that the labour then available was just about sufficient to equal demands for workers. The crops were being harvested without any major setbacks having been reported. While building construction was proceeding at a favourable pace, railroad construction appeared to be interfered with by reason of men preferring harvest work. Other groups were reported as quiet, a situation not unusual at this season. The demand for women domestic workers, while not of unduly large proportions, could not be coped with owing to a shortage of applicants.

The immediate placement of harvest labour in the Province of Alberta had been interfered with to some extent by inclement weather. However, with the clearing of the weather toward the close of the month, the situation was eased to a considerable extent, and it was not apparent that there was any substantial surplus of workers available. Building and construction were very busy throughout the province, and tradesmen appeared to be very well employed. From Edmonton a fair demand for lumber mill hands was reported. From Drumheller it was reported that the coal mines were beginning to show activity, several miners having been engaged. The demand for women domestics appeared to slightly exceed the supply. Throughout this province the situation generally so far as employment was concerned was quite satisfactory.

The logging industry was showing some activity throughout British Columbia, and some centres, notably Cranbrook, reported increased placements. While the metal mining industry throughout the Coast province continued active, there were no demands for additional workers. Construction appeared to be quite busy, and several centres reported tradesmen as practically all employed. Partly owing to the departure of some thousands of workers to the Prairie Provinces for harvest work, but in large part due to favourable conditions within the province itself, the general employment situation in the Province of British Columbia appeared to be quite favourable.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further large increase, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,500 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,003,085 persons, as compared with 973,462 on July 1. This advance involved a much greater number of workers than that registered on August 1 in

any other year of the record, while the index number, at 119.9 on the date under review, continued higher than in any other month since the series was instituted in 1920; on July 1, 1928, it stood at 116.3, and on August 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 109.2, 104.2, 96.3, 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9, respectively.

Greater activity was shown in all provinces, the improvement in Ontario and the Western Provinces being the most noteworthy. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing was slackener, chiefly owing to the completion of the season's work in fish-canneries; and logging and transportation were also seasonally quiet, but the trend of employment was upward in construction, mining and trade. In Quebec, considerable expansion was shown; manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining and communications reported larger payrolls, while trade was rather dull. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of August of a year ago, or, in fact, than in any other month of the record. In Ontario, the greatest improvement was in manufacturing and construction, but that in transportation, mining communications and services was also noteworthy. In the Prairie Provinces, the most pronounced improvement was shown in construction, but manufacturing, trade, transportation and mining were also decidedly more active. In British Columbia, continued gains were registered, chiefly in manufacturing, but also in transportation, construction and services.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor and the other border cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while the tendency was unfavourable in Quebec city. In Montreal, employment showed a further gain, contrasting with the decline recorded on August 1, 1927, when the index was over nine points lower. Manufacturing and construction registered decided improvement, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. In Quebec, little general change was noted, increases in construction being offset by losses in manufactures. In Toronto, the level of employment was much higher than on the corresponding date of other years of the record. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, construction, transportation, trade and communications recorded heightened activity. In Ottawa, the largest gains were in manufactures and trade. In Hamilton, manufacturing registered general improvement, that in iron and steel plants being most pronounced; activity was greater than in any other period of the record. In the Border Cities, further expansion was

noted, employment being brisker than in any other month of the record. Automobile works largely increased their working forces, while only small changes took place in other industries. In Winnipeg, there were general increases

in manufactures, construction and trade. The improvement evidenced on the corresponding date of last year was less pronounced, and the index then was lower. In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation and construction reported heightened activity.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1928			1927		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
Trade, external, aggregate.... \$		230,772,272	219,842,355	195,303,235	171,369,372	208,229,997
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		103,403,649	110,703,773	99,348,340	90,598,447	101,029,386
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		125,530,791	107,121,091	94,216,194	79,395,041	105,678,453
Customs duty collected..... \$		16,125,905	16,593,194	14,912,637	14,028,030	15,632,219
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		3,481,643,830	3,880,843,609	2,607,321,486	2,687,428,944	2,879,703,851
Bank clearings..... \$		1,973,000,000	2,067,000,000	1,542,000,000	1,544,000,000	1,655,000,000
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		172,235,364	183,379,487	166,646,392	174,406,053	177,611,562
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,489,085,293	1,487,854,017	1,389,703,000	1,379,013,600	1,380,325,581
Bank loans, commercial, etc... \$		1,167,884,227	1,184,923,633	1,025,605,519	1,016,332,036	1,027,186,517
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	141.1	144.6	143.9	125.1	118.3	117.5
Preferred stocks.....	117.6	123.0	123.0	108.2	105.3	106.1
Bonds.....	111.2	111.2	112.3	111.1	111.1	111.0
\$Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	149.1	149.6	150.2	152.3	152.0	153.5
\$Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.31	21.01	20.97	21.11	21.10	21.05
†Business failures, number.....	135	123	127	144	143	155
†Business failures, liabilities... \$	2,588,961	1,403,971	1,681,273	1,686,388	1,825,105	2,008,274
\$Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures.....	119.9	116.3	112.4	109.2	108.4	105.9
*Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*2.5	*3.2	*3.7	*3.3	*3.2	*5.2
Immigration.....		15,783	20,303	10,242	12,288	18,052
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	279,452	267,879	271,446	254,291	249,699	242,583
(1)Canadian National Railway, gross earnings..... \$	20,317,318	19,458,508	18,228,264	17,498,447	16,582,136	16,394,164
(2)Operating expenses..... \$			19,614,779	16,857,553	18,100,116	18,554,823
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		17,986,111	17,500,938	17,258,634	16,028,713	15,270,904
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		14,286,553	14,623,754	13,396,485	12,901,927	13,006,451
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,658,748,311	2,134,404,680	2,185,779,668	2,156,781,126
Building permits..... \$		25,896,986	22,628,907	29,651,888	16,369,195	18,363,239
†Contracts awarded..... \$	39,448,500	38,359,600	59,926,100	29,581,000	37,401,200	52,631,900
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	91,522	95,422	97,379	63,234	50,997	69,437
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	88,677	82,807	116,530	77,479	55,250	59,940
Ferro alloys..... tons	2,537	2,855	4,157	4,839	4,510	4,418
Coal..... tons	1,309,003	1,338,461	1,317,332	1,229,104	1,443,085	1,017,280
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	1,066,698	2,451,723	1,069,376	585,602	1,017,280	1,017,280
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	74,986,000	89,739,000	66,208,000	58,739,000	93,929,000	93,929,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	6,030,000	4,897,000	4,510,000	4,710,000	4,672,000	4,672,000
Cotton imports..... "	7,462,000	8,469,000	7,267,000	8,484,000	10,697,000	10,697,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		225,096,694	269,513,722	216,163,619	230,570,219	261,159,106
Flour production..... bbls.		1,359,000	1,158,000	1,069,376	1,019,000	1,314,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		77,690,000	82,065,000	104,717,000	78,261,000	85,186,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		40,102,000	41,131,000	39,648,000	35,621,000	36,931,000
(3)Sales of insurance..... \$		49,076,000	51,456,000	38,190,000	39,745,000	44,994,000
Newsprint..... tons		184,199	192,391	180,187	162,564	171,586
Automobiles, passenger.....		20,122	25,341	10,139	8,719	16,470
***Index of physical volume of business.....		††163.7	170.8	144.1	138.6	150.8
Industrial production.....		††171.4	176.2	157.0	151.2	161.8
Manufacturing.....		††175.6	176.4	156.6	140.2	159.4

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending Sept. 1, 1928, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese. ††Preliminary. (1)Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2)Including lines east of Quebec. (3)Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

Further gains were made in manufacturing establishments; the most marked increases were in iron and steel, fruit and vegetable canning and lumber factories, but considerable improvement was also registered in pulp and paper, rubber, textile, building material, electric current, mineral product and non-ferrous metal plants, while fish-preserving and chemical factories reported reductions. Employment also showed decided gains in mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, while seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The percentage of unemployment reported at the end of July by the 1,600 local trade unions from which reports were tabulated, including a membership of 180,111 persons, stood at 2.5 in comparison with 3.2 per cent of idleness in June and with 3.3 per cent in July of last year. Quebec unions registered the most substantial improvement over June, largely due to a greater volume of employment afforded in the Montreal garment establishments. New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia union members were also more fully engaged than in June, though the gains were not so outstanding as in Quebec. Due to less activity in the coal mines, Nova Scotia and Alberta unions reported a somewhat lower level of employment than in June, while the reductions in Ontario were very slight. When a comparison is made with the returns for July of last year Nova Scotia and Alberta unions reported a less favourable situation during the month under review, while more than offsetting increases in employment were registered in the remaining provinces.

A report in more detail of unemployment among local trade unions at the end of July will be found on another page of this issue.

During the month of July, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 38,178 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 36,551 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 25,218, of which 20,843 were of men and 4,375 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 11,333. The offices of the Service were also notified of 39,684 vacancies, of which 28,890 were for men and 10,794 for women. Applications for work were registered from 32,888 men and 11,823 women, a total of 44,711. The volume of business transacted during July, 1928, showed an appreciable gain over that recorded both during the previous month and during the cor-

responding period of last year, the reports for June, 1928, showing 36,273 vacancies offered, 42,834 applications made and 33,869 placements effected, while in July, 1927, there were recorded 31,955 vacancies, 38,684 applications for work and 29,521 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of July, 1928, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.—Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 946.

Business operations in Canada were well maintained in most lines during the midsummer period, according to the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Much of the material for this section is derived from this publication, to which readers are referred for fuller information on current business statistics.

The output of manufacturing concerns in July was nearly on the same level as in June, a reduction in newsprint and steel being practically counterbalanced by increases in other lines. The imports of crude rubber and petroleum indicate an active season for the tire factories and petroleum refineries. The decline in the output of motor cars was somewhat greater than the usual recession from June to July. Contracts placed for new construction showed a recession from the high levels of preceding months, while building permits were at a specially high level. The movement of freight was heavy as shown by the increases in carloadings and the gross operating revenues of the principal railways. Merchandise exports, through the heavy movement of wheat and milled products, were much larger than usual for the month. The output of coal was somewhat less than in June, but exports of metal and Mint receipts indicate that metal mining was more productive than in the preceding month. Judged by the state of employment, retail and wholesale trade was more active at the first of August than at the beginning of July.

EXTERNAL TRADE.—A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in July, 1928, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$103,403,649, as compared with \$110,703,773 in the preceding month and with \$90,598,447, in July, 1927. The chief imports in July 1928, were: Iron and its products, \$29,922,303; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$16,132,905; and non-metallic minerals and products, \$13,468,586.

The domestic merchandise exported in July 1928, amounted to \$125,530,791, as compared with \$107,121,091 in June 1928, and with \$79,395,041 in July 1927. The chief exports in July 1928, 2343: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods \$55,566,021; wood, wood products and paper, \$25,526,383, and animals and animal products, \$16,479,508.

In the four months ending July 1928, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$409,648,521, and imports to \$406,180,130.

**BUILDING
PERMITS AND
CONTRACTS
AWARDED**

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of July, 1928, was \$25,896,986 as against \$22,628,907 in June, 1928 and with \$16,369,195 in July, 1927.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in August, 1928, at \$39,448,500. Of this amount, \$16,266,600 was for business buildings, \$10,901,200 was for engineering and \$10,609,300 was for residential buildings. The apportionment by provinces of the contracts awarded during August, 1928, was as follows:—Ontario, \$14,870,100, Quebec, \$9,908,100; New Brunswick, \$1,772,700; Nova Scotia, \$1,972,500; Prince Edward Island, \$106,100; British Columbia, \$3,889,000; Alberta, \$1,964,100; Saskatchewan, \$2,109,100; Manitoba, \$2,856,800.

The figures for contracts awarded during the past month exceed those for any August on record. The eight months total is now 22.8 per cent ahead of the same period of 1927. The total value of the contracts awarded from January to August being \$334,065,400.

The contemplated new construction in Canada in August, 1928, according to the same *Review*, totalled \$47,162,900; \$16,649,300 of this amount being for business buildings, \$14,533,800 for residential buildings; \$4,983,300 for industrial projects and \$10,996,500 for engineering, including bridges, dams and wharves, sewers, water mains, roads, streets and general engineering.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in August, 1928, was greater than during July, 1928, and more than double that during August, 1927. There were in existence during the month seventeen disputes, involving 5,746 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 37,634 working days, as compared with eighteen disputes involving 2,449 workpeople and re-

sulting in a time loss of 23,793 working days in July. In August, 1927, there were on record fourteen disputes involving 6,194 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 14,321 working days. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to August terminated during the month as did seven of the disputes which commenced during August. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record seven strikes and lockouts affecting 480 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$11.08 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$10.80 for July; \$10.93 for August, 1927; \$11.10 for August, 1926; \$10.84 for August, 1925; \$10.19 for August, 1924; \$10.53 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. The most important advance was a seasonal increase in the price of potatoes, with the appearance of the new crop, while the prices of both fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, eggs, butter and cheese were also higher. The prices of mutton, bread, flour, apples and granulated sugar were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.31 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$21.01 for July; \$21.11 for August, 1927; \$21.32 for August, 1926; \$21.05 for August, 1925; \$20.57 for August, 1924; \$21.03 for August, 1923; \$20.88 for August, 1922; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.60 for August, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.20 for August, 1918; and \$14.41 for August 1914. Changes in fuel and rent were slight.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again slightly lower at 149.1 for August, as compared with 149.6 for July; 152.3 for August, 1927; 154.0 for August, 1926; 158.9 for August, 1925; 156.8 for August, 1924; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.8 for August, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups were lower, four were somewhat higher, while two were unchanged. The vegetables and their

products group and the fibres, textiles and textile products group were substantially lower, the former due mainly to lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products, which more than offset higher prices for raw sugar, potatoes, hay and straw; and the latter due to lower prices for cotton, which more than offset slightly higher prices for silk, jute, hessian and sash cord. The groups which advanced were: the animals and their products group, chiefly because of higher

prices for hogs, sheep, meats, butter and eggs; the non-ferrous metals group due to higher prices for lead, tin and spelter, which more than offset declines in the prices of silver and antimony; the non-metallic minerals group, due to advances in the prices of coal oil and gasoline; and the iron and its products group. The wood, wood products and paper group and the chemicals and allied products group were unchanged.

PROCEEDING UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1928

DURING the month of August the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Company and certain of its employees, being members of Local Union No. 586, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applications Received

Five applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during August, as follows:—

(1) From clerks employed in the locomotive and car departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Lines, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

(2) From certain employees of the Atlas Coal Company, Elgin Coal Company, Hy-Grade Coal Company, Caledonian Collieries, Western Gem Coal Company, and Thomas Coal Company, as represented by the Drumheller Local Unit No. 19, Mine Workers Union of Canada.

(3) From certain employees in the street railway service of the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, being members of Division No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The dispute related to the employees' request for increased wages, 81 employees being directly affected, and 92 indirectly. The authorities of the two municipalities concerned agreed to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and a Board was accordingly established on September 1, composed as follows: The Rev. H. R. Grant, D.D., Fort William, Ontario, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. A. G. Seaman, of Port Arthur, the employers' nominee, and F. E. Moore, of Fort William, the employees' nominee.

(4) From certain employees of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, being motormen and conductors, members of Division No. 985, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The dispute related to the alleged unfair dismissal of several employees because of certain union affiliation. Three hundred and seventy-five employees were understood to be directly affected by the dispute, and 100 indirectly. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on September 1, and Mr. J. B. Vachon, of Quebec P.Q., was appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

(5) From locomotive engineers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Lines, being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Other Proceedings

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was reported in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as having been received from certain employees of J. R. Booth, Limited, of Ottawa, Ontario, being members of Local No. 73, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. One hundred and fifty employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which concerned the employees' request for increased wages. The industry concerned not coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for adjustment, a Board could be constituted only with the joint consent of the parties to the dispute under Section 64 of the Act. The consent of the employing company being withheld in this case, a Board could not be established.

Reference also appeared in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to an application for the establishment of a Board which had reached the Department from certain em-

ployees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being members of the Winnipeg Electric Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union. The dispute grew out of the employees' request for an agreement covering wages and working conditions, 185 employees being directly affected and 1,200 indirectly. Mr. M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department, held several conferences in Winnipeg with the parties to the controversy and a basis of settle-

ment was reached. Difficulty later arose in securing the company's signature to the agreement, the company preferring to merely post on the various bulletin boards a memorandum of the understanding reached, rather than to sign an agreement. This not being satisfactory to the men, the Minister of Labour, himself, while in Winnipeg, took the matter up with the employing company and an agreement satisfactory to both parties was signed.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Ottawa Electric Company and Its Electrical Workers

A report was received during August from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Company and certain of its employees, being members of Local Union No. 586, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The dispute in question related to the employees' request for increased wages and changed working conditions, 25 men being directly affected and 30 indirectly. The personnel of the Board was as follows: His Honour Judge J. T. Mulcahy, of Pembroke, Ontario, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Messrs. A. E. Fripp, K.C., and H. J. McNulty, both of Ottawa, Ontario, nominees of the company and employees, respectively. As a result of the efforts of the Board an amicable settlement of the dispute was reached and the report of the Board was accompanied by a signed agreement between the parties. The text of the Board report and of the agreement follows.

Report of Board

OTTAWA, July 31, 1928.

Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—

Re Board of Conciliation, Ottawa Electric Company and Certain Members of Local Union No. 586—International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

We desire to report that the Board of Conciliation appointed to deal with this matter have heard the evidence relating thereto and, in the course of our deliberations and after five sessions of the Board had been held, the parties to the investigation have come to an agreement which is mutually satisfactory and a copy of which is attached hereto.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) JOHN MULCAHY,

" A. E. FRIPP,

" H. J. MCNULTY.

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made the 1st day of August, A.D. 1928, between the Linemen, Linemen's Helpers, etc., of the Ottawa Electric Company, represented by William Ferguson and David Demers, on the First Part, and the Ottawa Electric Company, represented by Colonel D. R. Street, General Manager, of the Second Part.

Whereas a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was requested on behalf of certain employees of the said Ottawa Electric Company being linemen, linemen's helpers, etc.

And whereas His Honour Judge Mulcahy was appointed Chairman and Mr. H. J. McNulty, Barrister, representing the Parties of the First Part, and Mr. A. E. Fripp, K.C., representing the Party of the Second Part, having considered certain evidence placed before the said Board on behalf of the Party of the First Part as well as the Party of the Second Part;

And whereas at the conclusion of the said hearing negotiations were entered into between the Parties of the First Part and the Party of the Second Part as follows:—

It is agreed between the Parties of the First Part and the Party of the Second Part, that the said Parties of the First Part shall in future receive the same bonus as is paid by the Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission, less the cost of Group Insurance now furnished by the Party of the Second Part to the said Party of the First Part, provided that, in the opinion of the General Manager endorsed by the Superintendent of the Lines Department of the said the Ottawa Electric Company, there have been distinct economies effected in operating expenses through the efforts of the linemen. In no case shall the bonus exceed seven (7) per cent per annum. The said bonus to be effective for the year 1928 and dating from the First of January, A.D. 1928.

It is further agreed between the Parties of the First Part and the Party of the Second Part, that the said Party of the Second Part

will allow the said Parties of the First Part the same consideration with respect to statutory holidays as this class of workmen receive from the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission, and also for overtime to allow the same rates of pay for work on statutory holidays.

This agreement to be binding on the parties hereto for a period of three (3) years from this date.

In witness whereof the said William Ferguson and David Demers, representing the Parties of the First Part, and the said Colonel D. R. Street, representing the Party of the Second Part, have hereunto set their hands

and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of,

(Sgd.) W. M. FERGUSON,

(Sgd.) D. DEMERS,

(Sgd.) D. R. STREET,

General Manager.

As to the signature of Col. D. R. Street,

(Sgd.) F. A. WRIGHT.

As to the signatures of William Ferguson and David Demers,

(Sgd.) E. A. SMITH.

ALBERTA LABOUR DISPUTES ACT, 1926

REPORTS of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established in Alberta under the Labour Disputes Act of the Prov-

ince, in connection with various recent disputes, are given in the following pages:—

Report of Board in Dispute Between Edmonton Automobile Dealers' Association and Local Mechanics' Union

In the Matter of Labour Disputes Act (1926), and a dispute between Edmonton Automobile Dealers' Association, representing certain employers and Local Union Number 1004, International Association of Mechanics, representing employees:

To the Honourable J. W. BROWNLEE,
Minister of Labour,
Province of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation set up under the provisions of the said Act, having before entering upon the functions of our offices, taken oath of office required by the Act, and having taken upon ourselves the burden of investigation, have the honour to report as follows:

Your Board of Conciliation held three meetings for the purpose of taking evidence from the interested parties, namely on June 22nd, June 28th and July 6th, 1928.

On the evidence submitted by representatives of the employees, we have found the following facts:

(a) That approximately 85 per cent of the automobile mechanics of the City of Edmonton belong to the International Association of Mechanics Local No. 1004.

(b) That the Employees ask:

(1) A classification of the mechanics:

(2) Increase in wages. This to include overtime and double time, as well as a minimum weekly wage.

(3) Better working conditions.

(4) Apprenticeship system.

The above requests or suggestions made by the employees are fully set forth in a Memorandum of Proposed Agreement between the Automobile Dealers' Association and the International Association of Mechanics.

The employees produced a considerable amount of evidence to substantiate their claims.

On evidence submitted by the operators, we found the following facts:

(a) That the Edmonton Automobile Dealers' Association was merely a name, and that the Association had no power to bind the individual operator.

(b) That the operators were not aware of any dissatisfaction among their employees.

(c) That the operators were perfectly willing to discuss with their own employees any points of dissatisfaction at any time, but would not consider discussing these points of dissatisfaction with a committee or representative of the employees outside their respective places of business.

(d) That the operators, in some cases at least, were paying a higher wage than that demanded in the Proposed Agreement hereinbefore referred to.

(e) That working conditions are governed by the Factory Act now in force in the Province.

It was stated by the Operators:

- (1) That the aim of the operators was to keep their men perfectly satisfied, and to keep them employed during the whole year, and that the average automobile mechanic received a higher wage than mechanics in other trades, such as bricklayers, plasterers, etc.
- (2) That, on account of the peculiar nature of their business, the operators claim it is not practicable to undertake to employ union men only, inasmuch as the mechanic had a dual position to fulfill, firstly, as a mechanic, and secondly as an employee to meet the general public.

After having carefully considered all the evidence submitted by both parties, your Board is of the opinion that the main contention of the men is a recognition of the union by the operators. We feel that Labour Unions, properly organized, have been a great benefit to mankind, and it is just possible that the contention of the automobile operators—that union employees could not possibly be satisfactory under present conditions—is considerably exaggerated, although made in good faith. We also think that the employees are entitled to overtime, although the operators pointed out very decidedly that they did not wish their men to work overtime, and tried to avoid it as much as possible. It was brought out in evidence however, that owing to a desire of the operators to give service to the Public, and the desire of the employees to co-operate with the employers in this regard, that in many cases overtime was unavoidable. The men, however, frequently

asked for permission to work overtime at regular wages.

Working conditions, although governed by the Factory Act of the Province of Alberta, might be well looked into by the proper Government officials, particularly in reference to the accumulation of deadly monoxide gases.

From the evidence submitted, there is no question in the minds of the Board that in view of the fact that such a large percentage of the employees are already members of the Union, serious consideration should be given to the unrest apparent among the men.

The operators must realize that they have a dual duty to perform—first, to the public, secondly, to their employees. The automobile business has attained tremendous proportions in this province, and assuming that the employees are sincere in the demands made in the proposed agreement (and your Board is of the opinion that this is so) their demands must be given proper and careful consideration.

We would respectively submit, in the interests of all concerned—employees, operators and general public—that the operators meet a committee of the men for the purpose of having a full and frank discussion of all points set forth in the Proposed Agreement.

Dated at Edmonton, this 20th day of August, A.D., 1928.

(Sgd.) THOS. MAGEE,
Chairman of the Board.

(Sgd.) A. FARMILO,
Representative of Employees.

(Sgd.) A. S. MATHESON,
Representative of Operators.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Calgary Automobile Dealers' Association and Local Machinists' Union

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation finally appointed on the 29th day of June to consider the dispute between Local Union No. 1006 International Association of Machinists, Calgary, and Calgary Automobile Dealers' Association, held six meetings as a Board and through one or more of its members assisted at a number of round-table conferences with representatives of the automobile dealers and garage proprietors and representatives of the automobile mechanics from the various Calgary garages, in an endeavour to assist in a settlement of the questions in issue.

It is understood that after the protracted negotiations that became necessary the owners have signified to the Registrar in the manner prescribed by the Act their decision to accept the Board's findings in the matter of the dispute between them and the automobile

mechanics of the city of Calgary and that a similar communication has been sent to the Registrar in accordance with Section 60 of the Act, by the men's organization.

While the Board does not propose to comment upon the initial difficulties that seemed to impede a settlement it would be an unwarranted omission from this report if the Board failed to congratulate both sides upon the spirit of fairness and the serious and honest endeavour for the settlement of the dispute and the advancement of the very important trade affected thereby, which have distinguished the many mutual conferences and the final decision of both parties.

Both employers and employees have expressed their pleasure at the greater knowledge of the difficulties of both sides and the promise of successful and friendly co-operation in a

business so closely affecting the convenience and safety of the public, which have been the natural and happy outcome of the intimate conversations which have been held.

The findings and recommendations which represent the unanimous decision of the Board, are as follows:—

1. No employee shall solicit or do work of the nature of that done by the employer other than in the employer's business or on the employee's own car. Any employee violating this clause shall be liable to dismissal.

2. Employees shall supply all necessary Hand Tools: Special and Cutting Tools, including Files, shall be supplied by the employer.

3. In the opinion of the Board and having regard to the conditions prevailing in other industries and the peculiar conditions prevailing in the industry under investigation, it should be the ultimate object of both parties to bring this industry into line with other trades and be governed by the provisions of an eight (8) hour day. It is realized, however, both by the Board and by both parties to the dispute, that until the public accepts this principle in respect to this trade, difficulties will arise if any sudden change is attempted or made. The Board holds to the opinion, however, that it is both in the public interest and in the interest of both parties to this dispute, for employer and employee to use every effort for the achievement of this end.

4. Each employee shall be entitled to a holiday every other Saturday afternoon from and after 1 p.m. and shifts should be arranged accordingly.

5. For all time worked on Sundays, holidays and over and above nine hours per day, the employee shall for the present, be paid time and one quarter and the employer agrees to use every endeavour to discourage the public from demanding the performance of anything but emergency work on Sundays, holidays and after 6 p.m., it being further understood that when and if satisfactory arrangements have been made by the employer with the public and charges have been generally adjusted, the employee shall be entitled to receive time and one-half for all such overtime or holiday time.

6. The overtime referred to in the last preceding recommendation should not be paid for reasonable and necessary emergency work that is required to be done upon the employer's own cars.

7. Any employee working on Sundays or holidays shall be paid time and one-quarter (and on the happening of the event referred to in paragraph 5, time and one-half) for a minimum guaranteed period of four hours.

8. In the interest of the trade and in the interest of the public, the adoption of an apprenticeship scheme with its guarantee of efficiency and experience on the part of the employee, is recommended. The minimum rate for auto mechanics shall be as follows:—

	per hour
Foreman (wages or salary equivalent to) ..	90c
Journeyman, Class "AA"	85c
Journeyman, Class "A"	75c to 80c
Journeyman, Class "B"	70c to 75c
4th Year Apprentice	70c
3rd Year Apprentice	55c
2nd Year Apprentice	40c
1st Year Apprentice (after 6 months) ..	30c

subject to the following provisions:—

- (a) The classification of journeymen in classes "AA," "A" and "B" shall be made in each garage by the foreman, provided that any employee dissatisfied with his classification may, through the garage shop committee, appeal to the employer; and provided further that no journeyman shall be entitled to be placed in Class "AA" unless he has served at least six years in the trade, is recommended by the foreman and is especially skilled in all forms of labour usually done in a garage and all lines incidental and collateral thereto.
- (b) It is further understood that the above rates are minimum rates and that any employee receiving more than the above-mentioned rates, shall suffer no reduction as a result of any acceptance by the parties of the Board's findings.

9. Employees shall be paid once a week in cash.

10. In case of depression of business, seniority should be the prevailing principle in the laying off of mechanics except in so far as the employees of each garage through their shop committee (to be set up in accordance with paragraph 11 hereof) shall agree otherwise with the employer.

11. There shall be a Shop Committee appointed by the employees of each garage who shall have access to the employer and shall be recognized as an authority to deal with all grievances that may arise.

12. Inasmuch as the suggestions contained herein are experimental and contain in themselves the elements of a possible early change in conditions, it is recommended that the scheme outlined above be effective until the 1st day of June, 1929, after which the situation may be changed or confirmed by mutual experience and agreement.

(Sgd.) ANDREW DAVISON.

(Sgd.) H. A. HOWARD.

(Sgd.) LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON.
Chairman.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Riverside Iron Works, Limited, Calgary, and Local Union of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Etc.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation finally appointed on the 4th day of August, A.D., 1928, to consider the dispute between Local Union No. 392, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Calgary, Alberta, and Riverside Iron Works, Limited, Calgary, Alberta, held two meetings.

At the first meeting it was able to outline a scheme by which the parties interested in this dispute, viz., the employees of the structural shops of the Riverside Iron Works, Limited, and the officers of the Company, might meet under the Chairmanship of Mr. Fred. White, a member of the Board, in an endeavour to arrive at points of agreement and without bringing into question certain objections to Union organization and recognition. The conference evolved, as it was hoped, into an amicable discussion between the employees and the Company and resulted in harmony on all essential points of difference.

An agreement has been reached between employees of the Riverside Iron Works, Limited, and Riverside Iron Works, Limited, which at the request of both parties at the second meeting of the Board was after full discussion and is hereby made the findings of the Board pursuant to "The Labour Disputes Act, 1926."

While the parties to the agreement are not described identically as the original parties to the dispute, the Board wishes to congratulate both sides upon what is in reality a tribute to the happy relations prevailing in this particular branch of the industry under investigation and constitutes, it is hoped, a basis for satisfactory relationships in the future.

The agreement follows.

(Signed) A. H. GOODALL,

(Signed) FRED. J. WHITE,

(Signed) L. W. BROCKINGTON,

Chairman.

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this of 1928, Between: Riverside Iron Works Limited and Employees in the Company's Plate and Structural Department including Welders and Burners.

1. *Hours of Labour.*—The regular working day will not exceed eight (8) hours, starting at 8 a.m. and quitting at 5 p.m. with one hour off for lunch between 12 noon and 1 p.m. the first five days of the week and four (4) hours on Saturdays, the shop to close at 12 noon on Saturdays. The Night Shift hours will consist of nine (9) hours per night, starting at 5 p.m. and quitting at 2 a.m. (unless it is mutually agreed between the Employees and the Iron Workers that the starting and quit-

ting time be changed on account of street car accommodation, etc.), and they will be allowed one half hour off for lunch with pay, working five (5) nights per week for which they will be paid forty-five (45) hours.

2. *Overtime.*—All time worked over schedule hours will be considered overtime, and will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half for the first four (4) hours after close of shop hours, and double time thereafter until relieved. Double time for Sundays and all Dominion holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Should any of the aforementioned holidays fall on a Sunday the day substituted by the Federal Government will be observed. In the event of a man being called out at 10 p.m. or any time thereafter he will be paid double time. Double time shall also be paid for all time worked after 10 p.m. The provisions governing overtime shall also be paid in like manner to night workers.

3. *Travelling Wages.*—Employees covered by this agreement, when sent away from Calgary to work will be allowed straight time for all time travelling and waiting, straight time for work performed during regular working hours and overtime rates for work performed during overtime hours and free transportation and necessary expenses for board and lodging. This provision shall be limited to work not exceeding two weeks on any out of town job.

4. *Apprentices.*—Apprentices will serve five (5) years of not less than two hundred and seventy-five (275) working days per year and shall receive instructions in all branches of the trade. The ratio of apprentices will not exceed one (1) for the shop and one (1) for every five (5) mechanics regularly employed. Apprentices to receive signed statement when starting apprenticeship, and failing to qualify in six (6) months to be released from service. On completion of apprenticeship they shall receive the recognized mechanics rate providing their work warrants same. Regular apprentices shall be between the ages of sixteen (16) and twenty-one (21).

Classification of Work

5. Markers or Layer-Outs work will consist of reading drawings, measuring, marking and laying out all kinds of work in the Structural shop and getting it ready for the men who will cut, punch and fabricate same, and in the event of there being no laying out work to be done, it will be necessary for these men to cut, punch and fabricate steel in the Structural shop.

6. Structural Fitters work will consist of cutting, punching, rolling, bending, rivetting, caulking, etc., on all kinds of structural steel, tanks, coal mine equipment, etc., fabricated in the Structural shop.

7. Electric Welders work will consist of erecting and fitting together all kinds of tanks, and other steel work in the Structural shop which has to be welded, and to complete the welding of the joints after it is fitted together. It also consists of building up shafts, welding broken castings and other parts.

8. Acetylene Welders work will consist of chipping broken castings, lining them up, pre-heating them and welding them together, including welding any other kind of machinery or steel and iron work which may require to be welded by acetylene.

9. Acetylene Cutters work will consist of cutting up structural steel, plates, sheets, etc., or any other material required in the Structural shop.

10. Boiler Makers work will consist of cutting, rolling, punching, flanging, rivetting and caulking all kinds of boilers and pressure tanks, including re-tubing patching and repairing boilers.

11. *Wages.*—The classification and wages in the Structural shop shall be as follows:

Classification	Rate per hour
Layers Out or Markers	77c to 80c
Boiler Makers.	75c to 80c
Acetylene Welders.	75c to 80c
Electric Welders.	75c to 80c
Structural Mechanics.	65c to 75c
Burners	55c to 65c
Punch and Shear Operators and Specialists.	55c to 65c
Structural Shop Helpers.	45c to 50c
Apprentices.—	
1st six months	22c
2nd six months.	24c
3rd six months.	27c
4th six months.	30c
5th six months.	35c
6th six months.	40c
7th six months.	45c
8th six months.	50c
9th six months.	57c
10th six months.	64c

With regard to men who may be too old to start as apprentices, but who have been working in the shop for some time, and who wish to learn the trade, these will be known as Helper Apprentices.

Helper Apprentices, when so designated by the Company, will receive their regular

helper's rate for the first six months, and with a two cent per hour increase every six months thereafter, until three years have been served from the date of their first entering the apprenticeship, when, if retained in the service of the company, they will then receive the minimum rate for their class.

12. *Adjustment of Grievances.*—Should any difference arise between the Company and the employees covered by this agreement in reference to this agreement or other matters, that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted between the Foreman and the shop Committee or other higher officers of the Company and the shop Committee, such matters in controversy, shall be referred to the proper officer of the Company for adjustment. There shall be no stoppage of work on the part of the employees or lockout on the part of the Company, while negotiations for adjustment are pending or until after all legal methods have been used to bring about an adjustment.

The Company will not discriminate against any employee who as Committeeman, from time to time, represents other employees.

13. *Duration of Agreement.*—This Agreement to become effective on the 1st day of September, A.D. 1928, and will remain in effect until the 28th day of February, A.D. 1929. Should either party desire a change Thirty (30) days notice must be given before expiration of Agreement, otherwise same will remain in effect for another year.

For the Employees in the Plate and Structural Department of Riverside Iron Works Limited.

For Riverside Iron Works Limited.

The following clause is also part of the contract:—

In the event that notice is not served within thirty days of expiration, the agreement will continue from year to year until thirty days notice is given before each expiration date.

Report of Board in the Matter of the Labour Disputes Act of 1926 and of a Dispute Between Lethbridge Automobile Dealers' Association, Lethbridge, Alberta, and Local Union No. 1057, International Association of Machinists, Lethbridge, Alberta.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Edmonton, Alberta.

SIR,—We, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation set up under the provisions of the said Act, having before entering upon the functions of our office taken the oath of office required by the Act, and having taken upon ourselves the burden of investigation, have the honour to report as follows:

The Lethbridge Automobile Dealers' Association, Lethbridge, and members of Local Union No. 1057, were represented as per copy of proceedings submitted to you. Further to interim report submitted: Your Board has made every effort to induce the employers to enter

into a friendly agreement with employees to remove any differences that might arise from time to time, and to remove any misunderstanding which might exist at present.

Our efforts, however, have been absolutely unavailing; as the employers will not consider any form of agreement, contending their employees are quite satisfied with present conditions, and if there are any complaints to be adjusted they are quite prepared to meet their individual employees personally, and as far as practicable adjust same.

The employees are prepared to enter into an agreement as drafted by your Board, and submitted to you, and would further add that the men are very open-minded on the situation,

and expressed their willingness to meet the employers in any way possible to arrive at an amicable agreement.

From the evidence given at the hearing, and opinions formed at subsequent respective meetings, your Board formulated the tentative agreement which comprised most of the points to be adjusted, and these we would recommend.

It was your Board's intention that it would form the basis of an agreement and mutual discussion between the parties concerned.

That these suggestions bore fruit is brought out by the fact that at least one garage has materially improved working conditions by paying overtime, increased wages, and allowed holidays with pay.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Lethbridge, this 13th day of August, 1928.

(Sgd.) JOHN DOW,
Chairman of Board of Conciliation.

(Sgd.) R. C. FARRIS,
Representing Lethbridge Automobile Dealers' Association, Lethbridge.

(Sgd.) W. ALFORD,
Representing Local Union No. 1057, International Association of Machinists.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN LETHBRIDGE AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION AND GARAGE MECHANICS, LETHBRIDGE.

Hours of Work

(1) Nine hours shall constitute a day, ordinary working-day from eight a.m. till six p.m., except Saturdays, which shall be eight a.m. till twelve noon (49 hours per week).

Where requirements of service demand shift work, any nine consecutive hours, except one hour intermission for meals, shall constitute a day, and such shift hours shall be those the service requires to be fulfilled constantly, inclusive of Saturday afternoons, such assignments of shifts shall not be made for more than fourteen calendar days when practicable.

Overtime

(2) Overtime shall be computed on the basis of nine hours per day, at the standard rate the employee is entitled to in section 12 hereof. All overtime, including Sundays, holidays, and Saturday afternoons, where the 49-hour week is in force, shall be computed at the rate of time and one-half of standard rate of wages paid employees.

(3) Overtime shall only be allowed when authorized by the foreman, or person in charge of the work.

(4) Christmas Day, also Saturday afternoons where covered by the 49-hour week as mentioned in section 1 hereof, and such other

holidays as are observed as general holidays throughout the Province. Bank holidays are not included.

Payments

(5) Employees will be paid once a week, or not later than semi-monthly, subject to mutual agreement.

Classification

(6) "Foreman"—an employee having charge of more than three journeymen or apprentices.

(7) "Journeyman"—an employee who is recognized by the Lethbridge Automobile Dealers' Association at the time of the signing of this agreement as a qualified mechanic; or, in future, one who has been examined by three competent mechanics as called for under section 9 hereof.

Apprentices

(8) A young man entering garage work without previous experience, to be trained in the trade, shall be required to serve an apprenticeship, or training, of four years, unless he is able to qualify as a journeyman under Section 9 hereof before the expiration of four years.

(9) In order for an apprentice to qualify as a journeyman, he must submit to examination, or examinations, by three competent mechanics agreed upon by the respective committees.

General

(10) There shall be no discrimination against employees on account of affiliations or relations they may, or may not, have with any organization.

(11) The Executive of the Lethbridge Automobile Dealers' Association shall receive or discuss any complaints from any employee, or committee of employees at any time.

Wage Schedule

(12)	Foremen	\$ 95 per hour
	Journeymen	85 " "

Apprentices—		
	First six months	10 00 per week
	Second six months	12 50 " "
	Second year	15 00 " "
	Third year	17 50 " "
	Fourth year	25 00 " "

(13) Higher wages than specified in section 12 will be paid when warranted by ability or quality of service rendered (see section 8 hereof).

(14) These regulations and schedule of wages shall continue in force until April 30, 1929, and thereafter from year to year unless notice in writing be given on or before March 30 of each year.

Effective July 1, 1928, and hereafter as per section 14.

LETHBRIDGE AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION,
Per Secretary.

COMMITTEE OF GARAGEMEN,
Per Secretary.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1928

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during August was seventeen as compared with eighteen the previous month. The time loss for the month was greater than during August, 1927, being 37,634 working days as compared with 14,321 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Aug., 1928.....	17	5,746	37,634
*July, 1928.....	18	2,449	23,793
Aug., 1927.....	14	6,194	14,321

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten day's or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Seven disputes, involving 522 workpeople, were carried over from July, and ten disputes commenced during August. Three of the disputes commencing prior to August terminated during the month, as did seven of the disputes which commenced during August. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record seven strikes and lockouts, as follows: hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; shingle sawyers, Vancouver, B.C.; plumbers, Kingston, Ont.; sheet metal workers, Kingston, Ont.; coal miners, Wayne, Alta.; shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; and garage employees, Saskatoon, Sask.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, June 30, 1926; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; bakers, Montreal, P.Q., May 1, 1927; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q., June 10, 1927; sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q., September 1,

1927; coal miners, River Hebert, N.S., February 1, 1928; and fur workers, Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928, this last dispute being added to the list in August. The dispute of plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927, and the dispute involving printing compositors, pressmen and bookbinders at Hamilton, Ont., June 1, 1928, which were carried in this list for some months, were reported as being called off by the unions concerned during August, in the first case the employer having signed an agreement with the union, and in the other, the employees having been re-instated.

A dispute between the coal handlers' and trimmers' local of the longshoremen's union and certain coal companies in Halifax, concerning the interpretation of certain clauses in the agreement, was reported about July 6, 1928. The union claimed that only members of the union should be employed to bag coal as well as to load the boats, and union men refused to handle coal. The union stated that this was not a strike and the employers secured other workers to handle the coal. Negotiations have been in progress in order to secure a settlement of the dispute as to the meaning of the agreement.

Information also reached the Department as to a dispute involving employees on highway construction in the vicinity of Halifax who demanded an increase in wages about the middle of August. Particulars as to this dispute have not yet been secured by the department.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month two were for increases in wages, one for increase in wages and improved working conditions, two against decreases in wages, one for recognition of union, one for recognition of union and against changes in working conditions, one for a union shop, one to maintain and secure union wages and working conditions, and one for contract rates instead of day rates. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during August, one was in favour of the workers, three were in favour of the employers, four resulted in compromises and the results of two are yet recorded as indefinite.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

FUR WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—At the end of August the workpeople, fourteen males and six females, who were involved in this dispute, commencing April 10, against an alleged

violation of agreement, were reported as having secured work elsewhere, so that the dispute is recorded as terminated, but not having been called off by the union concerned is transferred to the list of such disputes.

LADIES' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, an alleged lockout as the result of a reduction in wages, was called off by the union concerned at the end of August, most of the employees concerned having secured work elsewhere.

COAL MINERS, COALHURST, ALBERTA.—Employees ceased work on July 30 to secure the reinstatement of employees dismissed for loading dirty coal. The employer stated that the men had been suspended in accordance with the terms of the agreement in force. This agreement stipulated that workers should not strike, and provided for negotiations and finally arbitration and compensation in such cases. The workers stated that the application of the rule in these cases was unfair and that during the absence of the manager redress could not be secured. The Deputy Minister of Labour

and the Conciliation Officer of the Department for the district interviewed the parties to the dispute at various times between August 10 and August 20. The employees returned to work on August 27, it being agreed that the dockage clause would be amended and the cases of the dismissed employees would be dealt with.

SALMON FISHERMEN, FRASER RIVER DISTRICT, B.C.—Fishermen on the Fraser river and adjacent waters ceased work on August 20 to enforce a demand for increases in the prices of fish to be paid by the canners. The fishermen demanded an increase from 65 cents per fish for sockeye to 75 cents, with similar increases for other varieties. It is stated that last year bonuses were paid by the canners in addition to the contract prices. As a result of further negotiation it was agreed to fix the price for sockeye at 70 cents per fish until September 15, to be adjusted thereafter by a select committee, with a compromise as to the prices of other varieties. Work was resumed on August 23.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1928

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring Prior to August, 1928.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Coalhurst, Alberta.	450	9,450	Commenced July 30, 1928, against dismissal of employees. Terminated August 27, 1928. Compromise.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Fur and Leather Products—</i> Fur workers, Toronto, Ont.	6	78	Commenced April 10, 1928, against violation of agreement. Employees secured work elsewhere by the end of August.
<i>Clothing (Including knitted goods)—</i> Hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	10	260	Commenced July 18, 1928, for recognition of union and increase in wages. Underminated.
Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	4	75	Alleged lockout, commenced July 30, 1928; against reduction in wages. Terminated August 31, 1928, in favour of employer.
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i> Shingle sawyers, Vancouver, B.C.	16	250	Commenced July 3, 1928, for increase in wages. Underminated.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.	21	546	Commenced April 21, 1928, for increase in wages. Underminated.
Sheet metal workers, Kingston, Ont.	15	390	Commenced April 17, 1928; sympathy with striking plumbers. Underminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1928

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring During August, 1928.			
FISHING AND TRAPPING—			
Salmon fishermen, Fraser River District, B.C.....	1,500	4,500	Commenced August 20, 1928, for increase in piece rates. Terminated August 23, 1928. Compromise.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Wayne, Alta.....	300	5,100	Commenced August 13, 1928, for recognition of union and against changes in working conditions. Undermined.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	16	16	Commenced August 24, 1928, for contract rates instead of day rates. Terminated August 25, 1928. Indefinite.
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S....	70	140	Commenced August 24, 1928, against decrease in piece rates. Terminated August 26, 1928. Indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Boots and Shoes—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	28	476	Commenced August 13, 1928, to maintain union shop. Undermined.
<i>Textiles</i>			
Textile factory workers, Welland, Ont.....	159	318	Commenced August 8, 1928, against decrease in wages. Terminated August 10, 1928. Compromise.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Men's clothing factory workers Montreal, P.Q.....	3,000	15,000	Commenced August 14, 1928, to maintain and secure union wages and working conditions. Terminated August 28, 1928, in favour of workers.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i>			
Automobile body factory workers, Tilbury, Ont.....	29	29	Commenced August 13, 1928, for increase in wages and improved working conditions. Terminated August 14, 1928. Compromise.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Labourers, Quebec, P.Q.....	32	16	Commenced August 13, 1928, for increase in wages. Terminated August 13, 1928, in favour of employer.
SERVICE—			
<i>Custom and Repair—</i>			
Garage employees, Saskatoon, Sask.....	90	990	Commenced August 20, 1928, for recognition of union. Undermined.

COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALBERTA.—Employees in five mines ceased work on August 13 against payment per ton for screened coal instead of "run of mines", and also to secure recognition of the union. A conciliation board had been established by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1928, pages 827 to 832). On the above points the Board had recommended payment per ton on a screened basis and had determined what increase in the rate per ton would be fair under the new system, and had recommended that for each mine there should be an agreement between the management and a "local union" with the check-off for dues which might be

turned over by the local to any organization. The recommendations of this board were rejected by the employees, and at the end of the month the dispute was undermined, but it was reported that at one mine an agreement had been signed with the union, the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.

COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.—Bankmen ceased work on August 24, claiming contract rates instead of rates per day, and that attempts to arrange this had been made repeatedly without success. As a result the mine was not operated for two days. The employees, however, agreed to return to work the next day, the union officials having ar-

ranged with the management to negotiate on this question.

COAL MINERS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.—Employees ceased work on August 24, protesting against a rate per ton for new work claimed to involve a reduction in wage rates. After two days, work was resumed, the union officials having informed the men that the management had agreed to postpone putting the new rates into effect for ten days to permit negotiations as to the rates.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of employees ceased work owing to a dispute, apparently among themselves, over the dismissal of one employee. It is reported that the management had been operating a union shop for some time, and that owing to this dispute have replaced the strikers and are operating an open shop. The strikers, twenty-six females and two males, have arranged to picket the shop. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, WELLAND, ONT.—Employees ceased work on August 8 against a decrease in wages. Work was resumed on August 10, negotiations between the parties having resulted in concessions being made by both parties.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Employees in a number of clothing factories in Montreal were called out on strike by the union on August 14 to secure the enforcement of union conditions, particularly with regard to the forty-four hour week and to stop the practice of manufacturers sending out work to non-union contract shops. From time to time the manufacturers concerned signed agreements with the union and by August 28 it was reported that settlements had been reached in all cases.

AUTOMOBILE BODY FACTORY WORKERS, TILBURY, ONT.—A small number of employees in an establishment ceased work on August 13, without proper authorization of the union, demanding higher wages and better working conditions. As a result of a conference between employees and management work was resumed the following day, the management undertaking to adjust all grievances as to rates of pay and working conditions. A number of the employees had joined a union in process of organization and desired to secure an agreement between the union and the employer. Prior to the strike these requested that the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour should mediate with regard to this agreement, but before his arrival the strike had been called and terminated.

LABOURERS, QUEBEC, P.Q.—Labourers on the construction of an elevator at Quebec demanded an increase in wages from 30 and 35 cents per hour to 40 cents, and were informed that those who refused to work at less would be paid off. Some thirty-two ceased work. Other workmen were secured immediately to take their places. It was reported that the strikers threatened to attack the men working but dispersed on the arrival of the police. As a result of the intervention of a representative of the Department of Labour a minimum rate of 35 cents was established.

GARAGE EMPLOYEES, SASKATOON, SASK.—Employees ceased work in six establishments on August 20, their demand for recognition of the union having been refused. Some establishments had signed an agreement with the union and were, therefore, not involved, and later two other establishments were reported to have been brought under this agreement. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported with the others.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1928, in the review of *Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1927*. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two

years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

The number of disputes which began during July was 13 and 12 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 25 disputes in progress during July, involving about 21,600 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 227,000 working days for the month. Of the 13 disputes beginning in July, 5 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 4 on other wages questions, 3 on questions re-

specting the employment of particular classes or persons and one on a question of trade union principle. Settlements were reached in 15 disputes, one in favour of workpeople, 9 in favour of employers and 5 ended in compromise.

Belgium

During June, 20 disputes began and 15 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 35 disputes in progress during June, involving 22,636 workers and resulting in a time loss of 330,870 working days.

Finland

During July, no new disputes began, but 25 were still in progress from the previous month, involving 132 employers and 18,738 workers.

France

The number of disputes reported for October, 1927, was 37 involving 3,188 workers; for November, 29 involving 11,622 workers; and for December, 26 involving 6,977 workers. Wages questions were the chief causes of disputes, of 27 in October, 23 in November and 19 in December. The results of disputes were as follows: in October, 6 ended in favour of workers, 19 in favour of employers, 9 by compromise; in November, 4 were in favour of workers, 12 in favour of employers and 11 ended in compromise; in December, 4 were in favour of workers, 15 in favour of employers and 6 ended in compromise.

Switzerland

During the first half of the year 1928, the number of strikes which ended was 14, affecting 113 establishments. The number of strikers directly affected was 2,573 and the number indirectly affected, 420. The approximate time loss by workers directly affected was 33,887 working days and by all workers, both directly and indirectly affected, 39,025 working days.

New Zealand

During the first six months of 1928, the number of industrial disturbances reported was 19 involving 25 firms and 5,291 workers. The time loss was 13,561 working days and the approximate loss in wages £13,218.

Japan

In the year 1927, there were 383 industrial disputes involving 46,672 workers, with a time loss of 791,599 working days. The most important disputes occurred in the textile trades,

transport trade, the engineering trades and the food and drink trades.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in June was 35 and 81 were in effect at the end of the month, involving 163,738 workers. The time loss for the month was 3,647,370 working days.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—Following the decision of the United Mine Workers Union to abandon their original demand for the terms of the Jacksonville agreement, providing for the 1920 wage scale with a minimum of \$7.50 per day, and to allow separate district agreements, an agreement was reached in the southwestern fields between the Southwestern Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers, affecting from 8,000 to 10,000 miners in Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas and providing for the 1917 wage scale based on \$5 per day. The agreement is effective from September 1, 1928, to March 31, 1931. In Ohio, an agreement was reached between the Central Ohio Coal Operators and the Union, also on the same basis, to be effective from September 1, 1928, to March 31, 1930. This agreement affected about 3,000 miners in 14 mines.

Textile Workers, New Bedford, Mass.—No settlement was reached during August of the strike of 28,000 textile workers, which began on April 16 at New Bedford. The strike extended to Fall River during the second week in August when several hundred employees of textile mills at that place were out on strike, but it was reported by August 14 that work had been resumed there. An investigation was begun by the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation early in August.

The 15th annual report of the State Inspector of Coal Mines for Colorado shows that 221 companies and individual operators worked 271 mines and produced 9,781,580 tons of coal, a decrease of 835,180 tons as compared with 1926. Number of men employed in and about mines averaged 11,453, being 315 men less than the average for the preceding year. Number of man-days worked, 194.3 representing a loss of 8.6 days over the number of man-days worked in 1926.

There were fifty-four men killed in and around the mines, an increase in fatalities of two men, or 2 per cent per thousand employed. The number of men injured was 1,916, an increase of 53 more men injured than in the preceding year.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN 1928

Nova Scotia

A NUMBER of measures of labour interest were enacted during the session of the Nova Scotia Legislature which opened on February 14 and closed on March 30, 1928. Amendments were made to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Elections Act, the Motor Vehicle Act, the Act governing Miners' Relief Societies, and an Act to Dissolve the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia and all Subordinate Lodges thereof.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act was considerably amended following the report of the Commissioner appointed to investigate the question of compensation in the lumbering and fishing industries.

The Fishing Industry.—The fishing industry was withdrawn from the operation of Part I of the Act and new provisions for its protection were enacted as Part III. Part III applies to the industry of fishing and to any other industry carried on by means of a fishing vessel or vessel usually employed or intended to be employed in fishing, or partly in fishing and partly in other forms of navigation, and all work incidental thereto, and then only to the work or services of an officer or member of the crew of a ship registered in Nova Scotia or operated by an employer residing or having a place of business in Nova Scotia, and for the period that the operations of the vessel are carried on within Nova Scotia, or confined to the making of voyages between places in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or Newfoundland, or to making of fishing trips or voyages from ports or places in Nova Scotia. Compensation for accidents and industrial diseases is to be paid on the same scale and in like manner and under like circumstances as under Part I of the Act, but does not include burial expenses, medical aid, artificial appliances, the right to rehabilitation or any benefit except compensation payments. The employer must secure the payments by insuring and keeping insured to the extent of his liability with some reliable insurance carrier or underwriter, who is liable, equally with the employer, for the payment of compensation. A sharesman is deemed to be a workman and, where compensation payable depends upon earnings or average earnings, is deemed to earn wages at the rate of \$780

per annum. The owners or persons operating the ship are deemed to be employers.

In case of an accident which causes injuries or loss of life to all or any members of a crew, the limit of liability for all claims may not exceed \$50,000 exclusive of costs and expenses, and if the payment of compensation would exceed such limit the compensation is to be reduced proportionately. If the employer has reason to believe that the claims arising from the accident may exceed the aggregate of \$50,000 he may give notice in writing to each person entitled to make a claim, or he may publish a notice in the press in the manner prescribed by the Act. Such notice will require all persons having claims arising out of such accident to make claim in writing to the employer at an address and before a date to be stated, which date must not be less than three months or more than four months after the service of such notice or the first publication of such advertisement. The employer must notify the insurance carrier or broker of each claim received, and if the employer or insurance carrier disputes the right of any claimant he must give notice to that effect within thirty days of the date on which the claim was received by the employer. Within ten days after the expiration of the time limited to admit or contest the right of the last claimant, the employer must apply to the judge of the County Court for the district in which the employer or managing owner resides, by a Chambers Summons fixing a time for the hearing of all such claims. The employer must, at least ten days before the date fixed for the hearing, serve notice upon every claimant whose right to make a claim has been admitted or contested. On hearing the judge will have jurisdiction to determine whether a claimant whose claim has been contested has a right to compensation, and the amount that any claimant is entitled to, and any other question that may arise. If the aggregate of the compensation that would be payable, including the capitalized value of the periodical payments and estimates, where estimates may be made, is greater than \$50,000 each claim is to be reduced proportionately so that the aggregate shall be \$50,000. No costs are to be awarded to or against any claimant or the employer in connection with the hearing provided that the amount awarded is paid, as provided, within forty days.

Where it is reasonable to believe that the total compensation payable as a result of the accident will not exceed \$50,000, the claimant will give notice of claim to his employer. He may then, after the expiration of thirty days, and the employer may, either before or after such period, apply to the County Court judge for the district in which the employer or managing owner resides, and have the questions arising from the claim determined. The insurance carrier is to be made a party to such proceeding. The decision of the County Court judge is in all cases final and without appeal. The judge has the right to submit his findings to the Workmen's Compensation Board to ascertain the amount that would be allowed if the industry were under Part I of the Act, and the certificate of the Board may be acted upon by the judge.

In every case where the judge finds that a claimant is entitled to periodical payments for life or for any definite period, he is to obtain from the Workmen's Compensation Board a certificate stating the present or capitalized value of such payments with interest computed at the rate of three and one-half per cent per annum, and such amount shall be included in the order against the employer and the insurance company, if a party to the proceedings. The capitalized value of the periodical payments as set forth in the order is to be paid by the employer or insurance carrier to the Workmen's Compensation Board, all periodical payments being then made by the Board. If the employer or insurance carrier fails to make the payment to the Board the claimant may enforce the order by judgment and execution or other order. If the full amount of the capitalized value is not paid to the Board the periodical payments may be proportionately reduced. The Board is given the same powers with regard to cases under Part III as it has under Part I including the commutation of payments, the making of advances and the withholding or suspending of payments.

A workman who meets with an accident causing temporary disability will be entitled to compensation only while residing in Nova Scotia. A workman who sustains a permanent disability, either partial or total is entitled to one-half the compensation when residing outside Nova Scotia that he would receive if living within the Province. A dependant is not entitled to compensation unless domiciled in Nova Scotia at the time of the accident.

Certain sections (11-16 inclusive) of Part I of the Act are applicable to claims arising under Part III. Sections 11 and 12 deal with actions against persons other than the employer. By section 13 the provisions of Part I

are substituted for all rights of action against the employer. Section 14 provides that a workman may not agree with his employer to forego the benefits of the Act. Section 15 forbids employers to make deductions from wages for the purposes of the Act. Section 16 provides that compensation payments may not be assigned or attached except with the approval of the Board. Section 17 of Part I, which is also applicable to Part III with the necessary changes, requires application for compensation to be made within one year and established within fifteen months after the accident or, in case of death, within fifteen months of death. Provision is made, however, for cases in which serious and permanent disability arises after the expiration of twelve months. A section of Part III provides that the judge may extend the time for the giving of any notice or the doing of any act if he is satisfied that injustice would otherwise be done.

Part III invests the County Court Judge with the same powers which Part I confers on the Workmen's Compensation Board (except where they are at variance with the provisions of Part III), and during the period of temporary disability or permanent partial disability he may review a case as often as may be necessary.

Except when the aggregate of compensation payable may exceed the limit of \$50,000, compensation for temporary disability may be paid by the employer or the insurance carrier to the workmen without bringing the case before the County Court Judge. If any dispute arises, however, either party may apply to the Judge. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may change or add to any of the provisions of Part III relating to the procedure for obtaining compensation, the method of determining the amount to be paid, and the manner of enforcing payment.

The employer or insurance carrier may make provisional payments, or the judge may order such to be made pending the final determination of the amount of compensation to which a claimant is entitled. Members of a crew who charter or otherwise obtain use of a vessel from its owner, and who operate such vessel as partners, are not deemed to be workmen, and as to them, or to persons hired by them, the owners are not deemed to be employers within the meaning of Part III.

In addition to the above amendments, which relate to the industry of fishing, a number of changes were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act. "Navigation" is defined to include all kinds of operations carried on by means of a "ship" as defined by the Canada

Shipping Act. This definition reads "every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars."

Coal Mining.—When a workman is found dead in the underground workings of a coal mine at a place where he had a right in the course of his employment to be, it is to be presumed that his death was the result of personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, unless there be evidence, of witnesses present at the time of death, which is sufficient to rebut such presumption. This amendment is retroactive to January 1, 1926, and any person claiming compensation thereunder with respect to an accident which occurred more than six months before its passing, will have six months from the date of the amendment to make his claim and establish his right to compensation.

Defaulters.—An amendment which is retroactive to the date of the commencement of the Workmen's Compensation Act provides that judgments entered against persons defaulting in payment of assessments, or other amounts collectible in the same manner as assessments, shall, even if the amount be less than \$100, be enforced as judgments of the Supreme Court.

Frostbite.—Frostbite is added to the Schedule of industrial diseases for which compensation is payable.

The Board.—The sections dealing with the appointment of members of the Workmen's Compensation Board were replaced by new provisions. Commissioners holding office at the time of the enactment of the amending Act will hold office during pleasure. Commissioners appointed after the passing of the amendment will, subject to the provisions as to age, hold office for ten years but may be removed at any time for cause. A commissioner who has not attained the age of seventy-five years is eligible for reappointment on the expiration of his term of office.

An amendment which is retroactive to January 1, 1926, provides that, if an employer dies intestate and no written notice be given to the Board within three months that administration of his estate has been granted, the Board may pay to the widow of the deceased employer, or, if there be no widow, to any member of the family, any amount, not exceeding \$100, that would have been payable to the employer.

Elections Act

The Elections Act was amended to provide that polls shall be open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., instead of from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. as formerly. A section was added making provision for

advance polls for railway employees, fishermen, sailors and commercial travellers. Such polls are to be open between the hours of 2 p.m. and 5 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. on the Friday and Saturday preceding polling day. At least five days notice of the holding of advance polls must be given and voters must produce a certificate from the returning officer attesting their right to vote thereat.

Miners' Relief Societies

The Act governing miners' relief societies was amended to provide that where no relief association or fund is in operation in connection with any mine, a fund may be established in the manner and for the purposes set forth. A majority of the workmen may authorize the employer to deduct from the wages of each workman the sum of twenty-five cents per month, the decision of the majority being binding upon all the workmen at the mine. The employer will contribute an equal sum, and pay the whole amount to the Workmen's Compensation Board. A contribution may also be made by the Provincial Treasury, the amount and conditions being fixed by the Governor in Council.

The fund thus created is to be used by the Board to pay relief, according to the scale set forth in Part I of the Workmen's Compensation Act, to any workman contributing to such fund, who, while on his employer's working premises, in his capacity as a workman, or in the course of his employment away from the working premises, receives personal injury from an accident which would not entitle him to compensation under Part I of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Where death results from the injury, relief from the fund will be given to the workman's dependants, and funeral expenses up to \$75 will be paid. An injured workman will also receive the same medical and surgical aid, hospital and skilled nursing services and artificial appliances as a workman within the scope of Part I of the Workmen's Compensation Act. If the fund be insufficient, however, the Board may reduce or suspend the compensation payments as well as the right to medical aid and other benefits, the Board not being liable to make any payments except in so far as the fund will permit. If the fund is more than sufficient for the purposes mentioned, additional benefits may be authorized by the Governor in Council.

If funds be created in more than one mine all contributions will go into a common fund to be used for the benefit of all workmen who contribute, and their dependants.

A majority of the workmen at any mine may authorize the employer to make deduc-

tions from wages for the purposes of extending the benefits of the fund to any workmen or dependants where the accident or death occurred before the creation of the fund, whether before or after the passing of the amending Act. As in the case of the original contribution the decision of the majority is binding. The employer must make an equal contribution, and a grant may also be given from the Provincial Treasury.

Other Legislation

The Motor Vehicle Act was revised and consolidated, but the sections dealing with the

licensing of chauffeurs remain practically unchanged.

The Act to dissolve the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia and all subordinate Lodges thereof, was amended to vest in a committee of trustees all real and personal property of the Golden Rule Lodge at Dominion, which has not yet been disposed of. The committee is to consist of three miners residing in the town of Dominion representing the resident miners actually engaged in mining in the town and adjacent collieries.

Prince Edward Island

The session of the Prince Edward Island Legislature opened on March 20, and closed on April 27, 1928. That section of the Public School Act, which requires attendance of children at school for at least sixty per cent

of the days on which the school is in operation was amended to make attendance in the City of Charlottetown and the town of Summerside compulsory on one hundred per cent of the school days.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE Public Service Monthly, a periodical bulletin of matters of public interest in Saskatchewan, gives in its issue for August the following account of the early proceedings in connection with the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act in that province (The Regulations governing the payment of Old Age Pensions in Saskatchewan were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1928, page 467, and the conclusion of the agreement between the Dominion and provincial governments for the payment of pensions was noted in the issue for June, page 588):—

"The Old Age Pension's Branch of the Bureau of Child Protection which came into operation on the passing of the Old Age Pension Act has been and will be a very busy office for some time to come. In bringing into operation an entirely new activity many difficulties were experienced and the officials had to meet conditions as they arose, and at the same time endeavour to satisfy the numerous applicants who sought the benefit of the legislation. It was not until May 26, that it was possible to send out the printed application forms, and the return of these forms accompanied by the necessary supporting documents commenced to arrive at the office on May 31. From that date until the present, a veritable stream of applications continues to pour in, all demanding prompt attention, many of the applicants apparently expected payment of the pension on the same day as the application was sent to the office. At the present time 3,500 application forms have been mailed to those

requesting them, and of these approximately 2,000 have been completed and returned.

"It is interesting to note that the first application returned and whose number is Number 1 on the pension list, was from Geo. Grant, of Lipton, who, in addition to being over seventy years of age, is also deaf and dumb, and who, in spite of his age and affliction, is remarkably well preserved and retains his faculties to a remarkable degree.

"It is to be regretted that so many of the applicants have a very vague idea of the work involved in the administration of this Act. Sixty per cent of the applications returned are either not completed or are not supported by proof of birth, naturalization certificate, or proof of residence in Canada and Saskatchewan. The want of these documents not only involves a huge amount of correspondence but is also a source of disappointment to the old people who cannot understand the delay. A number of inspectors are at present engaged in making the necessary investigations and up to the present time, 400 applications have been investigated, 336 authorized and pension cheques issued to the applicants. Forty-five applications have been refused for various reasons, and twelve applicants have died since making their application. It is confidently expected that much greater progress will be made in the work from now on, as the organization is now becoming more efficient and with the larger office space which the Bureau now enjoys, more and better work can be done.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1927

THE tenth annual report of the Department of Labour of British Columbia, recently received, details the administrative activities of the department during the calendar year 1927. Established under the Department of Labour Act of 1917, the Department has authority to require the trade unions, industrial societies and other organizations to supply information as to their rules and practices; to require employers to furnish reports as to their employees with respect to wages, hours of work, etc.; and to obtain from any available source information as to the cost of living, the relations of prices to labour and industrial conditions in the province. Under departmental administration are the employment offices and the Factories Act, while the Deputy Minister of Labour is *ex officio* chairman of the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act, 1923, which provides for an eight hour working day in the industries of the province with the exception of those expressly exempted by the Board.

The report for 1927 calls attention to the great success which in recent years has attended efforts to preserve amicable relations between employers and employed in the various industries. Contrasting the present situation with that of former times, the report states that the change was due to a number of causes "among which may be mentioned the ameliorating effect of measures that are today among the laws of British Columbia such as the Hours of Work Act, the Minimum Wage Act for male and female workers, the Semi-Monthly Payment of Wages Act, the Old Age Pensions Act, the Mothers' Pensions Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the steps which have been taken from time to time to mitigate the hardships caused by unemployment." It is stated that "such measures, carrying with them a recognition of the point of view of those who labour for a living, cannot but have been an important factor in introducing a better spirit into our industrial affairs."

Industrial Situation

In the matter of industrial advancement the Province made a new record for the year, the industrial payroll reaching a total for 1927 of \$177,522,758.14, which is \$2,348,921.67 more than the previous highest figure, that for 1926. The questionnaire sent out to industrial employers at the beginning of each year, was replied to by 4,597 firms, all of which made returns on payroll information. These firms reported a combined payroll of \$130,047,021.92

as compared with \$129,420,599.55 returned by 4,521 firms for 1926. However, the total payroll of \$177,522,758.14 for all industries includes, in addition to the figures returned by employers, the calculated totals of employers who failed to report, the totals in delayed returns, and a number of supplementary items such as the payrolls in British Columbia of the transcontinental railway systems, wholesale and retail firms, and the salaries of employees of Dominion and Provincial Governments. Of the total payroll, payments to wage earners amounted to 81.22 per cent, the balance being salaries paid to superintendents, managers, salesmen, clerks and stenographers.

The total estimated payroll of the Province in 1927 is divided by districts as follows: Greater Vancouver, \$65,470,393.20; Rest of Mainland, \$77,399,922.55; Vancouver Island, \$34,652,442.39.

The report presents a comparison of the wage payments in different industries with those of 1926, and comments thereon as follows:—

"A good recovery was made last year by coal-mining, where, after the rather poor showing of 1926, the payroll was advanced by over \$650,000, bringing it to approximately the same figure as in 1924 and 1925. The manufacture of food products, which has been a rising factor over a period of years, showed a gain of \$150,000. Laundries, cleaning and dyeing were also \$100,000 ahead of the previous year. This is expressive of the general growth of the Province rather than of any particular section, and the same may be said of the advance made by the metal trades to a figure of \$200,000 higher than the previous year's. The last-mentioned increase, however, is more than accounted for by the growing payroll of garages, other sections of the metal trades showing a slight decrease. As may have been generally expected, the payroll of metal-mining reached a record figure, notwithstanding that the comparatively low prices of metals in 1927 retarded somewhat the development of a number of new mining ventures. The actual total is \$218,000 over that for 1926. Greater activity was also shown in the smelting industry, where the payroll went up by nearly \$400,000. The metal-mining and smelting industries combined have, indeed, more than doubled their annual wage payments in the last five years. The miscellaneous group of industries adds nearly half a million to its total for 1926, and in the printing and publishing industry there is an addition of a quarter of a million. In the public utilities

group, which includes street railways, gas, water-supply, electric lighting and power, and telephones, there was a notable gain of over \$600,000. Minor gains were also recorded by breweries, builders' material, cigar and tobacco manufacturing, garment-making, house-furnishing, jewellery-manufacturing, manufacture of leather and fur goods, and paint-manufacture."

The industries which show a reduced payroll for 1927 include some of the most important in the Province. The falling away of the total for the pulp and paper industry to a figure some \$900,000 less than that for 1926 wipes out more than one-third of the phenomenal gain made by this industry in that year. The reduction in the past year was not unexpected, as the business of paper-making has been passing through a somewhat critical period. Similarly, the lumbering industry had a quiet spell for a considerable portion of the year, and there was a reduction in its payroll of over \$300,000 as against that of 1926, though the industry held a gain of some three millions in comparison with the two previous years. A drop of \$435,000 in coast shipping is not easy to understand. The leading services made rather a better showing than in 1926, but smaller operations had a less active

year, and, moreover, fewer returns were received. The high-water mark in contracting was reached in 1926, and this report shows a reduction from that year's figure of a quarter of a million, which is scarcely surprising in view of the number of important contracts which were completed either in 1926 or early in 1927. However, the demand for new buildings and other important works does not show any real abatement, and in some districts at least the contracting business is again going more strongly than last year. The payroll of explosives and chemicals is about \$100,000 less, though there are good indications of approaching development in this industry, and a slight reduction in oil-refining probably reflects the unsettled conditions of this industry during 1927. For a reduction of \$170,000 in ship building and repairing, we need hardly look for any other explanation than the element of chance which enters so largely into this business. The fall of nearly \$400,000 in the payroll of manufacturing miscellaneous wooden products is, however, somewhat disappointing, as this business had been going ahead rather rapidly in previous years.

A comparison of the payroll in the various industries for the past three years is given in the following table:—

Industry	1925		1926		1927	
	No. of firms reporting	Total Pay-roll	No. of firms reporting	Total Pay-roll	No. of firms reporting	Total Pay-roll
		\$		\$		\$
Breweries.....	27	607,093 14	33	777,755 68	39	819,522 25
Builders' materials.....	55	1,390,309 48	72	1,652,946 45	83	1,657,658 31
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing.....	6	57,085 07	7	55,722 32	7	62,217 20
Coal-mining.....	21	7,475,214 61	27	6,847,756 57	27	7,502,946 98
Coast shipping.....	144	6,736,972 71	146	8,515,239 41	142	8,076,044 56
Contracting.....	982	13,343,560 02	1,191	15,046,488 07	1,185	14,761,434 63
Explosives and chemicals.....	19	564,630 16	9	468,600 30	9	358,474 19
Food products.....	378	9,110,298 75	441	10,294,610 51	461	10,448,996 93
Garment-making.....	79	703,383 97	82	833,661 63	81	905,418 57
House-furnishing.....	43	515,105 29	42	646,404 44	47	712,870 28
Manufacturing jewellery.....	10	220,705 69	9	236,981 78	10	242,016 65
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing.....	84	1,363,415 91	77	1,408,574 44	82	1,508,709 88
Manufacturing leather and fur goods.....	54	413,277 52	58	458,889 00	61	459,456 24
Lumber industries.....	990	32,015,830 90	974	34,826,351 73	960	34,514,982 16
Metal trades.....	522	5,849,903 31	579	7,386,692 84	619	7,603,910 98
Metal-mining.....	215	7,829,541 92	260	8,600,887 09	235	8,818,386 82
Miscellaneous.....	145	2,715,462 40	117	2,205,618 67	163	2,703,694 92
Oil-refining.....	8	774,587 52	21	1,178,387 30	26	1,133,817 99
Paint-manufacture.....	12	192,648 70	9	223,448 47	13	294,890 27
Printing and publishing.....	104	2,910,339 76	126	3,279,828 06	131	3,523,068 69
Pulp and paper mills.....	11	3,989,546 96	13	6,289,325 87	14	5,364,085 27
Ship-building.....	35	1,212,370 71	40	1,835,435 17	43	1,667,187 32
Smelting.....	4	5,037,966 16	3	5,275,709 00	3	5,644,425 60
Street-railways, etc.....	101	8,984,065 58	85	8,887,913 34	78	9,509,310 15
Manufacturing wood (N.E.S.).....	89	1,929,922 36	82	2,137,361 41	78	1,753,495 08
Totals.....	4,138	115,943,238 60	4,521	129,420,599 55	4,597	130,047,021 92

Weekly Wage Rates.—Changes in wage rates during the year were not very pronounced, although in some groups there was a good advance. In fourteen of the groups there was an average increase in the weekly rates, and in eleven groups an average decrease. Those showing the greatest advances were: Manufacturing leather and fur goods, \$2.52; metal trades, \$1.84; house furnishing, \$1.70; explosives and chemicals, \$1.59. The largest decreases were in the following groups: Jewellery manufacturing, \$5.28; smelting, \$1.75; printing and publishing, \$1.53.

Tables are given showing the number of wage earners in each industry, grouped according to the weekly wages received. These tables indicate the partial elimination of wage earners receiving very low rates of wages. The tables for 1926 showed that there were 9,498 adult male wage earners receiving less than \$19 per week—i.e. less than 40 cents per hour—while in 1927 the number was reduced to 4,409. The report states that the difference is partly explained by the fact that in 1926 an "adult wage earner" was taken to mean a person over 18 years of age, and in 1927 the line of division for adults and under age was set at 21 years in order to place the statistical tables in proper relationship to the Male Minimum Wage Act. Another factor in bringing about this great reduction was the Male Minimum Wage Order in the lumbering industry.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE-RATES (WAGE-EARNERS ONLY)

For week of employment of greatest number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	21 yrs. & over	Under 21 yrs.	18 yrs. & over	Under 18 yrs.	
Under \$6.00.....	51	6	8	35	
\$6.00 to \$6.99....	101	1	6	123	
7.00 to 7.99....	11	97	278	74	
8.00 to 8.99....	10	151	21	148	
9.00 to 9.99....	9	185	16	100	
10.00 to 10.99....	44	246	87	145	
11.00 to 11.99....	72	150	119	88	
12.00 to 12.99....	194	328	497	358	
13.00 to 13.99....	171	236	740	27	
14.00 to 14.99....	317	249	923	74	
15.00 to 15.99....	619	344	957	34	
16.00 to 16.99....	502	269	859	36	
17.00 to 17.99....	1,199	186	312	8	
18.00 to 18.99....	1,260	183	611	20	
19.00 to 19.99....	10,056	190	272	5	
20.00 to 20.99....	2,849	128	487	17	
21.00 to 21.99....	5,944	139	217	7	
22.00 to 22.99....	4,369	86	189	10	
23.00 to 23.99....	3,275	82	73	6	
24.00 to 24.99....	9,857	118	69	2	
25.00 to 25.99....	4,356	35	110	1	
26.00 to 26.99....	3,239	48	43	1	
27.00 to 27.99....	4,555	25	64	1	
28.00 to 28.99....	5,158	58	36	9	
29.00 to 29.99....	3,329	29	16	.....
30.00 to 34.99....	12,246	31	66	.....
35.00 to 39.99....	9,834	24	22	.....
40.00 to 44.99....	5,464	1	12	.....
45.00 to 49.99....	2,502	.....	6	.....
50.00 and over....	2,073	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	93,515	3,770	7,109	769	
				1,554	

In the last few years there has been a marked increase in the number of apprentices in the industries of the Province. The returns made to the Department for the last four years accounted for 898 apprentices in 1924, 1,115 in 1925, 1,281 in 1926, and 1,554 in 1927.

The accompanying table shows the number of employees by weekly wage groups in 1927.

The report emphasizes that labour disputes were few and of slight importance, the total amount of working time lost during the year from this cause being 17,006 days. This figure is the smallest for any year since the Department of Labour came into existence.

Inspection of Factories.—The Factory Inspection Branch is charged with the inspection of all factories as defined by the Factories Act where three or more persons are employed, passenger and freight elevators, all laundries operated for profit, regardless of whether anyone is employed or not, and all industrial plants designated by the Workmen's Compensation Board. This section of the report outlines the work of the branch along the lines of factory and elevator inspection and the promotion of accident-prevention.

Employment Service.—The statement covering the work of the British Columbia Branch of the Employment Service of Canada indicates that while employment conditions during the year were better than the average, there was a surplus of all classes of labour in every part of the Province, this condition being partly accounted for "by an influx of immigrants from Central European countries." The business transacted by the British Columbia offices in 1927 is summarized as follows: Applications, 111,605; employers' orders, 37,532; placements, 35,652; transfers in British Columbia, 1,826; transfers out of British Columbia, 8,184.

Nationality of Workers.—Under this heading a careful analysis is presented of the nationality of the workers in the various industries. The report states that "an interesting feature of the figures is the proof they afford of the fact that our industries are slowly but surely coming more under the dominance of our own race." Indicating the trend in this direction, the report continues as follows:—

The percentage of employees who were returned as natives of Canada and Newfoundland did show a slight decrease in 1927, being 36.01 as compared with 36.39 in the previous year. Natives of Great Britain have more than recovered the reduction in their percentage last year, rising from 30.42 to 31.87 per cent. This is the highest proportion of British workers for any one of the last four years,

the figures in 1924 and 1925 having been 31.24 and 31.15 respectively. The actual number of British workers employed increased last year by 817. Adding together the number of native Canadians, British, natives of the United States and Australia, we find that natives of English-speaking countries aggregated 72.51 per cent. of the entire number of the industrial workers. This is the best record in the last five years, the percentage having been as low as 69.61 in 1923 and as high as 72.33 in 1924.

Asiatic workers in British Columbia industries were equal to 10.20 per cent of the whole, the smallest percentage in any year since these statistics were first compiled. In the previous year they accounted for 11.56 per cent, and the drop this year is significant. The nation-

ality record began in 1918, when the industrial workers of Asiatic origin were equal to 20.37 per cent. The fall to 18.35 per cent in 1919 and 16.64 per cent in 1920 occasioned little surprise at the time, as a large number of ex-soldiers were gradually resuming their old places in industrial work. There was a further drop to 14.45 per cent in 1921, followed by a rise to 14.61 per cent in 1922, and then a succession of lower figures for the next three years—to 13.85 in 1923, 11.97 in 1924, and 11.30 in 1925. The year 1926 saw a slight upward move to 11.56 per cent, but now the downward movement is resumed. The number of Chinese workers was reduced last year by 1,571, and the number of Japanese by 290, but, oddly enough, there was an increase in the total of Hindus from 750 to 839.

Hours of Work Act in 1927

The operations carried on during 1927 under the "Hours of Work Act," 1923, are outlined in the report of the provincial Department of Labour. It is stated that the provisions of the Act are being very generally observed by both employers and employed. As regards its functioning, the report observes that as the Act has now been effective for three or four years, its novelty has disappeared, and the observance of the legal eight-hour day has become almost a matter of routine in industrial operations. It is pointed out that the principal industry affected by the Act, as well as by the initial order under the "Male Minimum Wage Act," was that of lumbering.

The regulations made by the Board of Adjustment (which administers the Act) were amended on June 23, when Regulation 9, which had provided for the non-application of the Act to ship-repair plants, engineering-works, etc., "when engaged on urgent work which must be done in order that other industries shall not be seriously handicapped in their operations," was rescinded, and a new regulation substituted to the effect that "All persons employed in shipyards, engineering-works, machine-shops, foundries, welding plants, sheet-metal works, belt-works, saw-works, and plants of a similar nature, when engaged on emergency repair-work only, are exempt from the provisions of section 3 of the Act."

It was considered that the original clause was capable of a wider interpretation than the new one, experience having convinced the Board of the necessity for limiting the exemption which was granted three years ago.

The year's experience with the "Hours of Work Act" shows that it has had the

important result of further reducing the average weekly hours of work in industry. The average during the past 12 months was to 48.55 hours weekly, which compares favourably with an average of 48.84 hours in 1926. In the following table a comparison is made of the average weekly hours for the various industries in 1927 and 1926 as well as for 1924, the last year before the "Hours of Work Act" became operative:

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	1924	1926	1927
Breweries.....	49.04	47.91	45.60
Builders' materials, etc.....	51.51	47.10	46.94
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing.....	44.26	44.46	44.48
Coal-mining.....	47.90	48.00	48.02
Coast shipping.....	56.76	53.29	52.48
Contracting.....	47.72	45.57	44.97
Explosives, chemicals, etc.....	52.44	51.49	45.85
Food products, manufacture of.....	53.67	51.82	50.65
Garment-making.....	45.12	44.81	46.38
House-furnishing.....	46.01	45.14	45.52
Jewellery, manufacture of.....	43.65	43.96	44.25
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing.....	46.66	46.54	46.28
Leather and fur goods, manufacture of.....	47.88	47.26	46.77
Lumber industries—			
Logging.....	50.79	48.71	48.63
Logging-railways.....	52.01	48.06	49.08
Mixed plants.....	54.01	49.03	44.00
Lumber-dealers.....	52.29	46.78	45.88
Planing-mills.....	55.58	50.48	49.81
Sawmills.....	54.05	49.23	49.63
Shingle-mills.....	55.44	48.32	48.84
Metal trades.....	44.36	45.81	45.51
Metal-mining.....	53.12	55.43	52.26
Miscellaneous trades and industries.....	48.79	47.67	47.20
Oil-refining.....	47.97	51.46	54.35
Paint-manufacturing.....	44.63	44.25	44.51
Printing and publishing.....	45.90	45.58	45.51
Pulp and paper manufacturing.....	53.24	48.23	48.46
Ship-building.....	44.73	44.14	45.13
Smelting.....	55.95	53.21	52.94
Street-railways, gas, water, power, etc.....	46.12	45.83	45.90
Wood-manufacture (not elsewhere specified).....	48.90	46.28	46.42

British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act in 1927

The text of this Act was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1926, page 17. The report on operations during 1927 under the Act forms part of the annual report of the provincial Department of Labour. It is pointed out that when the Act was passed into law by the Legislature of British Columbia in the latter part of 1925, it was a new departure in economic legislation so far as the American continent was concerned, though many law-making authorities had passed measures affecting the wages paid to women. As such it has attracted considerable attention, not only in the province but over a very wide field outside. Under the law the power of fixing a minimum wage for various industries was conferred upon the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act. The chairman of the Board is the Deputy Minister of Labour, and the other two members are appointed by the Executive Council on recommendation of the Minister of Labour, who has been guided in his selection by the principle that they should respectively reflect the opinions of the employers and the employed in an industry. To date there have been two orders issued by the Board. The first, which became effective on November 1, 1926, established the minimum wage rate in the lumbering industry at 40 cents per hour (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1926, page 948). The second order, effective on April 1, 1928, established the basic rate of male employees in the restaurant and catering industry at 40 cents per hour (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1928, page 260).

In the working of the Lumbering Order considerable experience has now been gained, the basic rate of 40 cents per hour having proved a good working compromise between the request of labour for a higher minimum wage and that of the employers for a lower rate. It is stated that the Order has been loyally accepted by the employers as a whole, and that the process of bringing about an increased rate of pay for several thousands of the lower paid workers in the industry was accomplished with a singularly small amount of friction. It is also pointed out that the fact that 1927 was, on the whole, a good year for lumber production in the province goes to show that the minimum wage set by the Board was not beyond the ability of the industry to pay. With the exception of a few instances of help employed in the kitchens of camps, not a single case has come to the notice of the Board where a worker found it necessary to action in court against his employer to secure the payment of the legal minimum wage.

Under subsection 2 of clause 5 of the Act, the Board have power to grant permits to authorize the payment of a lower wage to employees suffering from a handicap. In the regulations it was laid down that such permits granted should not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of persons employed by any firm. This provision has been found to be more than ample, as not a single firm, according to the report, has ever approached the 10 per cent limit. In one industry, employing approximately 40,000 workers, only 143 permits had been granted up to the end of 1927, while the number of such permits issued during 1927 was 60, various reasons being assigned by the applicants such as debility, loss of limbs, war injuries, unfitness for heavy work, partial paralysis and advanced age. In these cases the hourly rates set have ranged from 25 to 37½ cents. A few permits have been given to able-bodied men learning a trade, a low rate being set for the brief period which was considered necessary to enable them to acquire proficiency.

Inquiry is frequently made, the report states, as to the extent to which Oriental labour has been displaced in the lumbering industry by the operation of the Act. The report outlines this feature as follows:—

“As was explained fully in the report for 1926, the Act makes no distinction between white and Oriental labour. The white employee, the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Hindus are equally entitled to be paid the legal minimum wage. The Board of Adjustment, however, has always taken the view that, if employers were obliged to conform to a higher standard of wages in the employment of Oriental labour, such labour would tend to become less desirable from an employer's point of view, and to a certain extent would be substituted by the employment of white help. Our early inquiries showed unmistakably that, where white and Oriental helpers were engaged in the same class of employment, the white man would usually command about a 25 per centum higher rate of pay, by reason of his greater ability to respond to an unexpected emergency. It seemed to follow that, if employers were compelled to pay their Oriental workers 40 cents an hour, they would either be willing to pay their white workers more for work of the same class, or else bring a larger number of white workers into the mills.

“That this has really happened is shown by a comparison of the figures in our statistical report with those of previous years. These are the totals supplied in returns forwarded to the Department by employers engaged in

all branches of the lumbering industry in all parts of the province. A more exact comparison is possible, however, in the case of thirty-one of the largest saw-mills in the Coast area, whose books have been examined by representatives of the Department. These inspections took place in November, 1926, just after the Lumbering Order had been made operative, and again in October, 1927, and the figures given by the same employers in their annual returns for 1925 have also been segregated for comparison. Compared with 1925, before the Lumbering Order was in effect, the total number of employees working at these thirty-one mills showed an increase of 1,352. The number of white employees

increased by 1,817, and the number of Oriental employees decreased by 465.

"In 1925 there were 55.20 per cent, of white employees and 44.80 per cent of Orientals.

"In November, 1926, there were 65.70 per cent of white employees and 34.30 per cent of Orientals.

"In October, 1927, there were 68.86 per cent of white employees and 31.14 per cent of Orientals.

"These figures show plainly that the amount of employment in the thirty-one mills has increased considerably since the Order was made, and that there has also been a marked decrease, both actually and relatively, in the employment of Orientals."

Minimum Wages for Women in British Columbia in 1927

The tenth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia for 1927 is incorporated in the annual report of the Department of Labour, the Minimum Wage Act being administered by a board of three members; one of whom is the Deputy Minister of Labour.

During the year the Board instituted proceedings against 12 employers for violation of the law. In some instances employees had been required to work in excess of the maximum hours prescribed by Order of the Board, while the remaining infractions pertained to non-payment of the legal wage.

Certain employees experienced tangible benefits during the year in the collection of arrears of wages due them from their employers. It is explained that while the Board does not act as a collecting agency, it often functions in an intermediary capacity to effect adjustments, which otherwise would have to be made through the channels of the Court in actions started by the employees. During the year, \$2,384.17 was paid to employees in amounts ranging from \$1.20 to \$253, representing the difference between what they should have been paid and what they actually received. These women and girls (83 in number) were working in various occupations throughout the province, the delinquent employers being in the majority of cases proprietors of small bakeries, tea rooms, confectionery stores and beauty parlours.

A summary of the Minimum Wage Orders now in force, in addition to that affecting the fruit and vegetable industry already set forth, is as follows:—

Mercantile industry, \$12.75 (hourly rate, 26 $\frac{3}{16}$ cents).

Laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries, \$13.50 (hourly rate, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents).

Public housekeeping, \$14 (hourly rate 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents).

Office occupations, \$15 (hourly rate 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents).

Personal service occupation, \$14.25 (hourly rate, 29 $\frac{1}{16}$ cents).

Fishing industry (Canneries), \$15.50 (hourly rate, 32 $\frac{1}{24}$ cents).

Telephone and telegraph occupation, \$15 (hourly rate, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents).

Fruit and vegetable industry, \$14.40 (hourly rate, 30 cents).

Manufacturing industry, \$14 (hourly rate, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents).

The payroll returns required each year from employers were sent in by 3,455 firms, being an advance of 332 over the 1926 figure. These employers reported details of wages and working hours for 17,507 female employees as against 16,070 for the previous year. This is not the gross total of women workers in British Columbia for domestic servants, fruit pickers, and farm labourers are excluded from the operation of the Act.

According to the statistics, the average weekly rate for adult and experienced workers in the Province was \$17.06, representing an increase of one cent over 1926. For the group comprised of inexperienced employees, the weekly average was \$10.40 as opposed to \$10.03 for 1926.

Answering the oft-quoted objection to minimum wage legislation—namely, that eventually the minimum would tend to become the maximum for experienced workers—the report declares "it is illuminating to note that after a period of nine years' testing in this Province, out of 17,507 employees only 3,056, or 17.46 per cent, were reported as receiving the actual minimum for their respective classes of work." As regards the higher scales of pay, it is noted

that 10,748 women and girls, or 61.39 per cent, of all those reported, were listed as being in receipt of wages in excess of the legal minimum. This leaves a balance of 3,703, or 21.15 per cent, being paid below the minimum. This last class includes young girls and inexperienced workers, for whom lower rates are set, and employees of experience whose working week was shorter than 48 hours, with a *pro rata* reduction in their remuneration.

The statistical tables record whether an employee is married, widowed or single. From the returns, 19.06 per cent of the employees are married, 4.03 per cent are widowed and 76.91 are single.

The following tables give a statistical summary of all occupations covered by the regulations, and the labour turnover in each group according to years of continuous service:—

SUMMARY OF ALL OCCUPATIONS

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Number of firms reporting.....	3,455	3,123	2,804	2,287	2,195
Number of employees—					
Over 18 years or experienced.....	15,697	13,725	12,181	10,355	9,612
Under 18 years or inexperienced.....	1,810	2,345	1,718	1,242	1,251
Total weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years or experienced.....	\$267,787 44	\$234,001 53	\$211,713 38	\$176,517 87	\$164,712 57
Employees under 18 years or inexperienced.....	\$18,820 00	\$23,513 50	\$17,764 00	\$12,644 50	\$12,511 50
Average weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years or experienced.....	\$17 06	\$17 05	\$17 38	\$17 05	\$17 14
Employees under 18 years or inexperienced.....	\$10 40	\$10 03	\$10 34	\$10 18	\$10 00
Percentage of employees under 18 years or inexperienced.....	10.34%	14.59%	12.36%	10.71%	11.52%
Average hours worked per week.....	43.92	43.82	43.58	43.09	43.31

TABLE SHOWING LABOUR TURNOVER IN EACH GROUP—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN CONTINUOUS SERVICE OF EMPLOYER REPORTING

Name of industry	Not specified	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 6 years	6 to 7 years	7 to 8 years	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	10 years or over	Number of employees reported	Number of firms reporting
Mercantile.....	42	1,864	689	376	286	213	108	106	67	47	34	85	3,917	480
Laundry.....	22	360	196	107	86	57	35	30	29	11	9	17	959	59
Public housekeeping.....	10	961	366	230	117	71	45	46	31	19	11	38	1,945	375
Office.....	57	1,073	747	569	437	343	243	181	212	128	105	304	4,399	1,919
Manufacturing.....	62	901	413	273	202	112	90	58	57	40	20	64	2,292	339
Personal service.....	5	169	66	51	33	16	8	4	2	2	.....	3	359	103
Telephone and telegraph.....	.....	324	326	266	211	137	75	70	99	39	30	92	1,669	127
Fishing.....	8	2	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	5
Fruit and vegetable.....	350	1,137	201	107	73	36	19	11	6	2	5	4	1,951	48
Totals.....	566	6,791	3,005	1,981	1,447	986	623	506	503	288	214	607	17,507	3,455

The principal legislation affecting labour which was enacted during the recent session of the Parliament of Great Britain was the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, received the Royal Assent on August 3. It gives effect, with modifications, to the Report of the Departmental Committee on the Shops (Early Closing) Acts, 1920 and 1921, who recommended that the principle of compulsory closing of shops should be embodied in permanent legislation, and the existing closing hours continued with certain modifications. The first four sections of the Act provide accordingly for the closing hours of shops generally, with special provisions as to those supplying con-

fectionery and tobacco and smokers' requisites. Section 5 permits the local authority in certain circumstances to fix a later closing hour than usual for retail trade or business carried on at an exhibition or show, subject to conditions for securing that the hours of shop assistants affected by the Order are limited. Similarly, Section 6 permits an extension of closing hours for shops at holiday resorts during the season, with a similar proviso as to the limitation of the hours of shop assistants; and further provides that shop assistants affected by the Order, if employed for "extra hours" (as defined), shall be entitled to corresponding holidays with full wages.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1927

THE ninth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of New Brunswick for the calendar year 1927 details the work of the Board in the administration of this legislation.

The total income for the year is given as \$589,643.63, and the expenditure at \$568,654.42, leaving a provisional surplus of \$20,989.21. When this is deducted from the actual deficit of \$121,660.24 remaining from 1926, a provisional deficit is left of \$100,671.03, less the estimated profit on bonds of \$72,203.48 or a net provisional deficit of \$28,467.55. The report points out that these figures do not purport to be the actual amount of money to the debit or credit of the various classes of industry, but show what has been collected from the provisional statements filed and what the Board think is a fair income to be expected from the amount to be collected, owing to the expected increase of the actual payrolls over the provisional. The expenditure also shows the same condition. To the amount paid out is added a sufficient sum which the Board estimates will cover the cost of claims in assembly and the claims which may be existing as of December 31, 1927, but not reported to the Board, and also

the estimated amount for claims reported partly paid, but not completed. When the actual figures for 1927 are received and all collections made and all claims adjusted, the figures may vary materially.

The actual and estimated expenditure for 1927 included in the total of \$568,654.42 comprises the following items: Temporary total disability, \$166,530.68; medical aid, including doctors' fees and transportation as well as hospital and nursing services, \$80,249.67; cost of administration, \$49,066.90 (8½ per cent of the total); fatal accidents, \$81,533.15; burial expenses, \$1,822; permanent partial disability, \$50,892.02; unreported claims and uncompleted claims (estimate) \$138,500.

The statistical tables in the report do not include figures for 1927 as the time for reporting accidents was not ended at the date of publication. Final figures, however, are given for the year 1926, and these indicate a decreasing number of fatal accidents as compared with any previous year in the record of the Board. There was, however, a slight increase in the total number of accidents as compared with 1925. The following table shows the number of industrial accidents, according to degree of severity, from 1919 to 1926 inclusive:

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK 1919-1926

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Total
Fatal accidents.....	25	47	35	30	37	38	31	23	266
Permanent total.....			1	1	2	1	1		6
Contingency.....					4	8	4	16	39
Permanent partial.....	183	254	241	245	244	261	241	218	1,887
Temporary total.....	1,832	2,967	3,032	3,225	4,047	3,823	3,612	3,658	26,196
Minor and medical aid only.	656	796	1,037	1,310	1,835	1,978	2,075	2,150	11,837
	2,696	4,064	4,346	4,811	6,169	6,109	5,970	6,065	40,231

Regulations Under Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act

The Alberta Gazette of July 31, 1928, contains the text of the Regulations so far issued by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Board in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund). The general accident prevention regulations have been noted in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The following are recent orders which have not been previously published.

Fire and Gas.—Every refrigerating machine shall be equipped with one or more automatic safety valves of proper size, connected to the discharge line between the pressure imposing element and the main discharge stop valve of

the machine. Said safety valves are to be set to relieve excessive pressure and connected to a pipe of sufficient size to carry refrigerant to outside of building or into the low pressure side of the inlet side of main suction stop valve. (The size and pressure at which such valves are to be set for machines of various capacity are detailed).

Handling of Acids.—Transferring acids from carboys to smaller containers shall be by either syphoning or having the carboy resting on a cradle or trunnion specially built for the purpose. Syphoning is the method recommended, great care having to be exercised in the use of a cradle to avoid splashing.

Garages.—Every employer operating a garage or other building to which the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) applies.

shall provide and maintain adequate means of ventilation for the removal of smoke, steam, gas, fumes, vapors, dust, or other impurities which are created or generated by any process carried on in such building or workroom.

Salamanders.—Where a salamander or other heating apparatus liable to produce smoke or noxious gases is used for the drying of plaster or for other purposes, it shall be so piped as to convey smoke and gaseous matter to the outside of the building.

Gas and Oil Wells.—This regulation details at length the chief features of the safety construction of gas and oil wells including cellar exits, derrick platforms, ginpoles, auxiliary means of escape, derrick-room exits, snufflines, and lighting.

Buildings and Excavations.—Where material is being constructed or dismantled the employer is required to have the area on each of the floors, below where such work is being done, enclosed or roped off, so as to prevent accidents from falling objects. Dismantled material is to have all nails removed at once, or piled so as to prevent accidents from protruding nails.

A sufficient area underneath all material hoists shall be enclosed or roped off on each floor, where workmen shall not be required to enter during hoisting operations. No lumber or timber shall be hoisted in a single sling.

Other additional regulations are as follows:—

Regulation No. 11.—Where the amount chargeable to the account of any employer during any calendar year is in excess of one hundred and five per cent of the amount of assessment received during such calendar year, the final assessment shall be fixed on such account applicable to the true payroll for the calendar year in question, by being increased to a rate over and above the basic rate of the class or sub-class in which the account is being carried, one per cent on the basic rate for each one per cent that the amount chargeable exceeds one hundred and five per cent of the amount received; but in no case shall the increased rate exceed thirty per cent of the basic rate of the class or sub-class as fixed by the Board; provided, however, that due regard shall be had to the total experience of the account of an employer, and an increase in

assessment rates will only be made when the total amount chargeable to his account exceeds the total amount received from him by one hundred and five per cent.

Regulation No. 12.—Fees for remuneration for Medical Aid furnished under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) shall not be more than would be a proper and reasonable charge to the workman if he, himself, were paying the same.

Regulation No. 13.—All reports of accidents required to be forwarded by an employer engaged in the industry of coal mining in accordance with the provisions of Section 65 of The Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) shall be signed by the manager appointed under the provisions of the Mines Act and where there is no manager, by the over-man.

Regulation No. 14.—(Hotels):—(a) For the purpose of this Act a "hotel" shall mean a place where meals, beds, and lodging accommodation are offered to the public for a consideration, and wherein four or more workmen are employed; also

(b) A place in respect of which a license has been granted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board to a "hotel" wherein one or more workmen are employed.

Regulation No. 15.—"Commercial greenhouse" shall mean a place wholly or partially enclosed with glass, conducting the business of growing plants, flowers, seeds, fruit or vegetables for sale to the public, including the delivery of such products and wherein in season is being operated a steam or water heating plant, and in connection with which place three or more workmen are employed.

With regard to the above Regulations 14 and 15 there is the following notation:—

The Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) provides that the employer and members of his family are not considered workmen to whom the Act applies, but if such employer desires the protection of the Act for himself and the members of his family, he may make special application to the Workmen's Compensation Board for himself and such members of his family as he may desire to bring within the scope of the Act. Upon the acceptance of the application by the Board, those persons specified in the application will be considered workmen to whom the Act applies.

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE

CHILD Welfare News, the magazine of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare states in its August issue that a child welfare enquiry is being conducted in Manitoba by Dr. Montgomery, at the request of the Minister of Public Welfare. A survey of child welfare in the province of New Brunswick is being made; and an analysis by the Child Welfare Association of Montreal is being conducted into the cause of 1,168 infant deaths occurring in that city.

The Canadian Council on Child Welfare has established in Ottawa a school "to provide intensive individual instruction and care

in a home environment for little girls requiring specialized training and care. The school is private and residential and as the training is almost entirely individual, the number of pupils is limited to a small group admitted at varying ages up to adolescence.

The same issue of *Child Welfare News* deals with the juvenile immigration survey made by the Canadian Council on Child Welfare. This enquiry was made into a representative group of former juvenile immigrants, and one of the first findings from the investigation is:—"That for children who are physically and mentally sound, who are indus-

trious and ambitious and have developed normal moral stamina and self-control, life in Canada offers greater opportunities than in Great Britain at the present time, but for those not so equipped, even with all the safeguards provided, migration and settlement in this country is a hazardous undertaking."

The annual report of the Victorian Order of Nurses and the report of the National Council of Women on Maternal Mortality are also given in *Child Welfare News*. The Victorian Order is at work in 69 centres with 292 nurses. The local associations supporting this work expended \$563,906.60 of which barely 10 per cent (10.9) came from public funds in the form of provincial or municipal grants. Voluntary effort supplied 47.6 per cent of the resources, while the magnificent total of \$233,034, or 41.5 per cent, came from the people served themselves, in amounts varying from thousands of visits at five cents a call, to many, where a dollar was paid. Patients served numbered 57,221

The section of the magazine dealing with education and recreation contains a report by the International Labour Office on "The Utilization of Workers' Spare Time in its Relation to Child Welfare." This report recommended that States should consider the means of so arranging the working day as to make the period of spare time as continuous as possible, and, further, that by means of a well conceived transport system and by affording special facilities in regard to fares and time tables, workers should be enabled to reduce to a minimum the time spent in travelling between their homes and their work.

The report continues as follows:—"These recommendations clearly have an important connection with child welfare. It is desirable in normal cases that the worker should be able to devote a reasonable amount of time to direct contact with his family. The less time wasted in transport and in unnecessary intervals between periods of work, the more time will he have to devote to contact with his family. These considerations hold with even greater force in the case of the working mother. The Recommendations of the International Labour Conference applies to all workers, both male and female. It is clearly important, from the point of view of child welfare, that the working mother should be able to devote as much time as possible to the direct interests of the family."

The magazine also contains an article on "Enforcement of Legislation dealing with Family Desertion." The proposed legislation is fashioned very closely upon the lines of the

Imperial Maintenance Orders Act placed on the Statute Books of England in 1920. This legislation, if put into effect, will go very far toward removing the handicaps at present besetting the deserted wife and child in their striving for justice.

Recent Child Welfare Legislation.—The same issue of *Child Welfare News* reviews the legislation enacted in the several provinces affecting the children and young persons. The new Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec contains among its provisions a section specifically reserving to minors, fourteen years of age, the right to take proceedings under the Act. In the event of remarriage of the widow of a deceased workman the widow's compensation ceases, but that of the children is continued.

The Ontario Children's Protection Act was amended in the definition of "neglected child." One amendment makes clear that an orphan brought before the judge without the consent of the person in whose charge he or she is, may be dealt with under this clause. The clause defining the child who is neglected by reason of desertion now includes a child who is not deserted by both parents, but "whose other parent is unable to maintain him." A child, whose parent by reason of "infirmity" is unable to maintain him is now included in the same clause. The clause, allowing a finding of neglect to be made against a child of lewd or immoral conduct or language, or of committing any offence rendering him liable to fine or imprisonment, is amended by omitting the clauses referring to conduct and language and inserting the proviso that the offences must be committed "with the consent or connivance" of the parents or parent. Another former clause allowing the finding of neglect to be made against a child who absented himself from school without permission is now limited by the saving words, "without sufficient cause habitually." The clause governing the finding of neglect against a prisoner's child is re-drafted so that it applies to any child who is not being properly cared for, or whose only parent is undergoing imprisonment, and who, in each case, is brought by the person, in whose care he is, to be dealt with under the Act. The words "a child born out of lawful wedlock" are substituted for the words "illegitimate child." The clauses defining the powers of a judge in respect to the disposition of a child brought before him under the Act, are clarified by the substitution of new clauses setting them forth more simply. The same amendment also makes it clear that, during a period of temporary commitment, a Children's Aid

Society may exercise all the powers of guardianship, except those relating to adoption proceedings.

Another amendment safeguards a municipality against an order for maintenance made

under the Act. The former clauses allowing either a society or a foster parent to apply to a judge for variation in a maintenance order is modified by restricting this right to a Children's Aid Society.

Directory of Child Welfare Resources in the Dominion of Canada

The phenomenal growth of modern social work has created some confusion concerning the ramifications of different lines of welfare effort. Social work includes many specialized forms of community effort, and of these child welfare has become one of the most important. Hence the Canadian Council on Child Welfare has performed an important service by compiling and publishing a "Directory of Child Welfare Resources in the Dominion of Canada."

This directory lists the names of selected agencies and institutions, national, provincial and municipal, public and private, engaged in such work in Canada, together with an explanation of their particular fields of activity and the names of their chief executive officers. In the case of municipal agencies, only cities of 10,000 and over have been included. The principle used in selection was to list the agency or institution or organization doing a specific piece of child welfare work. The family work organizations have been omitted, although they touch all phases of family life, including the child.

The Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions, Hundred and Gyro Clubs, etc.; the Imperial Order of the

Daughters of the Empire, the National Council of Women and many other like organizations have been listed only in respect to their general activities, though they all make a very large contribution to the social work of Canada. In some instances these organizations have undertaken the financing of hospitals, summer camps, or institutions which are listed in the directory as a definite piece of child welfare work.

The Provincial Departments of Education in Canada have been omitted for the reason that their work can hardly be termed "social work" with the possible exception of auxiliary classes and school health inspection, which have been included.

The directory contains explanations of the following terms: social work; social case work; family case work; child health and care, including child placing, delinquency agencies, club work and recreation.

The arrangements made in Canada for supplying harvesting labour for the western provinces were outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 879.

Census of Seamen in British Merchant Marine

The *Board of Trade Journal* of Great Britain recently published a report of a special census of seamen taken in Great Britain on March 31, 1927, showing the proportions of British, Lascar and foreign seamen employed in the British mercantile marine. The total number of seamen employed on that date was 200,525, of which 189,202 were on steam vessels, 9,796 on motor vessels and 1,527 on sailing vessels. Of the total number of seamen employed in 1927, 179,242 or about 90 per cent of the total, were engaged in foreign-trade vessels. The seamen employed on home and coasting trade vessels were predominantly British.

The distribution of the seamen by nationality was as follows:—132,384 British; 16,079 foreigners; and 52,062 Lascars. The occupa-

tions of the seamen, by nationality, were as follows:—

Occupations	British	Foreign	Lascars
Deck.....	49,652	4,636	16,107
Engine-room.....	41,197	7,764	22,564
Stewards.....	32,324	3,247	13,391
Others*.....	9,211	432	.....

* Including wireless operators, musicians, etc.

The total sea-faring population (other than fishermen) is estimated at 235,600 (1,600 more than in 1926), by adding to the above figures the numbers of the first crews of vessels of 100 tons or more, which were without crews on the date of the census.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Quebec Safety League

The industrial section of the Province of Quebec Safety League has a membership of 549 employers, including practically all the largest industrial and utility firms of the province. The League supplies these companies with safety literature, including its periodical publication, the *Signal*. Mr. Arthur Gaboury, secretary general to the league, recently announced that a new service would be offered to the members in the form of gramophone safety records which are to be sent out to the members each month, to be used by them at the noon hour when the employees are having lunch. The talks and illustrations will not, however, be confined to the subject of mishaps in plants and work-shops, but will embrace the dangers that beset the family at home. The purpose which the league has in giving these talks to be recorded to the thousands of men working for the members of the industrial section is indelibly to impress on their minds the loss to themselves, their wives and their children if they meet with an accident.

Protection of Electrical Workers in Saskatchewan

Regulations, dated August 2, 1928, have been issued in Saskatchewan under the Public Utilities Companies Act of the Province, for the protection of workers engaged in the operation or maintenance of electrical transmission and distribution systems without the limits of cities and towns.

Part 1 of the regulations defines the requirements in regard to equipment, and Part 2 gives directions to be observed by electrical workers. A copy of Part 2 is to be kept posted in a conspicuous place in each generating station or sub-station. The regulations provide as follows:—

Grounding Circuits and Equipment.—All circuits and equipment shall, before work is commenced thereon, be adequately disconnected, grounded and short circuited. (Note: Ground should be provided for this purpose.)

Working on Live Equipment.—Except in cases of emergency where work is necessary on a live circuit 750 volts and over to ground, two qualified persons shall be present, and, if practicable, this provision shall also apply where work is to be done on any live circuit.

First Aid Requirements.—Every permanent employee shall be familiar with first-aid requirements, the location and use of fire ex-

tinguishers and the Schäfer prone pressure method of resuscitation. A first-aid kit shall be mounted in a prominent place and all generating stations and indoor substations shall be connected to the exchange communications system or connected by private wire. Outdoor substations, where it may be necessary to work on live circuits, shall also where practicable be so connected.

Protective Devices.—Every station where men are located shall be provided with insulating gloves, sleeves, boots, goggles and insulating shields, covers, mats, stools and special tools for handling or testing live equipment. Grounding devices for making protective grounds, "man at work" signs and portable danger signs shall also be provided.

Inspection of Protective Devices.—Routine periodic inspections and tests shall be made on all protective devices and linemen's safety belts and spurs in order to insure that they are in good working condition.

Inexperienced Men.—Inexperienced men shall not be allowed to work on live equipment except under the direct supervision of a properly qualified person.

Use of Safety Appliances.—Safety belts shall always be adjusted while at work. Supporting structures such as poles or ladders shall be tested and the safety appliances provided shall be used when working on live circuits. All circuits shall be treated as live unless known to be cut out and protectively grounded. Loose clothing shall be avoided when working near rotating machinery or live circuits, and sleeves shall be kept down and no unnecessary metal or inflammable article shall be carried or used. Goggles shall be worn when working on arcing contracts. When working on machinery or circuits, the "man-at-work" sign shall be exhibited, and the special tools provided shall always be used for the purposes for which they are designed.

Restoring Service After Work or Break-down.—Special precautions shall be taken before restoring a circuit into service to see that everything is clear. Circuits on which the protection devices have operated shall not be restored to service until steps have been taken to see that all hazard to life and property has been removed.

Handling Series Circuits.—Secondaries of circuit transformers to meters or other devices shall not be opened when alive until

contacts have been jumpered or short circuited at some other point.

Private Communication Lines.—When private communication lines are on the supply poles they shall be treated as live wires.

Radio Antennae.—Radio antennae or attachments shall not be allowed on any supply pole or structure, and for matters of drop or other clearances shall be treated as a grounded communication line.

Safety Organization in British Factories

The Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops (Great Britain) in the annual report describing the work of his department in 1927, devotes unusual space to questions relating to accident prevention. He points out that progress in the safety movement has been disappointingly slow, despite the efforts of the inspectors and the striking examples of success attained in individual cases. Last year, a draft order was sent out to manufacturers under the powers conferred upon the Department by Section 29 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, providing for the establishment of a safety organization of each factory, applicable to the iron and steel trade, to the heavier side of the engineering industry, to the iron foundries in which more than 50 persons are employed, and to ship-building. The chief inspector pointed out that safety organizations are most likely to be effective when they are established on a voluntary basis and that this is one of the main reasons why earlier use was not made of the powers conferred by the Act. The Associations were therefore informed that if the Secretary of State was assured that the employers in any of the industries concerned were ready to adopt effective safety schemes on approved lines, and that effective steps would be taken without delay to institute such arrangements, he would be quite willing to postpone the issue of the Order, so far as that industry was concerned, in order to give employers the opportunity, even now, to deal with the matter on a voluntary basis.

The draft Order required the employment of a competent safety supervisor responsible directly to the employer, his duties including the constant supervision of the plant, the training of new workers, investigation of accidents, co-operation with the management and operatives in the organization of safety first work and the maintenance of first-aid and ambulance arrangements.

Subsequently, it was agreed to suspend the issue of the Order in respect of any associa-

tion which would undertake to take up the matter of safety organization energetically with its members. Several associations gave this undertaking, including the Railway Companies Association, the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, the National Federation of Vehicle Trades and others. The procedure of each of these bodies has been to make a higher official chairman of the committee, and to nominate equal numbers from the engineers in charge, the departmental foreman and the workers. The duties of the committee at one of the works are, for example:—

(a) To discuss in general, questions pertaining to accident prevention principles and practice throughout the works, with a view of promoting protection against accidents.

(b) To study reports of accidents and make any recommendations to the management with regard to them, which they may consider desirable.

(c) To maintain supervision over the works machinery and plant in regard to their safety, and report to the management any defects observed.

(d) To see that employees newly engaged or transferred to new work are instructed in "accident prevention" principles in connection with their work.

(e) To see that all devices and applications for protection against accidents, and, in particular, appliances for stopping machinery when it should be stopped, are in proper order.

(f) To see that the First Aid and Ambulance appliances are maintained in an efficient state and to endeavour to secure that a sufficient number of employees in each department are trained and practised in First Aid and Ambulance work.

No Accident Campaign in New Jersey

The New Jersey Department of Labour has organized a "no accident" campaign, to commence on September 17, all industries in the State being invited to participate in the event. Employers have been asked to send in tables showing the man-hours worked and the man-hours lost through accidents. Lectures will be given on preventive methods and prizes will be awarded to plants making the best records. Posters will be distributed and casualty insurance carriers will be asked to send engineering experts into factories to deliver talks on safety.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Canadian Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers

THE triennial convention of the Canadian Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers was held at Ottawa during the last week in August the chairman, Mr. William L. Best, presiding.

Legislation proposals passed at the convention were as follows:

To increase the scales of compensation in all Workmen's Compensation Acts;

To require two enginemen on all gas-electric cars or engines;

Elimination of highway crossings with the railway by placing the highway over or under the railway, and pending such level crossing separation adequate protection be provided either by signals or an effective stop law;

The closest possible co-operation between the various provincial highway departments and the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada was recommended, it being recognized that although both these agencies are rendering valuable service in this direction, closer co-operation should ensure more effective measures being taken and thus conserve many human lives.

In regard to safety appliances and improved operating conditions, the convention proposed amendments to visual and hearing regulations; an order to restrict excessive hours on duty of enginemen engaged in train operation; elimination of "deckless" locomotives as obsolete and unsafe for enginemen, especially in road service; front cab windows of locomotives constructed to ensure clear vision for enginemen; improved location of train order signals at stations to ensure easy and sure observation by enginemen of approaching trains; location of steam whistles of locomo-

tives where the sounds will not injure or impair hearing of enginemen; the discontinuance of objectionable and unsafe methods of trains protection employed by certain railway companies for many years, notwithstanding protests and appeals to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

The following resolution was adopted dealing with the pact to outlaw war: "That this Board is pleased to note that a number of powerful nations have signed a solemn pact renouncing war as a policy for the solution of international controversies, and also note with pleasure that Canada readily signed this pact."

Election of officers.—Mr. William L. Best, who had held the office of chairman of the Canadian Legislative Board and national representative for the past 18 years, was again re-elected to office. The other officers elected were Messrs.: James Pratt, secretary-treasurer, Toronto; T. L. Bloomer, vice-chairman for British Columbia, Nelson, Geo. W. Yeats, vice-chairman for Alberta, Calgary; E. Bracken, vice-chairman for Saskatchewan, Moosejaw; F. W. Nicks, vice-chairman for Manitoba, Winnipeg; H. B. Crawford, vice-chairman for Ontario, Smith's Falls; Charles Masse, vice-chairman for Quebec, Montreal; J. Frank Cain, vice-chairman for New Brunswick, Moncton; John E. Stewart, vice-chairman for Nova Scotia, New Glasgow; J. A. Hickey, vice-chairman for Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown. Board of directors: J. J. Southern, chairman, Port Arthur; J. G. McLean, secretary, St. Thomas; George Snider, Smiths Falls.

International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America

The International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America held its twenty-seventh annual convention in St. Louis, Mo., July 16-21, 1928, with approximately eighty delegates present from locals in the United States and Canada. The meeting was presided over by W. T. Keegan, international president, who reviewed the matters of interest that had occurred since the last convention and gave in detail the wage scales negotiated during the past year, as well as reporting the proceedings of the three regular meetings of the board of governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association

which had been held since June, 1927. According to the report of Charles A. Sumner, secretary-treasurer, there was a balance in the treasury credited to all accounts of \$234,344.03, an increase over the previous year of \$33,959.62. The delegates were advised that on January 1, 1928, a burial fund had been established by transferring \$25,000 from the general fund, and that up to April 30, 1928, an additional sum of \$11,832.22 had been added to the fund, notwithstanding the fact that \$11,100 was paid out in death benefits during the same period. During the convention a considerable number of amendments to the constitution and general

laws of the union were adopted, some of which are to be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership during the month of October, 1928. One of the changes made was to increase the president's salary from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per annum and the secretary-treasurer's salary from \$4,000 to \$4,500.

Among the resolutions adopted was one instructing the technical educational committee

of the Union, subject to the approval of the international president, to appoint and have under its supervision, a centrally located technical education committee, so that standardized methods, information relative to the solving of technical problems and such other aid as may be desired, which will tend to the advancement of the industry, will be more easily obtainable.

NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Attitude of Organized Labour Towards Technical Education

The proceedings of the Ontario Education Association at their Annual meeting held in Toronto, on April 9 to 13, 1928, have just been published. At this meeting, Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, gave an address on the "Attitude of Organized Labour towards Technical School Education." The following paragraphs form the substance of his address:—

In the days of the hand loom and the guilds, employers took the boy giving him personal instructions and passing on to him all the knowledge they had themselves acquired. As industry developed, this became more and more difficult and it is to-day entirely out of the question, especially where mass production is carried on, for these opportunities of learning a trade to be given. Coincidentally with this, however, machinery has been improved not only in factories but on the farms to the extent where it is no longer possible or profitable to employ an uneducated and unintelligent worker. The damage that such a worker might cause by injury to a machine he does not understand might hold up production and cause financial loss altogether disproportionate to the difference between the wages of a skilled or an unskilled worker.

This situation has created a demand for a new kind of apprentice, one who will have sufficient general knowledge and intelligence to be able to understand the operation of the machine and yet develop the necessary skill and speed demanded in the specialization of industry.

Organized labour in Canada soon noted that lacking the facilities for technical education that industries were prone to seek immigrants and import workers from other countries trained to fill these positions. Based on this knowledge they co-operated with employers and others in urging upon the Government to set up a Commission for the investigation of this whole matter and complying with these representations such a Com-

mission was appointed in 1910, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada being given representation thereon in the person of one of its Vice-Presidents, Mr. James Simpson of Toronto. * * *

As a result of this investigation, the Federal Government passed an Act in 1919 providing for the appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be expended during the ten year period ending March 31st, 1929, to assist the provinces in developing Technical Education. I assume that most of you are well acquainted with the terms of this measure and it is unnecessary for me to deal with it further. * * * Organized Labour has taken the attitude that whilst education is generally conceded to be a Provincial responsibility under the provision of the British North America Act that there are wide issues which demand the assistance of the Federal Government in this matter.

Canada is a young country and its newer territories must be developed, if the nation is to grow. In this development Canadian workers can play their proper part if given the necessary training. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that many of those trained at the expense of the older provinces will devote their later activities in the development of newer Canadian territories. * * *

During the period of development of technical training schools, employers and trade unions, in many industries, were co-operating closer together in dealing with the training of apprentices in the shops. As a result of this apprenticeship boards or councils have been formed, the latest one being in the building industry.

The object of these Councils has been to link up the workshop with the school so that the practical training of the apprentice might be given on the job and the additional technical knowledge obtained in the school.

Premier Ferguson has recognized the importance of this development for Ontario, and by legislation, enacted during the last session

of the Legislature, has put the Apprenticeship Council of the Building Trades on a permanent basis. Organized labour would have liked this measure to have been broad enough to have included every industry but there appears to have been some hesitation on the part of employers to allow this at the present time. However, it is confidently believed, by organized labour that the demonstration of its practicability in the building industry will be sufficient to warrant amendments to the Act making it applicable to other industries in the near future.

The development of a new system of education such as that of technical training has been no light task. When the principles on which this should be carried out were finally decided upon the first difficulty which had to be met before proper effect could be given to the same was the training of sufficient teachers. Naturally these were taken largely from the ranks of established teachers with academic knowledge and only a minor number of men with practical journeymen experience co-operated to carry on certain phases of the work.

As the system develops, it is the belief of Organized Labour that better results will be

achieved by recruiting the teaching and administrative staff more and more from the ranks of those who, in addition to other necessary qualifications, have had practical experience in the trades that they are teaching, and that the ultimate control of technical education should come into their hands. * * *

In a recent publication of the International Labour Office a brief summary is given of activities concerning vocational guidance and technical training in Czecho Slovakia, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and Greece in all of which countries, during the past few months measures have been taken to bring their systems up-to-date and develop them to the full.

The British Government is also active in the matter, the last issue of the publication of the British Labour Gazette paying particular attention to the importance of apprenticeship and technical education. Canada is recognized as one of the eight countries of chief industrial importance in the world and even with its wealth of natural resources can only maintain that position if its workers are given the best possible opportunity of developing their knowledge to the full.

Apprenticeship in the Building Construction in the United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour recently issued Bulletin No. 459 on "Apprenticeship in Building Construction." This bulletin is the result of an investigation to determine to what extent apprenticeship is a factor in the building construction industry and what effect the agitation for a revival of the apprentice system is having. For this purpose the investigation was made in 19 cities which were considered representative. A brief synopsis of this report follows:—

The bureau limited its study to actual apprenticeship; that is, actual contract or some equivalent obligation extending over a stipulated period of years, by which a boy is to learn and his employer is to teach one of the building crafts. Helpers, who are hired and dismissed according to the needs at the time, were not considered, even when they were boys of apprentice age who might eventually become journeymen. Sources on which the bureau drew for information were local building trade unions, trade associations of employers, builders' exchanges, school authorities, and representative individual employers. Among the individual employers visited were union and open-shop men, and contractors who do and those who do not employ apprentices. The total number of apprentices

in the 19 cities investigated is 19,416 including 7,308 not indentured * * * *.

The primary purpose of the investigation was to find out what is the present trend in producing new mechanics for the building industry, what machinery for training apprentices exists, and how it functions. Systematic school training was encountered in several localities, since to a marked degree the federal vocational education law has been the stimulus for renewed interest in craft training and has indicated the course which training is following. The bureau did not, however, attempt a detailed study of school work.

Organized Systems in Operation—While apprenticeship by formal indenture between employer and boy is not widely practised, there is coming into use a system which amounts to the same thing. That is the joint apprenticeship committee system. These committees are composed of representatives of employers and of journeymen and, in some cases, of the city school boards. Apprentices are under agreement with the committee to serve their full time and to abide by the laws of the committee, which on its part takes the responsibility of seeing that the boy has employment and proper opportunities for training throughout his apprenticeship.

Where joint committees do not operate, the union may serve the same purpose, the apprentice being in effect indentured to the local union and governed by the terms of the working agreement between the union and the employers, with the union acting as placement agent to keep the boy employed. Apprentice training has more vitality, is more closely organized, and is affecting the building situation more definitely in those centres in which the division of vocational education of the local school board, usually acting under the Smith-Hughes law, is co-operating, than in the cities in which the contractors or the unions are trying to work out the problem alone. Probably this condition is not primarily the result of the actual number of hours spent by the boys in apprentice classes, since that is only four hours a week as a rule. More likely it is the result of the organization and co-operation of the employers and the journeymen, which is the machinery demanded by the school boards through which training shall be carried on.

The joint apprentice committee plan, says Prof. Arthur B. Mays in a recent book on industrial education, "has many desirable features, but it is feasible only where there are genuine interest and enthusiasm for apprenticeship, and real, whole-hearted co-operation among the three elements represented. Under such a plan the employee is relieved of any suspicion of exploitation, labour has a legitimate measure of control of the number entering its ranks as well as of the qualifications of the entrants, and the school is able to perform for the young people entering the trades the work it is fitted to do and should do as the educational agent of society. The apprenticeship committee is the nearest approach thus far made to a complete reproduction of the mediaeval master mechanic in his relation to apprenticeship, yet it is essentially modern in its characteristics and is fully in keeping with the requirements of modern production methods. This plan, or some other, much like it, seems to be the only way in which the problem of training apprentices in the building trades can be effectively developed."

Cleveland System.—The Cleveland method, as containing all the elements of systematic apprentice training, is treated as a standard. Cleveland has a system structurally so devised as to cover the building industry, but the foundation of the system is the separate crafts, each functioning through a joint committee of organized workers and organized employers. Co-operating with these committees, but not actually members of them, are the trade

teachers and officials of the division of vocational education of the Cleveland Public School System. These joint apprentice committees are active working bodies, which meet regularly, monthly or oftener, and which are the controlling agency of their respective crafts in all matters pertaining to apprenticeship. Upon action by the committee a formal indenture is made which binds employer and apprentice for the full term of apprenticeship. After the expiration of a probationary period, an employer may not discharge an apprentice and a boy may not change employers without the consent of the committee after a hearing.

One of the fundamental doctrines of the system is continuous employment throughout the apprentice period, in order to keep him in the trade. If the contractor to whom a boy is indentured runs so short of work that he can not keep him busy, a transfer to another contractor is affected through the trade committee until such time as the original employer can resume his obligation. Responsibility for carrying the boy through his apprenticeship remains with the original employer. To facilitate transfer from an idle to a busy contractor when necessary to insure continuity of employment, the Building Trades Employers' Association, which is a federation of various craft organizations of contractors, employs a director of apprentices. Additional duties of the director, who gives his full time to the work, are to act as truant officer for the contractors and to assist in many ways in the orderly working out of the apprentice program.

Supply of Trainees.—The cry that "boys won't go into trades" is not borne out by the investigation. On the contrary, it is quite apparent that the dearth of apprentices in the building trades is not due to a dearth of boys interested in entering those trades. The unions everywhere reported long waiting lists of applicants for apprenticeship, and joint committees agree that the problem does not lie in finding material to train.

Because of the limited opportunities for placing boys with contractors as apprentices, some unions, where they are sufficiently in control, make a practice of confining apprenticeships to the sons and other relatives of the men in the trade. This is especially true in bricklaying and plastering. It is frequently asserted that a boy has no chance to become a bricklayer unless his father is in the trade either as contractor or journeyman, and in a number of cases that is quite true. It has been true also in plumbing in some localities.

Apprentice Quotas.—Union regulations governing the ratio of apprentices to journeymen

prove to be far less a deterring factor in apprentice training than is commonly assumed. Where the highly developed systems prevail union regulations are apt to be abrogated entirely and the whole question of quota is handled by the joint committee on the basis of the number of apprentices the trade can support in continuous employment. Where the method is more desultory the union quota is not an issue for the reason that relatively few contractors have any apprentices at all, and certainly have no disposition to take on more than the union agreement permits. If the union regulations were in fact responsible for restricting opportunities for apprentices, one would expect to find greater development in open-shop centres. Actually, however, it is much harder to find an apprentice in an open than in a closed shop. Only three open-shop contractors were encountered in the course of the investigation who had more apprentices than they would have been granted under union agreement.

Attitude of Contractors.—Those most closely in touch with the situation—school authorities, members of apprenticeship committees, and contractors who are co-operating in the effort to the limit of their ability—declare that the individual contractor is chiefly responsible for the shortage of apprentices and the absence of a training system. Short-sightedness, indifference, and selfishness are the charges brought against their colleagues by the contractors who are carrying the load of apprentice training for the industry.

It is conceded that the provision for continuous employment, the one element which is vitally necessary to keep the boy, is the greatest stumbling block in the path of the contractor doing a small or even a moderately large business. Accordingly, it is the opinion of some of the men in the industry that the problem of seasonal building will have to be met before an effective apprentice system can be evolved.

Attitude of Unions.—As a rule, trade organizations, both of employers and of journeymen, have at least an appreciation of the needs of their respective trades in regard to apprentice training. Where union organization is strongest apprentice systems function most effectively. Local unions were found here and there which definitely oppose apprenticeship but more instances occur in which the unions are doing all that is being

done to provide new mechanics. In one "closed-shop" centre, on the other hand, not only strict limitations as to the number of apprentices, but dictation as to who may become apprenticed are enforced by unions strong enough to impose them upon employers. Instances of wage scales so high that few contractors can afford to pay them to learners suggest restriction by method more indirect and probably more effective than the ratio system.

Training on the Job.—While it is generally admitted that an apprentice is at best a financial liability for the first year, and often longer than that, it is not that phase of the problem which is objected to so much as it is the added difficulties on the job when an apprentice is taken on. The expression most frequently used by contractors is that they "can't be bothered with boys." Rapid building makes training on the job not only unprofitable but well-nigh impossible. Employers and journeymen agree that it is simply not possible to carry out any real program of teaching on the job. To this school authorities and lay opinion, equally interested but not so directly involved add that whether possible or not, there certainly is no training on the job. The boy merely "rubs off" what he can while he is working with journeymen, and where school work is part of his training the school is expected to supply, in a few hours a week, the technical and mechanical knowledge which the job cannot, or at any rate, does not, provide. One authority made the unequivocal declaration that "there simply is no such thing as training apprentices on the building."

Professor Mays explains that "the character of construction work discourages the use of inexperienced labour for skilled operations. The building mechanic does not make a small part of the whole which later will be placed in the finished product, as does the factory tradesman, but his work is performed in the first instance, on the building itself. If a plasterer's apprentice or a tile setter's apprentice makes a mistake, it is made on the finished product and can be corrected only by the expensive process of tearing out materials from the building. This characteristic of building work makes teaching on the job a very expensive procedure and explains in part, the reluctance of contractors to employ any but journeymen mechanics."

Apprenticeship and Training in Great Britain and Northern Ireland

A report of an inquiry into apprenticeship and training for the skilled occupations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland has recently been published by the British Ministry of Labour. This report, together with the six reports* already published on conditions of training in the various industries, provides a complete and authoritative survey.

A great part of the information presented was obtained from the replies of individual employers. Schedules were issued to some 44,000 employers and the response made was highly satisfactory. Almost three-fourths of the employers to whom the questionnaire was addressed, employing nearly three million workpeople, gave the requisite information respecting 137,331 male and 41,530 female apprentices and learners. Information supplementary to that contained in the schedules was also obtained from employers' associations and trade unions and from other sources.

It is estimated that there are some 315,000 boy apprentices and 110,000 boy learners (excluding learners in the textile industries) in Great Britain alone; in other words, nearly one-seventh of the male workpeople in industrial occupations in Great Britain under 21 years of age are apprentices.

When all the industries in which apprenticeship occurs are considered together, it appears that only about a quarter of the employers take apprentices, and only about 30 per cent, employ boys under some recognized form of training. Moreover, the inquiry has brought out the fact that the burden of training apprentices is borne to a greater extent (in relation to their size) by the smaller than by the larger firms.

The report points out that modern apprenticeship is vastly different from that apprenticeship to which it is the traditional successor. Only about 28 per cent of the boys in training are apprenticed under indentures or formal written agreements. Apprenticeship in its stricter forms is indeed showing some decline. Thus, a comparison of the proportion of indentured apprentices in some sixteen industries shows that the proportion of boys in training who were serving under

indentures decreased from about 36 per cent in 1909 to 30 per cent in 1925.

The proportions of apprentices to journeymen in the various occupations show wide differences. In the building industry, the number of journeymen employed to each apprentice varies from 5.7 among masons to 2.2 among plumbers; in the industry as a whole there are nearly 2 apprentices to every journeyman but there are 15.2 journeymen to each apprentice in London as compared with 2.7 in Scotland and the Northern Counties of England.

As regards the age at entry, the majority of boys commence their apprenticeship between the ages of 14 and 16 years, but more commonly at 16 years than at any other age. This implies that in many cases, there is discontinuity between training in the school and in the workshop.

Apprenticeship usually extends for periods of five to seven years, but most commonly for five years, the practice varying according to the industry.

The methods of selection of boys for apprenticeship occupations still most widely adopted are the traditional methods. They consist in selection by the employer, or in some cases by the foreman, after interview or after a preliminary period of probation; in the choice of apprentices preference is sometimes given to the sons of employees or to boys who are personally recommended to the employers. In some establishments these methods are being superseded by others, based on vocational selection according to industrial fitness or on the application of some recognized standard, such as selection by educational qualifications, by written examination, or other test.

So also the traditional methods of training which usually include attaching the boy to a journeyman, or placing him under the supervision of a foreman, or employing him as a mate, are being challenged by more systematic methods, such as training a group of boys under a teacher, or in a special apprentices' shop, or under a systematic scheme of training providing for the regular progression and advancement of the apprentice according to carefully planned courses of work, or by regular stages.

There is an increasing recognition by employers of the advantages to be obtained from a correlation of technical instruction to workshop training. Thus substantial proportions of employers with apprentices pay or refund class fees to those apprentices who produce a record of satisfactory attendance at even-

* Vols. I-VI Printing and Allied Industries; Building, Woodworking and Allied Industries; Mining, Quarrying, Metal Extraction, Chemical, Glass, Pottery and Allied Industries; Textile and Clothing Industries; Government Departments, Public Utility Services, Distributive Industries etc.; Engineering, Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing, and other metal industries; all published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, W.C. 2.

ing classes, or grant time-off during working hours, usually without deduction of wages, in order that the apprentices may attend evening or part-time day classes, or provide facilities for attendance at day technical classes by releasing the apprentice for one or two days per week for this purpose. So also many employers encourage attendance at evening classes by giving extra pay or bonus, according to success attained in technical classes. Some employers make attendance at evening classes a condition of the apprenticeship classes held in the works, while others adopt a "sandwich" system under which the boys are allowed to spend alternate periods in the works and in attendance at technical schools or colleges or universities. Despite all that is being done in this direction, there is evidence in the returns that in some districts facilities for technical instruction are not available. Even where such classes are available, there is room for the establishment of a closer relationship between technical and workshop training; thus, for example, under existing arrangements it is the exception rather than the rule for any distinction to be made in the length of the period of training required to be served by those apprentices who attend for technical instruction and those who do not.

The wages of apprentices are, in general, lower than those paid to juveniles of comparable ages in other occupations, but on the other hand, their wages would appear to have increased to a relatively greater extent than those of the journeymen in the same trades. In the great majority of cases, wages in the last year of apprenticeship are probably between 40 and 50 per cent of the journeyman's rate. * * * * *

The great majority of trade unions have rules relating to apprenticeship dealing with such subjects as entry upon apprenticeship, age at entry, length of apprenticeship, training of apprentices, the ratio of apprentices to journeymen and the wages of apprentices. Some complaint is made of the restrictive effect of these rules in so far as they affect the proportion of apprentices to journeymen that may be employed. Such objections emanate mainly from employers' associations in the printing and wool textile industries, but, except for a limited number of references to the application of the rules to particular establishments, there are relatively few allusions in the returns from individual employers to difficulties experienced in recruiting a sufficiency of skilled men from this cause.

A section of the Report is devoted to an attempt to estimate how far the supply of apprentices is sufficient to meet the future needs of industry. This, it is pointed out, is a problem of unusual complexity. The difficulties of the subject are enhanced by the defects of the available information respecting the relative numbers of apprentices and journeymen, and of juniors and adults, who have in the past entered a particular occupation, and by the uncertainty respecting the future course of any particular industry. The complication introduced by the declining birth-rate is also discussed. The Report attempts, however, on the basis of the Census and other figures, to frame an estimate of the proportion of the apprentices (or learners) to journeymen necessary to maintain the existing number of journeymen in the building, engineering and shipbuilding, printing, and furniture trades.

Vocational Training in Certain Foreign Countries

A revised scheme for the improvement of vocational training in ordnance and clothing factories has been sanctioned by the Government of India. It is proposed to select for training a limited number of boys 12 to 17 years of age, with the object of producing skilled workers from whom a higher grade of temporary supervision than is now obtainable will in time be available. So far as possible, the boys will be recruited from the families of workers in the factories, and the period of training will be normally four years. It is also proposed to give to a small group of carefully selected "apprentices" in certain trades, recruited from every race and creed

found suitable for the work required, a sufficiently thorough training to make them capable of becoming foremen or assistant foremen.

In Rumania, the training of apprentices was first undertaken by the Government in 1920. In 1927 there were 141 schools for apprentices in industry or commerce with a registration of 16,418.

Poland, in 1927, had 1,145 schools or courses for vocational training in industry or agriculture, with 153,000 pupils in attendance.

In France, two recent laws raise the age limit for apprenticeship from 16 to 18 years, and regulate apprenticeship contracts.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Special Maritime Section of the International Labour Conference in 1929

In accordance with decisions of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, in addition to the regular general session next year, there will be a special session of the International Labour Conference to deal with questions relating to maritime labour. The agenda of this maritime session includes the question of the regulation of hours of work on board ship, that of protection of seamen in case of sickness (including the treatment of persons injured on board ship) and that of seamen's welfare in ports.

In the issue of *Industrial and Labour Information* for August 13, the International Labour Office publishes a number of expressions of opinion relating to these questions. The International Association of Mercantile Marine Officers has decided to intensify individual and collective propaganda in favour of the limitation of hours of work on board ship. Action has also been taken by the mercantile marine officers of Belgium and the Netherlands to further the adoption of the principle of international regulation.

As regards the protection of seamen's health on board ship and in port, various suggestions have been put forward. The mercantile marine officers have drawn up a minimum program which they consider capable of immediate realization. Under this head must be considered all measures calculated to protect human life at sea or provide compensation for victims of shipwrecks, in brief, all efforts to protect seamen physically and morally. In this connection, attention should be drawn to the discussions on the subject of the revision of the International Convention adopted in 1914 relating to the safety of human life at sea (particularly those which took place at the International Shipping Conference) and to the demands of the Japanese trade unions which refer directly to the Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, adopted by the International Labour Conference in Genoa in 1920.

Abolition of Forced Labour

In view of the inclusion in the Agenda of the 1929 session of the International Labour Conference of the question of forced labour, information relating to the protection of native workers is of growing interest. The International Labour Office, in its *Industrial and Labour Information* of August 6, publishes

articles on "Native and Colonial Labour" which bear witness to a universal desire in the territories concerned to secure for native workers not only normal conditions of work, but also an equitable economic and social position.

Considerable progress has been registered in certain areas in the direction of the limitation or abolition of forced labour. The policy adopted by the Government of Tanganyika Territory is significant. Partisans of forced labour, according to the Governor, must realize that, apart from strong ethical objections, there are insurmountable obstacles of a practical nature in the way of its use. In the Gold Coast, the disappearance of the custom of engaging miners on long-term contracts is leading to excellent results. In other territories, social legislation is being adapted to that of the most advanced countries, and the influence of the standards laid down in International Conventions can already be traced. This is particularly the case as regards the legislation adopted in Palestine and Cyprus on the subject of the employment of women and children. In the Union of South Africa, important suggestions are being made for the improvement of the position of native workers and their relations with workers of European extraction.

Publications of the Office

The August number of the *International Labour Review* contains the following special articles:—

The Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference.

Seasonal unemployment in the clothing industries: II.

Shop closing legislation in European countries: II.

In the section devoted to Reports and Enquiries are the following:

The regulation of hours of work in European industry: II.

Vocational education in Russia from 1924 to 1927.

Unemployment in Scandinavian countries.

In the section dealing with statistics is included an article on Recent Wage Changes in Spain, the fourth of a series intended to bring up to date the study issued by the Office on "Wage Changes in Various Countries, 1914-1925."

The International Labour Office (League of Nations) has recently published the second volume of an extensive study on "Freedom of

Association." In the first volume, which appeared some months ago, attention was called to the manner in which the enquiry arose, the decision of the Governing Body of the Office in pursuance of which it was undertaken, the plans on which it was carried out, and the objects which the International Labour Office had in view.

The second volume comprises monographs on freedom of association in Great Britain, the Irish Free State, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. In each of these monographs a study has been made not only of the national legislation relating to trade unions, but also of the relevant legal decisions and administrative practice and the actual position of trade unions.

These studies have, so far as the differences in the legal system in force permitted, been based on a uniform scheme: the first part traces the history of the trade union movement and trade union law; the second part is devoted to the present legal status of associations; the third part deals with the possible forms of action by trade unions in the various departments of social and economic life and the limits of such action. The conclusion deals with the position of trade unions in law and in fact.

Three other volumes are to follow in the near future containing detailed monographs on the legal position of associations in different countries.

Mining Accidents in the United States

Coal Mine Fatalities

The Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of Commerce has recently published bulletin No. 283 dealing with "Coal Mine Fatalities in the United States; 1926." We learn from this report that the number of deaths caused by accidents in the coal mines of the United States in 1926 was smaller in proportion to the amount of coal produced than ever before recorded except in the three years 1923, 1920 and 1916. In other words, the coal that was mined during the year cost less in human life than in any previous year except those mentioned. Bituminous coal showed a slightly higher loss of life per million tons than in 1925, but a substantial reduction in the rate for anthracite mines brought the rate for the industry as a whole to what, with the three exceptions noted, was a new low record for the United States.

Monthly accident reports furnished by State mine inspectors to the Federal Bureau of Mines and revised by the inspectors at the close of the year showed that 2,514 men were killed by accidents in coal mines during 1926. The production of coal, according to preliminary estimates, of the Bureau of Mines, was 663,290,000 short tons. Thus the death rate per million tons was 3.79, as compared with 3.84 for 1925 and an average of 3.96 for the five years 1921 to 1925. Bituminous coal mines alone had a rate of 3.56 as against 3.53 in the previous year, while anthracite mines showed a rate of 5.33 deaths per million tons, as compared with 6.47 for 1925. It was, as stated before, the reduction in the accident rate for anthracite mines that effected a net reduction for all classes of coal mines.

The output of coal in 1926 included 578,290,000 tons of bituminous and 85,000,000 tons of anthracite coal.

Continuous records, which are now available, covering accidents in coal mines in the United States since 1870 show that in 1870 the loss of life averaged 13.47 per million tons of coal produced; the next year the figure stood at 10.86; for the years 1871 to 1880 it ranged from 10.86 in 1871 to 5.16 in 1880, averaging 7.87 for the 10-year period. During the decade ended with 1890 the average was 5.55, and for the 10 years ended with 1900 it was 5.57. For the decade 1901-1910, a period which witnessed some of the worst coal-mines disasters that have occurred in the United States, the average was 5.80. The average was reduced to 4.27 during the years 1911 to 1920, and finally to 3.96 for the half decade 1921-1925. Thus the price in human life of a ton of coal in shown to have been greatly lowered during the period for which yearly figures on fatal accidents are available.

The Women's Minimum Wage Commission of the Province of Quebec is resuming investigations in September, when an inquiry will be made into the boot and shoe making industry. Later, the garment and allied industries will be investigated with a view to the establishment of minimum rates of wages. The existing orders governing female employment in laundries, and dye works, printing establishments, and textile factories, have been noted in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING JULY

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in July was 6,506, their employees numbering 1,003,085 persons. An employment index number is maintained, based on the number of workers employed by such firms in January, 1920, as 100;

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their mem-

bers who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for July was 1,600, having an aggregate membership of 180,111 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment;

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions;

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 63 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1928, as Reported by Employers Making Returns

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further large increase, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,506 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,003,085 persons, as compared with 973,462 on July 1. This advance involved a much greater number of workers than that registered on August 1 in any other year of the record, while the index number, at 119.9 on the date under review, continued higher than in any other month since the series was instituted in 1920. On July 1, 1928, it stood at 116.3, and on August 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 109.2, 104.2, 96.3, 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9, respectively.

Construction and manufacturing reported unusually pronounced gains, while the tendency was also favourable in transportation, mining, trade, communications and services. On the other hand, logging continued seasonally quiet.

Employment by Economic Areas

Greater activity was shown in all provinces, the improvement in Ontario and the Western Provinces being most noteworthy.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 554 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 77,904 persons, as compared with 76,628 in the preceding month. This increase was much larger than that indicated on August 1, 1927, when the index was over four points lower. Manufacturing was slacker,

chiefly owing to the completion of the season's work in fish canneries, and logging and transportation were also seasonally quiet, but the trend of employment was upward in construction, mining and trade.

Quebec.—Considerable expansion was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 1,426 employers with 275,566 workers, as against 268,366 on July 1. Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining and communications reported larger payrolls, but trade was rather quiet. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of August of a year ago, or, in fact, than in any other month of the record.

Ontario.—There was an important advance in employment in this province on August 1, when the 2,961 co-operating firms increased their staffs by 11,346 persons to 411,684. The greatest improvement was in manufacturing and construction, but that in transportation, mining, communications and services was also noteworthy. A slight increase was recorded on the corresponding date last year; the index number was then 11 points lower than at the beginning of August, 1928, when it reached 113.6 the highest in the series.

Prairie Provinces.—Exceeding the gain noted on August 1, 1927, there was a large increase in employment on the date under review in the Prairie Provinces, where 860 employers reported 149,352 workers, or 7,432 more than at the beginning of July. The most pronounced improvement was shown in

construction, but manufacturing, trade, transportation and mining were also decidedly more active. The index number, at 137.5, was many points higher than on the corresponding date in any other period since the record was commenced.

British Columbia.—Continued gains were registered in British Columbia, chiefly in manufacturing, but also in transportation, construction and services. Returns were compiled from 705 firms employing 88,579 persons, as against 86,210 in the preceding month. Smaller increases were indicated at the beginning of August of last year, but the situation then was not so good.

operating firms. Manufacturing and construction registered decided improvement, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight.

Quebec.—Little general change was noted in Quebec City, increases in construction being offset by losses in manufactures. Statements were received from 103 employers whose staffs aggregated 11,783 workers, compared with 11,807 in the preceding month. Advances had been indicated on August 1 a year ago, but conditions then were not so favourable.

Toronto.—There was continued expansion in Toronto, according to data from 831 em-

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

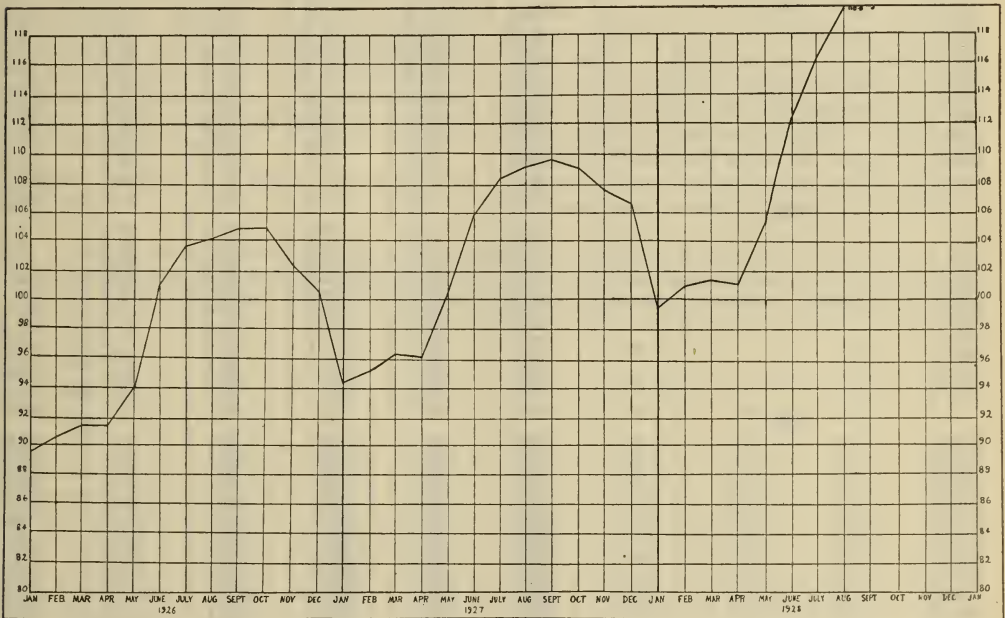


Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor and the other Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while the tendency was unfavourable in Quebec City.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal showed a further gain, contrasting with the decline recorded on August 1, 1927, when the index was over nine points lower. A combined payroll of 130,551 employees, or 2,170 more than on July 1, was reported by the 759 co-

employers of 114,137 persons, or 1,716 more than at the beginning of July. The level of employment was much higher than on the corresponding date in other years of the record. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, construction, transportation, trade and communications recorded heightened activity.

Ottawa.—The trend of employment in Ottawa continued upward, 394 workers having been taken on by the 142 co-operating firms, who employed 13,420 on August 1. The largest gains were in manufactures and trade. Rather smaller increases were indicated at the be-

ginning of August, 1927, and the index then was much lower.

Hamilton.—There were additions to staffs on a decidedly larger scale than on the same date last summer, 201 Hamilton employers

reporting 32,988 persons on their paylists, as against 31,939 in their last return. Manufacturing registered general improvement, that in iron and steel plants being most pronounced. Activity was greater than in any other period of the record.

NOTE: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Aug. 1.....	88.9	91.2	87.8	85.0	97.5	96.3
1922						
Aug. 1.....	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8
1923						
Aug. 1.....	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2
1924						
Jan. 1.....	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1.....	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
March 1.....	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1.....	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1.....	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1.....	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1.....	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1.....	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1.....	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1.....	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1.....	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1.....	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
1925						
Jan. 1.....	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1.....	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
Mar. 1.....	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1.....	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1.....	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1.....	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1.....	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1.....	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1.....	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1.....	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1.....	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1.....	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
1926						
Jan. 1.....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
Mar. 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1.....	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
1927						
Jan. 1.....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1.....	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
Mar. 1.....	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1.....	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1.....	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1.....	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1.....	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1.....	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1.....	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1.....	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1.....	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1.....	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
1928						
Jan. 1.....	90.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1.....	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
Mar. 1.....	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1.....	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1.....	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1.....	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
July 1.....	116.3	103.5	119.2	110.5	130.7	128.5
Aug. 1.....	119.9	105.3	122.6	115.6	137.5	131.7
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at August 1, 1928.....	100.0	7.8	27.5	41.0	14.9	8.8

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Further expansion was noted in the Border Cities, where employment was brisker than in any other month of the record. Statistics were received from 126 firms employing 20,327 workers, or 1,922 more than on July 1. Automobile works largely increased their working forces, while only small changes took place in other industries.

Winnipeg.—Continued advances were shown in Winnipeg, according to 287 firms who had 31,888 employees, as compared with 31,104 at the beginning of July. There were general increases in manufactures, construction and trade. The improvement evidenced on the corresponding date last year was less pronounced, and the index then was lower.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported heightened activity in Vancouver. Returns were compiled from 260 employers whose staffs aggregated 28,719 persons, compared with 27,769 in the preceding month. Curtailment was indicated on August 1, 1927, when the level of employment was much lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Further gains were made in manufacturing establishments, 3,984 of which reported 534,938 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 523,342 on July 1; this was an exceptionally large advance for mid-summer, which is often a slack season in this group. The most marked increases were in iron and steel, fruit and vegetable canning and lumber factories, but considerable improvement was also shown in pulp and paper, rubber, textile, building material, electric current, mineral product and non-ferrous metal plants, while fish-preserving and chemical factories showed reductions. A much smaller increase was registered on the same date last year, when the index was nearly nine points lower.

Animal Products, Edible.—Dairies registered further gains, but fish-preserving establishments, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, were slacker. Statistics were received from 226 firms employing 18,916 workers, as compared with 19,071 in the preceding month. This reduction involved a smaller number of employees than that noted on August 1, 1927, but the index then was about a point higher.

Leather and Products.—A slight decrease in

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (JAN. 1920=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Aug. 1.....	97.3	.....	89.1	109.3	93.3	.....	91.0	103.6
1924								
Aug. 1.....	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9	.....	85.5	102.3
1925								
Aug. 1.....	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
1926								
Jan. 1.....	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1.....	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1.....	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
April 1.....	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1.....	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1.....	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1.....	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1.....	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1.....	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1.....	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1.....	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1.....	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
1927								
Jan. 1.....	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1.....	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1.....	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1.....	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1.....	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1.....	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1.....	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1.....	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1.....	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1.....	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1.....	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1.....	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
1928								
Jan. 1.....	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1.....	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1.....	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
April 1.....	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1.....	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1.....	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
July 1.....	112.0	124.8	102.9	120.6	103.8	160.7	111.0	125.1
Aug. 1.....	114.0	124.2	104.5	124.4	106.7	176.1	113.8	129.5
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at August 1, 1928..	13.0	1.2	11.4	1.3	3.3	2.0	3.2	2.9

employment was shown in boot and shoe works, 27 persons being released from the staffs of 191 co-operating leather manufacturers, who employed 17,011 on August 1. The situation was practically the same as on the corresponding date last year, when minor gains were noted.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills continued to take on help, while the container, match and other branches of the lumber industry were also busier. The advance involved many more workers than that recorded on August 1, 1927, and the index then was slightly lower. The payrolls of the 736 firms furnishing data aggregated 60,522 operatives, as against 58,525 in their last report. There were large increases in all except the Prairie Provinces, where no general change was indicated.

Plant Products, Edible.—Continued and larger additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canning, sugar, biscuit and other factories coming under this classification; 309 employers reported 30,489 workers, or 2,914 more than at the beginning of July.

The gains, which were made chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia, were on a much greater scale than on August 1, 1927, when employment was in smaller volume.

Pulp and Paper Products.—All branches of this group recorded heightened activity. Statistics were received from 465 manufacturers whose payrolls were increased by 663 persons to 63,678 on August 1. Most of the improvement took place in Ontario and British Columbia. Less extensive advances were noted in the corresponding month last summer; the index at 125.2 on the date under review, was at the highest point so far reached in this record.

Rubber Products.—For the seventh consecutive month, there was a gain in rubber factories, 38 of which had 16,505 persons on their payrolls, compared with 16,107 on July 1. The advance, which took place chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, greatly exceeded that noted on August 1, 1927, when employment was at a decidedly lower level.

Textile Products.—Cotton factories recorded augmented working forces, while there was a

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

—	All industries	Manu- factures	Logging	Mining	Com- muni- cations	Trans- portation	Construc- tion	Services	Trade
1923									
Aug. 1.....	100.2	93.5	42.2	101.0	105.2	113.4	183.7	118.7	91.7
1924									
Aug. 1.....	94.7	86.2	36.2	99.4	113.9	110.8	173.1	122.4	91.7
1925									
Aug. 1.....	96.3	88.5	33.5	97.6	116.1	108.5	180.3	126.3	95.1
1926									
Jan. 1.....	89.6	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.5	107.8	102.1
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2
Mar. 1.....	91.5	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6
April 1.....	91.4	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2
May 1.....	94.3	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1
June 1.....	101.0	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5
July 1.....	103.7	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4
Aug. 1.....	104.2	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9
Oct. 1.....	105.2	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8
Nov. 1.....	102.8	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	104.7
Dec. 1.....	101.1	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8
1927									
Jan. 1.....	94.8	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8
Feb. 1.....	95.4	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0
Mar. 1.....	96.3	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0
April 1.....	96.2	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1
May 1.....	100.6	96.1	45.3	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3
June 1.....	105.9	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7
July 1.....	108.4	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8
Aug. 1.....	109.2	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2
Sept. 1.....	109.7	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3
Oct. 1.....	109.0	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3
Nov. 1.....	107.5	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8
Dec. 1.....	106.8	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2
1928									
Jan. 1.....	99.5	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4
Feb. 1.....	100.8	94.5	93.0	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9
Mar. 1.....	101.4	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6
April 1.....	101.1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0
May 1.....	105.5	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6
June 1.....	112.4	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6
July 1.....	116.3	105.4	40.9	108.1	126.0	118.4	264.6	152.2	113.0
Aug. 1.....	119.9	107.7	40.6	111.4	129.5	120.4	287.6	157.7	119.8
Relative weight of employ- ment by Industries as at August 1, 1928.....	100.0	53.3	1.7	5.0	2.7	12.4	15.4	2.0	7.5

decline in clothing plants. The result was an increase of 723 workers in the staffs of the 515 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 75,233. The tendency was upward in Quebec and Ontario, but elsewhere little change was shown. Small decreases were noted at the

beginning of August, 1927, and the index then was slightly lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Data were received from 131 establishments in these industries, whose payrolls rose from 14,509 on July 1 to 14,575 workers on the date under

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1928	July 1 1928	Aug. 1 1927	Aug. 1 1926	Aug. 1 1925	Aug. 1 1924
Manufacturing	53.3	107.7	105.4	98.9	95.8	88.5	86.2
Animal products—edible.....	1.9	116.1	118.1	117.1	105.2	105.7	98.4
Fur and products.....	0.1	78.8	81.2	77.5	80.5	73.8	87.5
Leather and products.....	1.7	79.2	79.4	79.0	76.3	70.4	74.9
Lumber and products.....	6.0	121.7	117.8	118.0	119.4	116.5	111.0
Rough and dressed lumber.....	4.0	143.8	138.6	144.6	151.2	149.2	142.1
Furniture.....	0.9	99.9	98.7	89.4	83.9	75.2	69.6
Other lumber products.....	1.1	89.4	85.5	80.9	76.5	74.5	73.8
Musical Instruments.....	0.3	67.3	66.5	68.1	71.9	55.1	57.8
Plant products—edible.....	3.0	111.2	100.7	105.4	106.3	99.8	98.9
Pulp and paper products.....	6.4	125.2	123.5	117.5	111.1	101.5	99.9
Pulp and paper.....	3.4	140.7	140.1	134.8	125.4	109.7	107.3
Paper products.....	0.8	108.7	104.9	96.3	91.8	84.9	82.6
Printing and publishing.....	2.2	112.5	110.8	104.8	100.7	97.4	97.0
Rubber products.....	1.6	115.1	112.3	100.9	87.2	89.0	68.1
Textile products.....	7.5	97.5	96.5	96.2	92.5	87.9	78.9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.0	118.4	114.6	116.0	105.3	101.8	85.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.5	105.1	105.7	102.3	102.7	90.7	78.6
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.1	72.9	73.4	71.5	75.8	72.4	70.8
Other textile products.....	0.9	107.1	106.4	112.2	94.4	94.5	87.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.5	120.0	118.9	107.4	101.2	102.5	98.6
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.0	103.8	118.5	103.7	89.4	71.5	107.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.7	91.0	95.3	86.7	83.5	78.4	81.4
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	118.8	114.4	111.3	109.7	91.0	91.8
Electric current.....	1.5	165.2	155.9	141.7	134.1	139.7	132.0
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	146.8	146.6	125.7	119.2	109.8	106.0
Iron and steel products.....	15.1	96.7	94.9	82.1	81.7	69.5	72.5
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.6	74.0	75.1	65.2	58.2	47.1	56.8
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.2	94.4	91.7	85.3	76.3	70.4	66.4
Agricultural implements.....	0.9	85.3	82.7	87.9	85.5	57.7	49.5
Land vehicles.....	7.1	115.5	111.5	92.5	98.1	83.2	92.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.4	36.2	38.6	31.3	33.4	30.3	31.6
Heating appliances.....	0.5	99.9	100.6	90.4	85.8	80.8	79.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	0.9	143.6	136.0	106.4	95.6	74.2	79.5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.6	99.0	98.2	81.6	79.0	72.2	68.9
Other iron and steel products.....	1.9	88.6	88.9	81.5	79.6	72.4	67.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.8	122.0	118.7	108.5	99.8	82.9	80.2
Miscellaneous.....	1.3	141.3	132.6	113.9	106.0	112.8	108.1
Logging.....	1.7	40.6	40.9	37.8	35.0	33.5	36.2
Mining	5.0	111.4	108.1	104.6	95.4	97.6	99.4
Coal.....	2.6	83.4	80.4	85.7	77.4	78.5	82.9
Metallic ores.....	1.5	198.9	194.3	172.7	154.5	154.9	159.2
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).....	0.9	146.5	143.5	117.8	114.8	111.4	95.2
Communication	2.7	129.5	126.0	124.1	119.5	116.1	113.9
Telegraphs.....	0.6	142.1	136.0	131.6	127.5	123.8	111.1
Telephones.....	2.1	126.3	123.5	122.2	117.4	114.1	114.7
Transportation	12.4	120.4	118.4	113.7	111.6	108.5	110.8
Street railways and cartage.....	2.2	130.0	129.8	120.5	117.4	111.5	115.9
Steam railways.....	8.8	110.9	109.2	102.6	100.4	98.2	100.8
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.4	204.5	195.6	219.8	223.7	215.8	211.6
Construction and maintenance	15.4	287.6	264.6	244.8	223.4	180.3	137.5
Building.....	4.9	232.7	212.6	207.1	194.0	144.6	1,946.9
Highway.....	3.9	3,432.4	2,992.3	3,728.8	2,976.1	2,382.9	1,446.6
Railway.....	6.6	211.9	200.7	168.1	164.8	141.6	144.6
Services	2.0	157.7	152.2	138.6	133.8	126.3	122.4
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.1	168.9	164.0	149.0	148.1	142.7	137.6
Professional.....	0.2	140.1	137.9	118.2	112.1	110.0	110.4
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.7	147.6	140.9	130.3	120.5	107.6	104.3
Trade	7.5	119.8	118.0	108.2	99.0	95.1	91.7
Retail.....	5.2	124.0	122.2	110.8	97.7	95.2	89.4
Wholesale.....	2.3	111.1	109.5	103.4	101.4	94.8	96.1
All Industries	100.0	119.9	116.3	109.2	104.2	96.3	94.7

NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

review. The situation on August 1 last year was not so favourable, despite the fact that larger increases were then reported.

Chemical Products.—Employment in chemical works, mainly in Ontario, showed a falling-off, 295 persons being released from the forces of the 116 firms furnishing data, who had 7,045 employees. The index was higher than on August 1, 1927, although only minor losses had then been indicated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—There was a further advance in building material plants, according to 128 employers with 12,291 workers, or 435 more than in their last report. The bulk of the gain was in Ontario and Quebec. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date last summer.

Electric Current.—Another, and larger increase took place in electric current works, 80 of which reported 14,948 employees, as against 14,254 on July 1. There was general improvement throughout the country, except in the Maritime Provinces where no change took place. The index number on the date under review was at the highest point reached since 1920, when the series was instituted.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in 46 electrical apparatus works showed a slight decline at the beginning of August; they employed 12,001 operatives, or 35 less than in the preceding month. The situation was better than on August 1 of last year; or of any other year of the record.

Iron and Steel Products.—Automobile, machinery, agricultural implement and structural iron and steel factories reported additions to staffs, while shipyards were slacker. The gains were exceptionally pronounced for mid-summer, when this group is often dull; the index on the date under review was higher than in any other month since 1920. A combined working force of 151,536 persons was indicated by the 668 co-operating manufacturers, who had 148,699 on July 1. Ontario and the Prairie Provinces registered the bulk of the advance.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—In contrast with the decrease noted on August 1, 1927, there was an increase in employment on the date under review, 507 workers being added to the staffs of the 111 firms furnishing data, who employed 18,455. Practically all the expansion took place in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was in greater volume than in any other month of the years since 1920.

Mineral Products.—Statistics tabulated from 78 manufacturers of mineral products showed

that they employed 12,724 workers, or 821 more than in the preceding month, most of whom were taken on by establishments in Quebec and Ontario. The index was at its maximum for the record.

Logging

Seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps, especially in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, while improvement was noted in Quebec. Statements were tabulated from 223 firms, employing 16,978 men or 221 less than in the preceding month. Rather greater losses were reported on August 1, 1927, when employment was not so active.

Mining

Coal.—There was an increase of 913 employees in the staffs of the 89 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 25,951 on August 1, 1928. This gain, in which both eastern and prairie coal fields shared, was larger than that registered on the same date in any other year since 1920, in most of which the trend has been unfavourable. The index, however, was slightly lower than on August 1, 1927.

Metallic Ores.—Further large expansion was recorded in metallic ore mines, bringing employment to its highest level in this record. Returns were received from 76 mines, with 14,912 workers, as compared with 14,501 in their last report. The improvement was shown chiefly in Quebec and Ontario.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Continued expansion was noted generally in this division, in which 73 employers enlarged their payrolls by 219 persons to 8,993 at the beginning of August. Employment was maintained at an exceptionally high level.

Communications

There was another moderate advance in the personnel of telegraph and telephone companies on August 1, the 182 co-operating branches having 26,863 employees, as against 26,164 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was at its maximum for the last nine years.

Transportation

Steam Railway Operation.—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was favourable, except in the Maritime Provinces. The 104 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data employed 88,322 persons, compared with 86,934 in their last report.

Contractions were recorded on the corresponding date in 1927, when the index was over eight points lower.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Statements were tabulated from 66 companies in this group, employing 14,243 men, or 627 more than on July 1, 1928. There were moderate increases at all the ports, although curtailment was noted at the beginning of August a year ago, the index number then was higher.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Considerable improvement was again reported in building construction, 540 contractors adding 4 333 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 49,199 at the beginning of August. There were increases in all provinces. Conditions were better than in any other month of the record.

Highway.—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance showed a further important increase in all provinces except British Columbia. Data were received from 173 employers, with 38,546 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 33,992 at the beginning of July. Employment in this industry has been very active in recent months.

Railway.—In contrast with the declines registered in this industry on August 1, 1927 and 1926, there was a large gain on the date under review, 57 companies and divisional superintendents enlarging their staffs from 62,902 on July 1, to 66,454 men at the beginning of August. The index number was higher than

in any other month of the series. The most pronounced expansion was recorded in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Services

Summer hotels and laundries reported further additions to their payrolls; 182 firms employed 19,854 persons, or 499 more than at the beginning of July. This increase was larger than that indicated on August 1, 1927, when the situation was not so favourable; in fact, employment on the date under review was at its maximum for this record.

Trade

Activity in retail and wholesale houses again advanced, according to 647 establishments, which added 1,076 workers to their staffs, bringing them to 75,516 on the date under review. Ontario and the Prairie Provinces registered most of this increase. The gains recorded at the beginning of August last year were smaller, and the index then was much lower.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of July, 1928

The term unemployment as used in the following report refers to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle through illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from our tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The percentage of unemployment reported by local trade unions at the close of July was based on the reports received from 1,600 labour organizations including a membership of 180,111 persons. Of these 2.5 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, which was the smallest unemployment percentage to be recorded since the end of August, 1926. The

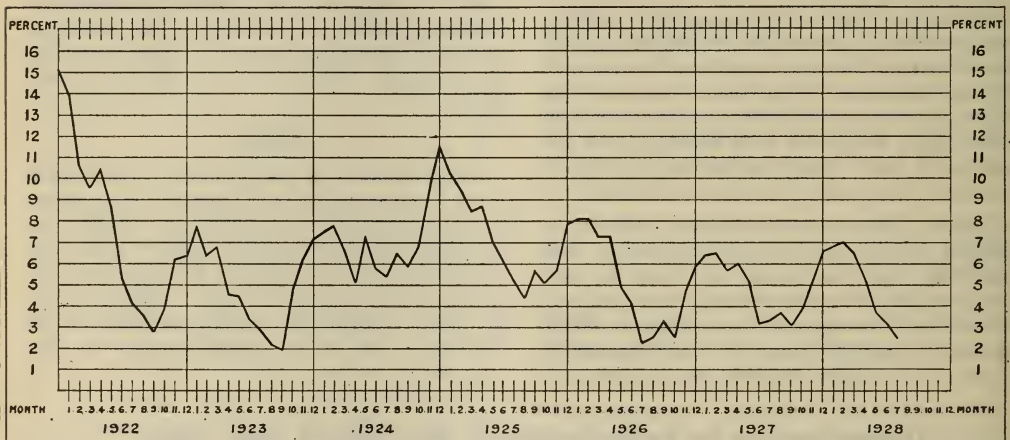
situation during July showed improvement both over the previous month and July last year, the percentage of idleness standing at 3.2 in the former month and 3.3 in the latter. In comparison with June, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions all shared in the upward employment movement indicated in July, Quebec with a gain of 3 per cent showing the most pronounced expansion and the other provinces fractional percentage increases only. On the other hand, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta unions recorded contractions in employment, the most noteworthy of which occurred in Alberta due to inactivity in the coal mines; the declines were on a smaller scale in Nova Scotia, being also due to unemployment among coal miners, while the decline in Ontario was nominal only. All provinces except Nova Scotia and Alberta reported a better situation than in July last year, Quebec as in the previous comparison, showing the largest

gain and Alberta the most substantial reduction.

A separate monthly tabulation is made of unemployment among local trade union members in the largest city in each Province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The most favourable conditions during July were reported by Regina and Edmonton unions, both of which indicated unemployment percentages of less than one per cent, these being slightly smaller percentages than were registered in the same cities during June. Montreal unions showed the most outstanding improvement when compared with June, the gain being over 4 per cent and almost entirely due to greater activity in its garment establishments. From St. John, Winnipeg and Van-

The manufacturing industries with 452 unions reporting 51,372 members recorded a much better situation during July than in June, the garment trades in Quebec being mainly responsible for the change, though hat and cap makers, leather workers and cigar makers also contributed in a much smaller way to the group advancement. Iron and steel workers, paper makers and printing tradesmen, however, were less fully engaged than in June. The unemployment percentage at the close of July in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, stood at 3.8 as compared with 6.4 per cent of idleness in June. Improvement was also reported during July over the same month in 1927, when 4.8 per cent of unemployment was recorded. Garment work-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



couver unions also a higher level of employment was reported. The reductions in available work registered by Halifax and Toronto unions were very slight. All cities with the exception of St. John indicated better situations during July than in the corresponding month a year ago, the increases in employment ranging from 2.7 per cent in Montreal to .1 per cent in Winnipeg, while in St. John the same percentage of idle members was reported during both months used for comparison.

The chart accompanying this article illustrates the unemployment trend among local trade unions by months from January, 1922, to date. The curve during July traced a course slightly below that of the previous month, indicating that a greater volume of employment was afforded than in June. The level of unemployment at the end of July was also slightly lower than was indicated at the close of the same month in 1927.

ers again accounting for a large share of the change. Wood, textile, hat and cap, iron and steel, and leather workers and printing tradesmen also reported a greater volume of employment and paper makers, glass workers and cigar makers on the contrary somewhat larger percentages of inactivity.

From 43 unions of coal miners with 17,566 members during July, 4.7 per cent were reported idle at the end of the month, contrasted with 2.6 per cent at the close of June and with 0.4 per cent on July 31, 1927. Considerable declines in the amount of work afforded were reported by Alberta coal miners during July both as compared with the returns of the preceding month and July last year, while among Nova Scotia and British Columbia unions the situation was but slightly adverse in both comparisons.

From the 188 unions of building tradesmen whose reports were tabulated at the end of

July comprising a membership of 23,175 persons, 3.3 per cent were reported idle as compared with 3.9 per cent in June. The gains in employment reported by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steamfitters during July, were not particularly noteworthy and were offset in part by contractions among carpenters and joiners, tile layers, lathers and roofers, hod carriers and building labourers and bridge and structural iron workers. The situation in the building trades was considerably better during July than in the same month in 1927, when the unemployment percentage stood at 6.9. In this comparison bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, and painters, decorators and paperhangers all registered an upward employment trend, the most noticeable increase being reported by carpenters and joiners. Plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers and build-

ing labourers, however, registered somewhat greater inactivity than in July a year ago.

The percentage of unemployment indicated in the transportation group during July by 684 unions with 62,421 members was 1.1, as compared with percentages of 1.4 and 2.8 in June, 1928, and July, 1927, respectively. Navigation workers, steam railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs all contributed in slight measure to the increase in activity reported during July over the previous month, while among street and electric railway employees there was no change in the situation, a nominal unemployment percentage being reported in both months. In comparison with the July, 1927 returns, navigation workers showed marked improvement during the month under review; the steam railway division indicated a somewhat better situation and among street and electric railway employees there was slight gains in employment only. Teamsters and chauffeurs, on the other hand, reported a small fractional percentage of inactivity during July compared with no unemployment in the same month last year.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCE

Month		N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
July 1919	4.1	1.5	2.5	1.5	.9	2.8	1.9	5.8	2.4	
July 1920	.1	.2	2.9	1.5	1.3	.9	1.4	9.3	2.4	
July 1921	12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1	
July 1922	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1	
July 1923	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9	
July 1924	2.6	3.6	7.8	4.6	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.8	5.4	
July 1925	2.2	2.6	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2	
Jan., 1926	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1	
Feb., 1926	22.2	2.3	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1	
Mar., 1926	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3	
April, 1926	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3	
May, 1926	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9	
June, 1926	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6	4.1	
July, 1926	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0	2.3	
Aug., 1926	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5	
Sept., 1926	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3	
Oct., 1926	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.8	2.6	
Nov., 1926	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0	4.7	
Dec., 1926	3.2	2.3	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9	
Jan., 1927	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4	
Feb., 1927	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5	
Mar., 1927	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7	
April, 1927	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0	
May, 1927	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2	
June, 1927	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2	
July, 1927	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3	
Aug., 1927	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7	
Sept., 1927	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1	
Oct., 1927	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9	
Nov., 1927	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2	
Dec., 1927	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6	
Jan., 1928	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8	
Feb., 1928	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0	
Mar., 1928	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5	
April, 1928	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2	
May, 1928	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7	
June 1928	.5	.8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2	
July 1928	1.5	.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	.6	4.5	2.8	2.5	

Each month a separate tabulation is made showing unemployment conditions among longshore workers. At the close of July, 14 organizations of longshoremen made returns, the combined membership of which included 7,140 persons, 1,195 of whom were idle, a percentage of 16.7 as compared with 15.6 per cent of unemployed members in June and with 13.9 per cent in July last year.

Retail shop clerks were not quite so fully engaged during July as in both the preceding month and July last year. The unemployment percentages, however, in all three months were small.

The 57 unions of civic employees from which reports were tabulated at the end of July showing a total membership of 6,009 persons reported practically no unemployment compared with a similar situation in the previous month and also in July a year ago.

Reports were received at the end of July from 110 unions in the miscellaneous groups of trades with 5,665 members, 4.4 per cent of whom were idle compared with 3.8 per cent in June. Among theatre and stage employees about 4 per cent less work was afforded than in June, while among stationary engineers and firemen there was practically no change in unemployed members. Hotel and restaurant employees and barbers, however, reported nominally improved conditions. The situation in the miscellaneous groups of trades, as a whole, during July remained the same as in the corresponding month last year when 4.4 per cent of unemployment was registered,

though there were fluctuations to some extent within the group. Theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen all registered greater activity than in July a year ago, while the unemployment percentage for hotel and restaurant employees was nearly 4 per cent in advance of that reported for July, 1927.

Fishermen with 4 unions reporting 1,679 members were adequately supplied with work during July compared with a fully employed situation in June and with a nominal unemployment percentage in July of last year.

Employment Office Reports for July, 1928

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of July, 1928, as shown by the average daily placements effected, showed an increase of nearly 8 per cent over that of the preceding period, and of almost 24 per cent above that of the corresponding period last year. All groups, except transportation and services, showed gains over June, while logging alone showed a decline in comparison with July a year ago. In each instance the declines reported were comparatively small.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1926, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a steady upward trend throughout the month, and at the close of the period each was about 4 points higher than that recorded at the close of July, 1927. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 88.3 during the first half, and 89.1 during the second half of July, 1928, in contrast with the ratios of 79.7 and 85.3 during the corresponding periods of 1927. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 81.5 and 82.0, as compared with 74.2 and 78.2 respectively, during the corresponding month of 1927.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during July, 1928, was 1,588, as compared with a daily average of 1,279 during the corresponding month a year ago, and with 1,451 recorded daily in June, 1928.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 1,789 in comparison with 1,548 in July, 1927.

From lumber workers and loggers 4 reports were received at the close of July showing a membership of 818 persons, 1.0 per cent of whom were idle in contrast with 16.6 per cent in June and with no inactivity in July of last year.

Table I on page 997 summarizes the returns by provinces for July of each year from 1919 to 1925 inclusive and for each month from January, 1926, to date and Table II on page 998 is a record of the unemployment percentages in the various industrial groups for the same months.

Applications for work during the preceding month of 1928 averaged 1,714 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during July, 1928, was 1,463, of which 1,009 were in regular employment and 454 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,355 during the preceding month. Placements in July a year ago averaged 1,181 daily, being 856 in regular and 325 in casual employment.

During the month of July, 1928, the offices of the Service referred 38,178 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 36,551 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 25,218, of which 20,843 were for men and 4,375 for women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,333. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 28,890 for men and 10,794 for women, a total of 39,684, while applications for work numbered 44,711, of which 32,888 were from men and 11,823 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,327	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928 (7 months).....	137,872	73,608	211,480

NOVA SCOTIA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during July were over 2 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 23 per

cent more favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements, however, declined 3 per cent in comparison with June, but were over 21 per cent in excess of July, 1927. All industrial divisions, except manufacturing, mining and communication showed gains over last year, although the changes under this comparison were nominal only, in all groups except farming and services. The gains in the latter group accounted for about 60 per cent of the total increase. Placements by industries included manufacturing, 44; logging, 55; farming, 63; transportation, 37; construction and maintenance,

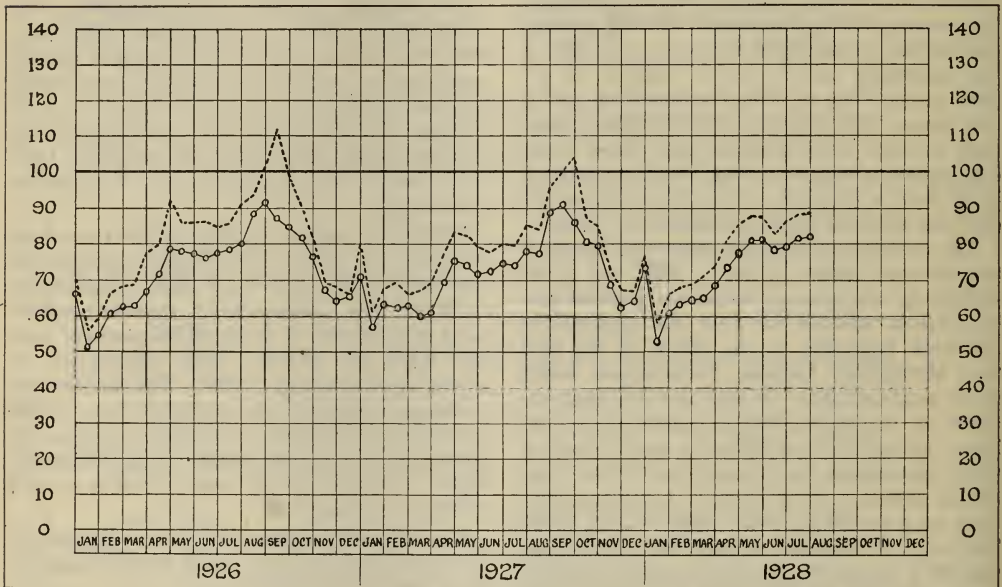
and maintenance and services showed the largest gains. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 49; logging, 69; farming, 36; construction and maintenance, 123; and services, 405; of which 281 were of household workers. During the month 233 men and 95 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

There was an increase of 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec dur-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



79; trade, 63; and services, 314; of which 220 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 189 men and 70 women during the month.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During July, positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick declined nearly 23 per cent from the preceding month, but were over 3 per cent better than during the corresponding month last year. Placements showed a decline of nearly 20 per cent from June, but were over 7 per cent higher than in July, 1927. Logging and trade were the only groups in which fewer placements were made this year than last. Construction

ing July, when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of over 6 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 9 per cent higher than in June, but nearly 3 per cent less than in July, 1927. All groups, except mining, construction and maintenance, and trade, showed increased placements over July of last year, but the losses in these groups more than offset the gains in the other divisions. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 175; logging, 414; farming, 277; construction and maintenance, 753; and services, 621; of which 350 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 1,830 men and 477 women.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1928

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1927
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	739	87	707	719	259	403	597	233
Halifax	341	29	337	310	73	236	302	75
New Glasgow	207	54	158	196	121	26	153	95
Sydney	191	4	212	213	65	141	142	62
New Brunswick	721	28	752	729	333	396	452	346
Chatham	62	7	64	62	21	41	88	35
Moncton	321	20	319	322	164	158	50	143
St. John	338	1	369	345	148	197	314	168
Quebec	2,527	420	4,210	2,798	2,307	24	1,029	2,346
Hull	262	78	260	260	260	0	55	383
Montreal	1,448	170	2,585	1,582	1,412	8	631	1,135
Quebec	365	33	623	444	340	16	163	451
Sherbrooke	194	69	287	143	107	0	83	162
Three Rivers	258	70	355	369	188	0	97	215
Ontario	17,225	1,939	18,715	15,867	10,633	4,650	4,437	8,296
Bellefleur	1	1	230	230	191	37	64	134
Brantford	464	73	513	415	220	194	154	113
Chatham	530	79	509	489	345	144	39	357
Cobalt	376	98	288	253	249	9	19	143
Port William	585	6	620	611	519	62	57	334
Guelph	247	63	208	221	160	51	48	97
Hamilton	1,290	41	1,451	1,247	660	587	668	378
Kingston	308	30	305	270	172	98	61	185
Kitchener	276	39	454	360	199	97	175	85
London	459	101	457	438	300	112	165	249
Niagara Falls	340	46	295	249	163	85	104	130
North Bay	332	45	378	372	321	51	5	889
Oshawa	818	6	805	784	477	307	25	345
Ottawa	1,158	206	1,190	1,193	945	132	354	681
Pembroke	303	72	304	295	248	47	7	259
Peterborough	278	39	209	219	128	74	41	172
Port Arthur	1,104	0	1,066	1,066	866	200	21	674
St. Catharines	639	59	653	614	343	271	215	193
St. Thomas	293	29	200	266	177	89	27	103
Sarnia	187	2	176	174	100	74	61	91
Sault Ste. Marie	944	149	594	339	229	74	177	135
Sudbury	560	115	535	529	511	18	5	344
Timmins	355	51	315	278	271	7	38	256
Toronto	4,227	550	5,940	4,059	2,148	1,601	1,786	1,509
Windsor	909	39	960	893	691	202	121	440
Manitoba	4,675	160	5,273	4,592	2,450	1,975	795	2,475
Brandon	595	42	576	538	497	40	22	235
Dauphin	232	34	158	140	87	53	6	139
Portage la Prairie	190	10	168	168	150	18	0	63
Winnipeg	3,658	74	4,371	3,746	1,746	1,864	767	2,038
Saskatchewan	4,402	425	4,240	4,163	2,822	1,262	431	2,716
Estevan	100	8	89	76	61	14	34	92
Melfort	82	0	82	82	41	41	0	79
Moose Jaw	863	179	813	839	604	157	132	639
North Battleford	211	4	185	185	127	58	0	170
Prince Albert	333	62	269	255	212	43	24	113
Regina	880	59	913	905	606	299	85	652
Saskatoon	1,295	46	1,334	1,270	737	533	150	563
Swift Current	224	37	182	178	152	26	3	140
Weyburn	144	17	126	126	109	17	3	123
Yorkton	270	13	247	247	173	74	0	145
Alberta	4,593	159	4,891	4,487	3,561	878	487	2,827
Calgary	1,379	56	1,654	1,362	1,119	243	202	982
Drumheller	352	3	350	282	225	57	34	211
Edmonton	2,225	82	2,279	2,255	1,876	331	209	1,164
Lethbridge	385	18	355	332	143	189	41	272
Medicine Hat	252	0	253	256	198	58	1	198
British Columbia	4,802	308	5,923	4,823	2,823	1,745	1,311	2,165
Cranbrook	227	36	195	199	197	2	0	159
Kamloops	305	60	241	178	123	18	11	134
Kelowna	152	20	132	109	78	25	15	55
Nanaimo	106	0	89	63	16	47	52	8
Nelson	131	66	111	112	110	2	68	135
New Westminster	196	0	263	183	119	69	71	85
Penticton	203	11	168	121	57	58	39	59
Prince George	94	2	93	93	93	0	77	80
Prince Rupert	124	2	140	120	71	49	21	80
Revelstoke	66	29	130	41	32	9	36	20
Vancouver	2,393	82	3,481	2,799	1,574	1,025	747	1,154
Vernon	167	0	165	162	143	19	18	10
Victoria	637	0	715	638	210	422	233	219
All Offices	39,634	3,526	44,711	38,178	25,218	11,333	9,539	21,403
Men	28,890	1,750	32,888	27,838	20,843	6,504	6,802	17,554
Women	10,794	1,776	11,823	10,340	4,375	4,829	2,737	3,849

ONTARIO

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during July, was nearly 12 per cent greater than in the preceding month and over 32 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There was a gain in placements also of nearly 10 per cent over June and of nearly 34 per cent when compared with July, 1927. The manufacturing industries, construction and maintenance and services showed substantial increases in placements over July last year, and all other groups, except logging, where the decline was nominal only, showed improvement. Placements in the manufacturing industries were nearly twice as heavy as last year. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 2,728; logging, 1,091; farming, 1,996; mining, 128; communication, 68; transportation, 524; construction and maintenance, 3,915; trade, 599; and services, 4,190; of which 2,358 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 8,960 of men and 1,673 of women.

MANITOBA

During July, orders received at employment offices in Manitoba called for over 13 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 20 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 7 per cent in placements when compared with June and of over 12 per cent in comparison with July, 1927. Nearly all the gain in placements over July last year was due to increases in the services' group, although manufacturing and construction and maintenance showed improvement. The only decline was in logging, due to fewer bush workers being transferred to Northern Ontario. Farm placements were about the same as last year. Industrial division in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 248; logging, 59; farming, 1,330; transportation, 51; construction and maintenance, 537; trade, 165; and services, 2,046; of which 1,485 were of household workers. During the month 1,789 men and 691 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Orders listed at employment offices in Saskatchewan during July called for nearly 19 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 12 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of nearly 18 per cent in placements over June and also over July, 1927.

Services showed the largest gain in placements over July last year, but there were increases also in construction and maintenance and trade. The changes in other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 156; farming, 1,372; transportation, 68; construction and maintenance, 820; trade, 206; and services, 1,436; of which 677 were of household workers. There were 2,183 men and 639 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at offices in Alberta during July were nearly 11 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 29 per cent more numerous than during the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of over 12 per cent in placements when compared with June, and of nearly 27 per cent when compared with July, 1927. Trade was the only division to show a decline in placements from last year. Construction and maintenance and services showed the largest gains. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 382; logging, 69; farming, 1,807; mining, 76; construction and maintenance, 1,064; trade, 119; and services, 866; of which 625 were of household workers. During the month 3,195 men and 366 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decrease of over 3 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during July, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 36 per cent over the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 2 per cent less than in June but nearly 30 per cent higher than in July, 1927. All industrial divisions participated in the gains in placements over July of last year, those in construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial groups were: manufacturing, 691; logging, 482; farming, 760; mining, 175; transportation, 239; construction and maintenance, 1,133; trade, 191; and services, 870; of which 462 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 2,459 men and 364 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 25,218 placements in regular employment, 15,057 of which were persons for whom the

employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 2,274 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,668 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 606 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Reduced rate certificates were granted by Quebec offices to 339 persons during July, 51 of whom travelled to points within the province and 288 to outside points. Provincially, the Quebec City office despatched 20 bushmen, and the Montreal office 30 sawmill labourers and 1 camp cook to centres within their respective zones. All the transfers outside the province were of bushmen, Montreal sending 248 to Sault Ste. Marie, and Hull 32 to North Bay and 8 to Cobalt.

The offices in Ontario issued 576 certificates for reduced transportation, 483 of which were provincial and 93 interprovincial. Of the latter, 44 were granted by the Sudbury, Fort William and Port Arthur offices to farm workers going to points within the Winnipeg zone. From Sudbury also, 16 miners, and from Pembroke 30 carpenters, were sent to Winnipeg zone centres and 2 farm hands to Penticton, while from Toronto, 1 farm hand journeyed to Regina. Of the certificates for points within the province 226 were granted to bushmen for employment in northern lumber camps, the majority of whom were despatched by the Ottawa, Fort William and Port Arthur offices. Ottawa in addition transferred 2 millwrights and 1 mill man to Sudbury, and Port Arthur 35 dam construction labourers, 4 cookees, 1 foreman, 2 clerks, 11 carpenters, 1 mill labourer, 1 packer, 1 gas engineer, 1 sawyer, 1 bull edgerman, and 1 engineer to stations within its own zone. Included in the transfers from North Bay were 15 carpenters, 2 painters, 1 waitress, 1 electrician and 2 pipe fitters going to Timmins, 2 farm hands to Pembroke, 1 engineer to Sudbury and 17 muckers, 15 drillers, 8 labourers and 1 steel sharpener to Sault Ste. Marie. From Sudbury 18 carpenters travelled to Timmins, 14 labourers to Sault Ste. Marie, and 26 labourers and 13 mill hands to points within the territory covered by the Sudbury office. From Toronto 26 labourers, 2 line men and 2 cooks were carried at the reduced rate to Ottawa, 1 cook and 1 cookee to Pembroke, 1 butcher to Windsor, and 1 waiter to Kingston. The Timmins zone received 8 carpenters from Cobalt,

3 mill hands and 2 carpenters from Pembroke, and 11 miners despatched from Timmins, while Windsor received 1 female cook from St. Catharines.

Persons who took advantage of the special rate in Manitoba during July totalled 484, of whom 350 travelled to provincial points and 134 to other provinces. All of these received their certificates of reduced transportation from Winnipeg. For employment in various parts of the province Winnipeg transferred 150 farm hands and 20 farm domestics. To Dauphin and vicinity were despatched 1 cook, 1 porter, 1 café general, 2 waitresses and 1 female camp cook, and to Brandon 1 porter, 1 waitress and 1 hotel general. In addition 12 teamsters, 4 cooks, 1 timekeeper, 2 porters, 1 engineer, 2 clerks, 50 railway construction labourers, 2 seamen and 97 construction labourers were transported at the reduced rate to stations within the Winnipeg zone. The transfers outside the province included 38 bushmen, 1 saw operator, 1 construction labourer, 2 cookees, 1 setter, 1 sawyer, 5 cooks, 1 hotel clerk, 5 carpenters, 2 engineers, 3 sawmill labourers and 1 female cook's help going to Port Arthur, 8 construction labourers to Prince Albert, 1 painter and 5 road construction labourers to Swift Current, 1 culvert man to North Battleford, 2 female hotel workers and 1 carpenter to Regina, and 1 general house worker to Timmins. The balance of the movement to other provinces was toward the farming districts, Saskatchewan receiving 48 farm hands and 3 farm domestics, and Alberta 1 farm hand and 2 farm domestics.

Workers securing reduced rate certificates from Saskatchewan offices during July were 179 in number, and of these 142 were destined to points within the province and 37 to outside centres. Of those going to employment within the province, 109 were for the farming localities, Moose Jaw transferring 21 farm hands and 2 farm domestics, Regina 19 farm hands and 3 farm domestics, and Saskatoon 64 farm hands to various rural points. Moose Jaw also despatched 4 teamsters, 2 blacksmiths, 2 chambermaids and 1 painter, and Saskatoon 9 teamsters to points within their respective zones, while from Regina in addition 8 labourers were sent at the reduced rate to Moose Jaw, and 3 labourers to Saskatoon. The balance of the movement provincially included 2 sawmill labourers, 1 cook and 1 cookee travelling from Prince Albert to employment within the same zone. Alberta agricultural districts received 17 of the workers transferred to other provinces, 9 farm hands going from Saskatoon, 7 from Prince Albert, and 1 from Regina. In addition 1 blacksmith, 8 riggers, 8 carpenters and 1 engineer were

transported at the reduced rate from Regina to Dauphin, and 2 bushmen from Prince Albert to Winnipeg.

The transfers at the reduced rate from Alberta offices involved an issue of 467 certificates, and of these 452 were issued to provincial centres, and 15 to points in other provinces. Within the province Edmonton transferred 17 teamsters, 37 road construction labourers, 4 fishermen, 2 engineers, 8 cooks, 1 tractor man, 4 cookees, 58 axe men, 5 blacksmiths, 1 grader man, 31 mill hands, 12 miners, 1 lineman, 2 painters, 2 bushmen, 1 waitress, 1 engineer, 1 fireman, 1 lather, 9 station men, 3 coal mine labourers, 3 carpenters, 1 dish washer, and 1 coal pit boss to points within its own zone; 1 engineer to Drumheller; 23 bushmen and 2 miners to Lethbridge; 2 miners to Calgary, and 126 farm hands and 3 farm domestics to various provincial points. The Calgary office despatched 1 carpenter and 1 waitress at the special rate to Drumheller; 1 cook, 1 maid and 1 cookee to points within its own zone; 1 shingler and 1 lather to Edmonton; 1 cook to Lethbridge and 79 farm hands and 2 farm household workers to various provincial points. The movement outside the province was of farm labour for Saskatchewan centres, 11 farm hands and 1 farm domestic travelling from Edmonton, and 3 farm hands from Calgary.

By British Columbia offices 229 persons were transferred at the reduced rate during July, 190 to stations within the province, and 39 to points outside the province. The Vancouver office was instrumental in effecting the majority of the transfers provincially, being responsible for the movement of 13 miners, 10 bushmen, 8 railroad construction labourers, 1 carpenter, 3 engineers, 5 cooks, 1 watchman, 9 flunkeys, 2 bricklayers, 5 building construction labourers, 2 muckers, 4 sawmill labourers, 14 road construction labourers, 1 electrician's

helper, 1 cement finisher, 4 lathers, 1 general labourer, 1 carpenter's helper, 1 farm hand, 2 teamsters' helpers, 1 swamper to Kamloops; 5 coal miners, 1 auto mechanic, 4 cooks, 1 dish washer, 2 tractor men, 1 labourer, 2 lumber pilers, 2 road construction labourers, 5 mining operators' helpers, 2 flunkeys, 2 general houseworkers, and 1 waitress to Penticton; 7 miners, 2 labourers, 5 carpenters, 6 cooks, 3 engineers, 1 steamfitter, 3 muckers, 1 chuck tender, 2 farm hands, 1 blacksmith and 2 flunkeys to stations within the Vancouver zone; 7 farm hands to Prince George; 5 carpenters and 1 engineer to Vernon; 1 mining labourer, 1 mucker and 1 cook to Revelstoke; 1 carpenter and 1 auto mechanic to Nelson and 1 cook to Prince Rupert. To points within their respective zones Prince George despatched 3 farm hands, 2 sawyers, 1 miner and 1 cook, Prince Rupert 1 carpenter, 1 teamster, 3 cooks, 1 timekeeper, 1 flunkey and 1 miner, and Nelson 2 miners, 1 bushman, 1 farm hand and 1 watchman. From New Westminster 1 bushman travelled to Kamloops. The interprovincial transfers included 23 farm hands and 1 farm domestic going to Alberta rural districts, 4 farm hands, and 2 farm household workers to Saskatchewan centres, and 1 farm hand to Manitoba. The majority of these received their certificates for reduced transportation at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster. From Vancouver also 2 bricklayers were transported to Regina, 1 electrician and 1 housekeeper to Edmonton, 1 maid to Prince Albert, and 3 cooks to Calgary.

Of the 2,274 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during July, 1,073 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 1,145 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 37 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 19 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During July, 1928

The value of the building authorized during July showed an increase of \$3,268,079 or 14.4 per cent as compared with the preceding month, and of \$9,527,791 or 58.2 per cent as compared with July, 1927. The aggregate for the 63 cities was \$25,896,986, as against \$22,628,907 in June, and \$16,369,195 in the same month last year. The total for July, 1928, is the highest for that month since the series was commenced in 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 1,700 permits for dwellings valued at approximately \$7,000,000, and some 2,800 permits for other

buildings estimated at about \$18,000,000. In June, authority was given for the erection of some 1,700 dwellings and 3,600 other buildings, valued at approximately \$9,000,000 and \$12,000,000, respectively.

Increases as compared with June, 1928, were reported in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan, that of \$4,629,679 or 43.3 per cent in Ontario being especially pronounced. Elsewhere there were reductions, of which that of \$1,925,702 or 32.7 per cent in Quebec was most pronounced.

In comparison with July, 1927, all provinces registered improvement, the gain in Ontario

TABLE I—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES.

of \$6,394,357 or 71.7 per cent being especially noteworthy.

Of the larger cities, Toronto reported marked increases as compared with June, 1928, and July, 1927; Montreal and Winnipeg recorded losses in the former, and increase in the latter comparison, while in Vancouver there was a falling-off in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Halifax, Fredericton, Moncton, Fort William, Kingston, Welland, Windsor, Woodstock, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Regina, Medicine Hat, North Vancouver and Victoria showed gains as compared with both June, 1928, and July, 1927.

Cumulative Record for First Seven Months, 1928.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during July and in the first seven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first seven months of the years since 1920 are also given (1913 = 100).

Cities	July, 1928	June, 1928	July, 1927
	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.— Charlottetown			
Nova Scotia.	819,817	78,630	450,784
*Halifax.....	810,885	55,070	436,285
New Glasgow.....	950	775	750
*Sydney.....	7,982	22,785	13,749
New Brunswick.	159,854	209,608	66,057
Fredericton.....	70,900		53
*Moncton.....	14,515	13,060	7,050
*St. John.....	74,439	196,548	58,954
Quebec.	3,960,649	5,886,351	2,880,788
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve.....	3,301,769	4,203,976	1,984,988
*Quebec.....	230,905	497,125	342,710
Shawinigan Falls...	28,625	522,870	61,550
*Sherbrooke.....	12,300	204,300	31,200
*Three Rivers.....	139,450	215,150	169,725
*Westmount.....	247,600	242,930	290,615
Ontario.	15,310,083	10,680,404	8,915,726
Belleville.....	5,200	14,800	15,800
*Brantford.....	69,165	83,954	54,203
Chatham.....	50,450	60,185	43,900
*Fort William.....	747,000	100,760	44,825
Galt.....	25,960	38,230	8,190
*Guelph.....	33,905	76,420	31,922
*Hamilton.....	427,000	882,650	312,250
*Kingston.....	52,304	35,191	19,129
*Kitchener.....	162,239	274,331	63,193
*London.....	318,715	336,070	302,350
Niagara Falls.....	46,275	44,139	130,372
Oshawa.....	207,310	352,580	566,325
*Ottawa.....	288,535	452,715	205,450
Owen Sound.....	24,225	96,900	13,500
*Peterboro.....	37,885	25,013	307,557
*Port Arthur.....	433,430	101,845	2,188,755
Stratford.....	19,500	27,650	36,225
*St. Catharines.....	51,000	121,810	263,732
*St. Thomas.....	24,510	43,150	6,430
Sarnia.....	43,334	200,098	300,095
Sault Ste. Marie...	22,153	59,887	72,450
*Toronto.....	10,606,253	5,174,450	2,675,055
York and East York Townships.			
Welland.....	656,800	1,079,135	522,075
Windsor.....	148,671	6,870	43,019
Ford.....	586,282	325,033	300,466
Riverside.....	34,530	223,175	49,500
Sandwich.....	25,860	67,550	62,300
Walkerville.....	38,700	240,225	159,080
Woodstock.....	69,000	110,000	100,000
Woodville.....	54,292	25,588	17,478
Manitoba.	1,015,685	1,234,590	906,751
*Brandon.....	13,055	81,825	41,618
St. Boniface.....	166,780	35,365	68,433
*Winnipeg.....	835,850	1,117,400	796,700
Saskatchewan.	2,438,690	1,357,475	1,465,527
*Moose Jaw.....	629,150	36,930	196,267
*Regina.....	1,176,540	624,170	827,910
*Saskatoon.....	633,000	696,375	441,350
Alberta.	892,607	1,349,745	401,828
*Calgary.....	523,107	688,203	177,373
*Edmonton.....	316,875	634,010	170,905
Lethbridge.....	37,070	22,485	51,360
Medicine Hat.....	15,555	5,047	2,190
British Columbia.	1,299,601	1,832,104	1,281,734
Kamloops.....	9,053	8,400	8,800
Nanaimo.....		4,500	8,243
*New Westminster.....	56,000	92,360	69,431
Prince Rupert.....	22,000	2,200	22,275
*Vancouver.....	412,875	1,121,614	600,272
Point Grey.....	373,140	417,230	357,200
North Vancouver.....	198,040	25,190	22,635
South Vancouver.....	101,350	123,600	123,400
*Victoria.....	127,143	37,010	77,478
Total—63 cities.....	25,896,986	22,628,907	16,369,195
*Total—35 cities.....	23,421,163	18,841,883	13,546,222

Year	Value of permits issued		Indexes of value of permits issued, first seven months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first seven months (1913=100)
	In July	In first seven months		
	\$	\$		
1928.....	25,896,986	127,503,184	168.9	149.1
1927.....	16,369,195	97,211,914	128.8	147.4
1926.....	18,683,415	97,443,834	129.1	150.2
1925.....	12,812,603	78,712,320	104.3	154.1
1924.....	11,681,196	72,355,350	95.8	163.8
1923.....	13,078,547	86,126,043	114.1	166.7
1922.....	15,740,810	87,022,484	115.3	161.5
1921.....	10,965,891	66,737,575	88.4	194.5
1920.....	13,743,045	75,497,755	100.0	215.3

The aggregate for the first seven months of this year was greater by 31.2 per cent than in 1927, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued to be lower than in any other year since 1920, except 1927.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during June and July, 1928, and July, 1927. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Detailed reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during July. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the August issue relates to the situation existing in June, 1928. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for the month of June taken from the August issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment during July showed a further decline, which extended, in vary degrees, to most of the principal industries.

In the coal mining industry there was a further decline which, however, was rather less severe than in the previous month. Among the other principal industries, the increase in the rate of unemployment was greatest in the pottery, iron and steel, shipbuilding, and vehicle-building industries, in the cotton, wool, and linen textile industries, and in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing. There was a further seasonal decline in the clothing trades and a sharp decline in the boot and shoe industry. In a number of smaller industries, including the jute textile industry, employment showed some slight improvement.

Among workpeople numbering approximately 11,800,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 23rd July, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 11.7, as compared with 10.8 at 25th June, 1928, and 9.2 at 25th July, 1927. For males alone the per-

centage at 23rd July, 1928, was 13.1, as compared with 12.3 at 25th June, 1928; for females the corresponding figures were 7.9 and 6.9. The percentage wholly unemployed at 23rd July, 1928, was 8.1, as compared with 7.8 at 25th June, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 23rd July, 1928, was approximately 1,354,000, of whom 1,058,000 were men and 223,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 25th June, 1928, it was 1,239,000, of whom 986,000 were men and 198,000 were women; and at 25th July, 1927, it was 1,055,000, of whom 838,000 were men and 153,000 were women.

United States

Both employment and pay-roll totals were slightly greater in June, 1928, than in May, the increase in each instance being 0.1 per cent. This is the first time in five years that employment has not fallen off in June and is the first time in six years that pay-roll totals have not decreased in that month.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment for June, 1928, is 85.6, as compared with 85.5 for May, 1928, 85.7 for April, 1928, and 89.1 for June, 1927; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for June, 1928, is 90.2, as compared with 90.1 for May, 1928, 89.9 for April, 1928, 93.3 for June, 1927.

Employment in June, 1928, was 3.9 per cent below the level of employment in June, 1927, and pay-roll totals were 3.3 per cent smaller. The decreases in both these items, comparing 1928 with 1927, were considerably less in June, 1928, than in any previous month of 1928.

The data for June, 1928, were based on returns made by 11,231 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in June had 3,091,921 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$83,523,193.

Twenty-nine of the 54 separate industries had more employees in June, 1928, than in May, and 28 industries reported increased pay-roll totals. The usual seasonal increases in employment appeared in slaughtering and meat packing, ice cream, men's clothing, cement, brick, and cigar and cigarettes.

Petroleum refining after more than a year of declining employment showed a gain of 2.3 per cent; automobile tires reported a belated increase of 2.6 per cent; carriages and wagons showed an unusual gain of over 5 per cent; the machine-tool industry continued this year's

steady upward trend; and woolen goods reported a gain of 1·7 per cent.

The outstanding losses in employment were seasonal decreases in fertilizers, rubber boots and shoes, women's clothing, and millinery and lace goods. Cotton goods, hosiery, silk goods, iron and steel, furniture, book and job printing, and electric-car building and repairing each fell off a little less than 1 per cent in employment. The automobile industry in June reported a cessation of the steady and pronounced upward trend of the last six months with a decline of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in employment and a decrease of over 5 per cent in pay-roll totals. The strike in the cotton-goods mills of one locality, which caused a notable drop in employment in May, was still unsettled in June; therefore the industry had not yet regained its former level of employment.

Seven of the 12 groups of industries showed increased employment in June, the food and lumber groups leading with increases of more than 1 per cent each, followed by the tobacco and stone-clay-glass groups with increases of slightly less than 1 per cent each, and the iron and steel and vehicle groups with 0·1 per cent each. The textile and non-ferrous metals groups each reported decreased employment of 0·6 per cent, the leather and paper groups losses of 0·2 per cent each, while the chemical group had fallen off nearly 2 per cent in employment owing to the ending season in fertilizers.

Six of the nine geographic divisions showed a gain in employment in June as compared with May, these being the four Western groups, the Middle Atlantic and the East North Central.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States. The method of compiling as described in the *American Federationist*, March, 1928, is as follows:

"The local unions in the 23 cities under review report monthly their membership and the number of unemployed members at the first of the month or the nearest possible date. From these reports the percentage of unemployed members is calculated for identical unions in the current and the previous month. Thus for every month there are two percentage figures—that is for identical unions in December and January—and for identical unions in January and February, and so on. The final figure for January, then, is calculated by taking the simple arithmetical average of the two January percentages. It may be noted that the reports cover all trades which are organized, factory workers as well as teachers and building trade workers."

By the above method the proportion of unemployed members to the total membership of the local unions reporting, is computed. According to the August issue of the *American Federationist*, the most recent unemployed percentages during the various months in the 23 cities works out as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN BRITISH MINES IN 1927

CONDITIONS prevailing in the mining industry in Great Britain in 1927 are described in the seventh annual report of the Secretary for Mines. The year was marked by efforts towards recovery from the great strike of 1926, consisting chiefly in an attempt in some of the more important centres to substitute concerted action for the individual action which formerly characterized the British coal mining industry.

The total output of coal in Great Britain in 1927 was 251½ million tons, an increase as compared with 1925 of about 8 million tons. Exports (including foreign bunkers and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel) amounted to 72 million tons, an increase over 1925 of about half a million tons.

The number of wage-earners employed grew steadily during the early months of the year, and by the end of March reached 1,026,200 or 59,500 more than at the beginning of the year. There were, however, early indications that the number of persons employed had increased more rapidly than the demand for coal, and there was in consequence a good deal of irregularity of working at the pits. The number of days lost through want of trade in the first quarter of the year mounted to 9·61, or nearly twice the amount so lost in the first quarter of 1925.

Reference is made in the Report to the agreement between the Mining Association and the Ministry of Labour to restrict the number of adult entrants into the industry

from other industries, and to the appointment of the Industrial Transference Board, whose Report has just been published.

It is stated in the Report, that while pneumatic (or mechanical) picks and drills have been increasingly introduced in the coal-mining industry of Western Europe, the use of such implements in Great Britain is still largely in the experimental stage; there were, in fact, in 1927 only 5,679 pneumatic picks and drills in use in this country at 557 mines. A considerable proportion of these machines are used for driving headings and for boring shot holes, and little progress has yet been made in their use for coal-getting.

Wages, Price and Profits.—The average earnings per shift of all classes of workers in and about coal mines, of all ages, amounted to 10s. 1d. in 1927, as compared with 10s. 6d. in 1925 and 10s. 8d. in 1924; they were approximately the same as in 1922 and 1923. For the last quarter of the year, however, the figure was about 9s. 7d. The average number of shifts worked per person during the year was 244. This compares with 251 in 1925, 260 in 1924, 266 in 1923, and 251 in 1922. As a result the average earnings per person for the year were £122 12s. 2d. as against £131 15s. 9d. in 1925, £138 4s. 7d. in 1924, £134 6s. 1d. in 1923, £125 2s. in 1922.

In addition to the reductions in earnings, the workpeople were called upon also to work a longer shift. The result was a substantial

increase in the average output per manshift, and a corresponding decrease in the costs of production, even apart from any wage reductions. The average output per man for the whole country rose from 18 cwts. in 1925 to over 20·5 cwts. in 1927, which is equal to a saving of over 12 per cent in labour costs.

Costs other than wages fell on the average by 2½d. per ton, or 4 per cent, and wages costs by 2s. 2d. or 17 per cent., giving a total reduction of 2s. 4½d. per ton as compared with 1925. Most of these savings, however, were offset by a fall of 2s. per ton in the average proceeds, and the net result was only to reduce the average loss of 10½d. per ton (excluding subvention) in 1925 to 5½d. per ton in 1927. Actually, the costs of production fell from an average of 18s. 0½d. in 1925 to 15s. 8½d. in 1927, were proceeds from 17s. 2½d. to 15s. 2½d. If the first three months were excluded (when there was no reduction on 1925, and the industry, as a whole, showed a credit balance of 1s. 2d. a ton), the fall in proceeds would be much greater; in the three succeeding quarters, the average proceeds fell successively to 15s. 1d., 14s. 2d., and 13s. 11d., this last figure representing a drop of 3s. 3d. a ton from the average of 1925.

A table in the report gives the total number of employees in all mining industries as 1,115,568 in 1927, compared with 1,197,694 in 1925. Of this total 1,005,006 were employed in the coal mines; 11,548 in the mining of iron ore and 99,014 in mining of other minerals.

TRANSFERENCE OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN

EARLY this year the British Government appointed the Industrial Transference Board "for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of workers, and in particular of miners, for whom opportunity of employment in their own district or occupation is no longer available." This Board, in a report recently published, states that a permanent surplus of at least 200,000 workers now exists in the mining industry, while the permanent surplus in ship-building, iron and steel, and heavy engineering is probably over 100,000. It is likely, moreover, that certain sections of the textile industry are showing a permanent contraction from former years.

The Board denies the allegation that the unemployed workers in the heavy industries, especially coal mining, tend to belong to the "unemployable" class. "From our own knowledge," they state, "we can affirm with confidence that this view of the qualities of these workers is based on ignorance, if not on mere

prejudice. . . . Regarded as a type, the British miner is an example to his fellows. Part of his inheritance. . . . is an instinctive loyalty to his comrades, and a capacity for similar loyalty to his employers, so long as unimaginative handling is not permitted to alienate his sympathy."

The report refers to the agreement concluded between the Government and the mine owners in July, 1927, to limit the influx of men over 18 years of age from other industries into the mining. Other suggested remedies were also examined, including a proposal which the Board commended to the notice of employers, for establishing new industries in the depressed areas.

Transference Policy.—The Report states that "the transfer of men to districts not enjoying immunity from unemployment but bearing a relatively lighter load, is the essential and immediate aim of any transfer policy, and the search for openings of employment

must not begin or end with the heavy industries. . . . but must extend to the length and breadth of the land." It is felt that nothing should be done to anchor men to their home district by holding out an illusory prospect of employment. The Board therefore rejects relief works in the depressed areas as unsound policy, temporary in its effect, and to be undertaken only in areas where employment is relatively good.

The Board deals at some length with the objection that vacancies in other districts can only be filled at the expense of people already in employment, or seeking employment in the new area. The employment market, they suggest, is not a static and limited thing; there is a ceaseless ebb and flow of employment, and each man taken on is adding to a flowing stream, not driving another out of a space of fixed dimensions. There are many potential vacancies in industry "at the margin," which materialize upon the appearance of a suitable man. The depressed areas contain many men of the highest employment value, and organized transfer offers employers an opportunity of strengthening their labour personnel. It is declared to be positively uneconomic to leave in areas where a trade revival is unlikely a reserve of labour which could be made available for industrial development elsewhere.

The Board considers that the absorption even of such a large number of unemployed men as 200,000 is not an impossible task. It is pointed out that every week in the year there are at least 120,000 labour engagements; and that the general absorptive capacity of industry is on the increase; during the four years from July, 1923, to July, 1927, industry added rather over 850,000 persons to its employed personnel. Further, the rate of increase in the population is slackening; the number of potential recruits for industry is therefore falling, and will continue to fall for some years.

The Board passes in review the existing machinery for assisting the transfer of labour in Great Britain—the Employment Exchange system, the training centres for adults, the juvenile unemployment centres, the women's training centres; and then proceeds to consider possible extensions of these facilities. The Board appeals to all employers to acquaint themselves fully with the machinery of the Employment Exchange, and to communicate to the Exchange their requirements for men, both to make good wastage and to undertake new work.

The report refers to the cost of moving, and (in some cases) of keeping up two homes.

At the suggestion of the Board, authority has been obtained for advances to be made by way of loan through the Employment Exchanges in suitable cases towards the cost of removal expenses, and towards the maintenance for short periods of the families of married men who take up employment at a distance; also for advances of wages to married men who have to wait for several days before their first payment of wages.

The Board commends the training centres for adults and the juvenile unemployment centres as bridges from the depressed areas to other unemployment and they recommend an extension of these centres wherever it may be necessary.

The Board next considers the openings for employment in Great Britain. They lay stress on the limited part the State can play in finding openings for employment. "State agencies and State action can help, but the problem of unemployment in the depressed industries is one which can only be solved if the whole community realizes its existence and consciously resolves to grapple with it."

Oversea Migration.—The Board finds that the outstanding fact in the emigration situation is that British migration into the Dominions has fallen markedly since the War, while foreign migration has proportionately increased. Thus, migrants from the United Kingdom into Canada averaged over 100,000 a year during 1909-13; since 1922, they have averaged slightly over 50,000 and this, though British migration since 1923 has had the benefit of assistance under the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, while there was no such assistance in pre-war years. Continental migration into Canada, on the other hand, has only declined from an average of about 70,000 to an average of about 55,000 a year, in the same two periods. The Board regard this situation as "deeply disturbing."

The Board observes that the immigrants cannot be brought to believe that the Dominions want them if they are confronted with what appears to be a "formidable tangle of procedure," involving expenses, delay, and often an embarrassing publicity. "All the controversial talk about migration, all the complications and delays and disappointments, at present attendant upon the schemes of assisted passages under the Empire Settlement Act, . . . have undoubtedly induced a general mood of doubt and reluctance that may set into a definite unwillingness . . . unless migra-

tion can be promptly made cheap and easy There is no part of our proposals in regard to migration that we regard as more important than the steady encouragement of the normal flow of migration through un-

official channels, and the need of Government authority to limit its intervention to what is required to prevent abuse, and to the extent that may be necessary to provide special assistance."

ACTION BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST MIGRATION OF UNEMPLOYED

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* in its issue for August contains the following paragraphs outlining the action taken or proposed by the Government of Great Britain for the relief of unemployed by means of migration, training schemes, juvenile employment centres and Canadian harvester schemes.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on July 30, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies made the following statement of the proposed action of His Majesty's Government:—

"A substantial expansion of the system of preliminary training and testing in this country, which has proved itself a success in enabling non-agricultural workers, including miners, to qualify for assisted passages and land schemes, is in contemplation. We propose, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to open two further training camps under the Ministry of Labour on the lines of those already in operation at Brandon and Claydon. We also hope to secure the provision of training facilities on a larger scale than hitherto by voluntary societies and municipal authorities; and Lord Lovat, the Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, has already consulted the leading voluntary societies with a view to obtaining more extensive co-operation on their part. These training schemes will be dealt with outside the Empire Settlement Act, so as to enable the Government to contribute a larger proportion of the total cost than that prescribed in the Act, and also to enable family allowances to be paid to the dependants of married men during training. Further, schemes to enable migrants to make a career for themselves on the land, whether in the shape of rural housing schemes, of advances to those who have made good as land workers, or of land settlement schemes on a larger scale, are matters for negotiation with the Dominion authorities concerned, and will be actively taken up with them by Lord Lovat, who is leaving in the next few days for Canada, Australia and New Zealand. At the same time, in order to stimulate the normal flow of unassisted migration, as recommended, not only by the Industrial Transference Board, but also by the Canadian Parliamentary Com-

mittee, which recently urged that an effort should be made to secure a reduction in the ordinary Atlantic ocean rate to £10, we propose to enter into negotiations with the shipping companies with a view to ascertaining what it may be possible to do in this direction. The question of the regulations and procedure affecting the admission of migrants into the Dominions, which was also discussed in the Report of the Industrial Transference Board, is, of course, one entirely within the competence of the Dominion Governments concerned. The possibility of their simplification or better adaption to local conditions on this side, is, however, a matter, which, in so far as practical difficulties or inconveniences have arisen or may arise, we shall discuss with the Dominion Governments with a view to seeing how far any modifications may commend themselves to them."

Training Centres, Etc.—In answer to a question in the House of Commons on July 31, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, gave the following information:—

"The training centres for young men recently opened at Bristol and Dudley are reserved mainly for men from the distressed mining areas. A further centre will shortly be opened at Glasgow and, in addition, arrangements have been made whereby half the accommodation at the Wallsend and Birmingham centres is available for non-local men. It has been decided to provide a residential farm training centre in Scotland for men going overseas in addition to those at Brandon and Claydon. The Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment has in operation 31 home training centres; of these, 18 are in the distressed mining areas, and the Committee has arranged for places to be reserved at four other centres for women and girls from those areas. In addition, 19 juvenile unemployment centres have been opened for boys in the distressed mining areas since the middle of last December, and six centres which were already in existence have been expanded to meet local requirements. It is anticipated that at least four further centres will be opened before the coming winter."

Canadian Harvest (British Miners).—In answer to another question in the House of Commons on August 1, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs made a brief statement regarding the proposed arrangement for 10,000 men to go from Great Britain to work in the Canadian harvest:—

“Arrangements have been made, in consultation with the Canadian Government, under which 10,000 men are to be assisted in going to Canada from this country for work in connection with the Canadian harvest, which is now beginning. By an agreement with the shipping and railway companies, special reduced rates of £2 out and £2 back, i.e., half the ordinary fare, are offered from the port of embarkation in this country to and from Winnipeg. All who go must be used to hard manual labour, and should, as a rule be between 18 and 40 years of age. Single men are preferred, as no provision can be made for the maintenance of families. Before embarkation all men will undergo medical and civil examination by the Canadian authorities. The latest date for sailing is the 18th of August. The average rate of wages is about £3 to £5 a week, with keep.

“The Canadian Government have expressed a special wish that the men should be recruited in the mining areas, and H. M. Government in Great Britain are offering the following special help to suitable men in cases in which they cannot find the cost of the outward journey, namely, a grant of £5 paid to the companies towards the cost of the outward passage and an advance arranged through the companies up to a maximum of £10 to cover the balance of the sea and rail journeys to the destination in Canada, as well as the cost of food on the Canadian railways. The Dominion Government will co-operate with the railway companies in finding work for men at the close of the harvest, but for those who wish to return there will be, as I have explained, special reduced rates.”

The Ministry of Labour made the following announcement with regard to the progress of the Canadian Harvesters' scheme on August 10:—

“The rush of men to enrol under the Canadian Harvesters' Scheme has been so great that up to Friday night, August 10, approximately 25,000 had applied. Allowing for rejections as the result of the civil and medical examination this number is sufficient to fill the quota required, and accordingly, the Employment Exchanges have been instructed to close their lists to further applicants as from Friday night, August 10. This means that as many of the men who have applied as are needed to complete the required quota will

be submitted in their turn for examination by the Canadian Government Authorities and, if approved, will be booked for sailing until the number is made up. But no fresh applications from men requiring Government assistance can now be accepted.”

The following further announcement was issued on 13th August:—

“Up to the week-end, the Canadian Government Authorities had accepted 9,231 of the men submitted to them under the Canadian Harvester's Scheme; and, in the course of the civil and medical examinations to-day (August 13) the full number of acceptances to complete the quota of men required was reached. It has, therefore, been decided to close the Canadian Examination Centres finally as from to-night; and no further men can now be submitted.

“Thus, although the scheme only opened a week ago, and its opening was to some extent limited by the occurrence of the Bank Holiday, 10,000 suitable men have been secured, and some 4,500 have already sailed. This result has been achieved by the close co-operation of the Canadian Authorities, the Steamship Companies and their agents, and the Employment Exchange service.

“Men, who have had to be excluded from examination under the Harvester's Scheme can obtain information from their Employment Exchanges regarding the possibility of securing consideration under alternative schemes. In particular, the Ministry of Labour Training Scheme, under which short courses of training in agricultural work are given to equip suitable men for settlement in Canada and Australia, may provide an alternative avenue for those who have been disappointed in their present application.”

Regulations have been published under the Public Commercial Vehicle Act, 1927, of Ontario, respecting the licensing of public commercial vehicles. Among other provisions it is declared that no person owning, controlling, operating, or managing any public commercial vehicle, used in the transportation of property as a common carrier for compensation shall cause or allow any driver or operator of such public commercial vehicle to work as driver or operator for more than a maximum of ten hours in any twenty-four hour period. Persons to whom licenses are issued are required to notify the provincial Department of Public Highways of all accidents in which their motor vehicles become involved, where such accidents result in loss of life or injury to employees or other persons, or to property.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—MASTER SHEET METAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA AND DISTRICT AND SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 47.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929, and from year to year unless notice of change is given by either party three months previous to April 30.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1926, with the following changes:

An increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour to be given, making the minimum rate for journeymen 87½ cents per hour and for junior journeymen 62½ cents up to December 31, 1928, and a further increase from January 1, 1929 of 2½ cents per hour, making the minimum rate for journeymen 90 cents and for junior journeymen 65 cents per hour from that date to the expiration of the agreement.

For work out of town, travelling time to be paid for at the rate of single time up to eight hours per day.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—RIVERSIDE IRON WORKS, LIMITED, AND EMPLOYEES IN THE COMPANY'S PLATE AND STRUCTURAL DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING WELDERS AND BURNERS.

An agreement was signed following the award of the board under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act of 1926, and is included in the report of the board on page 954 of this issue.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—CERTAIN EMPLOYING PRINTERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 85.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1928, to May 1, 1930.

Only members of the local union to be employed if available. Proof readers holding union cards to receive the minimum scale.

Hours: In book and job offices, 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays; in newspaper offices, 8 per day and 7½ for night work.

Overtime and work on statutory holidays, time and one half, Sundays, double time, except that in newspaper offices, the only holidays are Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas.

In case of any dispute as to the terms of the agreement, if the matter cannot be settled between the employer and a committee of two from the office, the dispute to be referred to an arbitration committee of three persons, one from each party and a third selected by these two, the decision of such committee to be binding.

Wages per week: In book and job offices, all foremen, linotype operators and machinists, \$35.20; floor hands and monotype keyboard operators, \$33; in newspaper offices, all foremen, linotype operators and machinists, \$36 per week for day work and \$39 for night work; floor hands \$34 for day work and \$37 for night work.

Apprentices: Wages shall be two-fifths of journeymen's pay for the third year, one-half for fourth year and two-thirds for fifth year. Not more than one apprentice to every six journeymen on newspapers and one to four journeymen in job offices, with not more than three in any office. Apprentices to serve five years.

Apprentices to take course of lessons in printing given by the International Union and they are required to make quarterly reports to the local Apprentice Committee showing their proficiency and to take examinations regularly before the local committee and show by their work if they are entitled to the increased wage scale, the employer or his representative to take part in the examinations. Apprentices are not to leave one employer for another without the written consent of the employer and the president of the union.

Offices shall confer with the committee on health and sanitation appointed by the union to insure good working conditions.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY AND INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 50.

Agreement in effect from August 1, 1928, to August 1, 1931, and from year to year until notice of change is given 90 days before August 1 of any year.

Wages per week: From August 1, 1928, to August 1, 1929, \$42 for day and night work; from August 1, 1929, to August 1, 1930, \$43; from August 1, 1930, to August 1, 1931, \$44.

Only union members to be employed. Hours: 48 per week for both day and night work.

Overtime: Time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Apprentices: One allowed to each shift. Apprentices to serve five years and to receive \$9.45 per week for first year, \$12.60 during second year, \$15.75 during third year, \$19.95

during fourth year and \$23.10 during fifth year.

One week's notice of dismissal or resignation to be given.

In case of any disputes or misunderstanding about the terms of this agreement or in case of failure to agree to its renewal or change, the matter shall be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of one member of each party and a third selected by them, the decision of such board to be binding. Should the two representatives be unable to agree in the selection of a third party, the Minister of Labour shall be asked to appoint a third.

SARNIA, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 837.

Agreement in effect from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1928.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: In book and job offices, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays; in newspaper offices, 8 per day for day work and 7 per day for night work.

Overtime: Time and one-half.

Wages per week in book and job offices: foremen \$36 for day work, \$37 for night work; hand compositors, make-ups, proof-readers, machine operators and machinist operators \$35 for day work and \$36 for night work (machinist operators to receive 50 cents per week extra for every additional machine cared for). Wages per week in newspaper offices: foremen \$40 for day work and \$41 for night work; hand compositors, make-ups, proof-readers, machine operators, machinist operators and machinists \$39 for day or night work. Machine learners to be paid 40 cents per hour for first month to 65 cents per hour in sixth month for day work and from 45 to 70 cents per hour for night work.

Apprentices to serve 5 years and to be paid from three-eighths of journeymen's scale in third year to seven-eighths of journeymen's scale in last six months of apprenticeship. Apprentices to be examined yearly by the local apprenticeship committee to show if they are entitled to the increases in wages.

Foremen to employ all help and may discharge employees for certain specified reasons. Any men discharged to decrease the staff must be offered employment again before any new help is employed.

The union reserves the right to refuse to do work received from or destined for struck offices, unfair employers or publications.

A standing joint committee consisting of two representatives of each party to be appointed and all disputes to be referred to this committee. If they fail to agree, a board of arbitration consisting of two representatives of each party and a fifth selected by them shall be appointed, the decision of such board to be binding.

In consideration of the employers accepting the conditions of the agreement, the union agrees to furnish them with the union label.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSEJAW, SASKATCHEWAN.—CERTAIN PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 116.

Agreement in effect from May 26, 1928, to May 26, 1930.

The union will co-operate with the employer in locating competent stereotypers and only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 7½ per night. No pooling of hours allowed.

Overtime: Time and one-half for first four hours and double time thereafter. Work on Sundays and holidays, except when part of a regular jig, double time; on morning newspapers, in lieu of overtime, 5 hours shall constitute a night. Men to be paid \$1 for call-back if no previous notice is given.

Wages: 98 cents per hour for day work and \$3 extra per week for night work. Foreman not less than \$5 per week in addition to journeymen's wage.

One apprentice allowed in each office and one additional apprentice where 6 journeymen are employed.

Wages of apprentices: \$17 per week for day work and \$19 for night work with \$1.50 per week increase every six months.

Union members shall not be asked to furnish or receive any work from unfair shops.

The agreement protects employers against walkouts, strikes, etc. All disputes to be submitted to an arbitration committee consisting of one representative of each party and a third mutually agreed upon and work shall be continued pending settlement.

PRINCE RUPERT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN EMPLOYING PRINTERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 413.

Agreement in effect from April 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929, for newspaper employees and from April 1, 1928, to February 1, 1929, for job employees.

Wages per week on newspaper work: Compositors \$48, linotype and monotype machinist operators, \$51; foremen in charge of newspaper plant 50 cents extra per shift; foreman in charge of a combined newspaper, book and job plant, \$52.50 per week; night work 75 cents per shift extra.

Hours: 7½ per day.

Wages per week on job work: Compositors, stonemen and proofreaders, \$43.50 for day work and \$47 for night work; foremen 50 cents extra per shift; all operators and machinists, \$45.50 for day work and \$49.90 for night work; machinist operators 50 cents per shift in excess of that paid to operators.

All work over regular hours: Time and one-half up to 7½ hours; thereafter double time; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Machine learners to serve 17 weeks apprenticeship and to be paid from 40 per cent of journeymen's scale for first three weeks to 85 per cent for fourteenth week and thereafter. Machine learners limited to one to each office and must be journeymen members of union.

Apprentices limited to one for every six journeymen, but not more than two in any office and to serve five years. Apprentices to receive one-third of journeyman's wage for third year, one-half of journeyman's wage for fourth year and two-thirds in last year.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN "INDUSTRIAL PLANTS" AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 838.

Verbal agreement in effect for 1927-28.

Wages: Second class engineers in charge, \$200 per month; second class engineers on shift, \$185; third class engineers in charge, \$150; third class engineers on shift, \$140.

Two weeks' holidays with pay each year after one year's service.

Uncertified firemen to receive 62½ cents per hour and 10 days holiday per year with pay after one year's service.

Hours: 8 per day, six-day week.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MASTER PAINTERS' SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, LOCAL No. 739.

Agreement in effect from June 15, 1928, to January 1, 1929, and from year to year until notice of change is given one month prior to January 1 of any year.

Only union members to be employed if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: Time and one-half to twelve hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: 85c per hour.

An arbitration committee consisting of three members of each party to be appointed if any dispute arises and their decision to be final and binding.

For work outside the city, fare and board to be paid and travelling time up to 8 hours per day to be paid for.

One apprentice allowed for every shop and one additional apprentice for every 7 journeymen employed. Apprentices to be under the age of 21.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—MASTER PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION AND BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 509.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1928, to June 1, 1930, and from year to year until notice of change is given by either party three months prior to June 1, of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1926, with the following exception:

Wages of journeymen: 85 cents per hour from June 1, 1928, to June 1, 1929, and 87½ cents per hour from June 1, 1929, to June 1, 1930.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—MASTER PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION AND PAINTING CONTRACTORS AND BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, LOCAL No. 583.

Agreement verbally in effect from April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1930.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1927 with the following changes:

Wages: 85 cents per hour from April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929, and 95 cents per hour from April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.

For work outside city, travelling expenses, travelling time and an extra living expense allowance of 50 cents per day to be paid.

A standing committee of three members of each party to be formed for the settlement of all grievances.

No journeymen to take work on their own account and no contracting painter to be allowed to employ another contracting painter.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—ASSOCIATION OF SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS AND GENERAL PIPEFITTERS, LOCAL No. 496.

Agreement in effect from May 4, 1928, to April 30, 1930, and for another year unless notice of change is given by February 28, 1930.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1927, with the following changes:

Wages of journeymen: \$1.15 per hour.

The number of apprentices remains the same, one plumber's apprentice allowed for every shop and one for every five journeymen and one steamfitter's apprentice allowed for each shop where a steamfitter is regularly employed. Apprentice to serve five years. All other regulations regarding apprentices are left to a joint apprenticeship committee.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS, INCORPORATED AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 488.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1931, and from year to year unless notice of change is given by January 31, of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1927, with the following exception:

Wages: From May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1930, \$1.15 per hour; from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, \$1.20 per hour.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 844.

Wage scale and working rules verbally agreed upon to be in effect from May 1, 1928, subject to change at expiration of one year by either party giving 30 days' notice prior to date of expiration.

All men to be hired through union headquarters whenever possible.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, 44-hour week, except on jobs more than 25 miles from the city, when a 48-hour week will be worked. On jobs where two or more shifts are employed, 7½ hours shall be a day's work and shall be paid at rate of 8 hours.

Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

For out of town work, fare and travelling time up to 8 hours per day to be paid for.

When engineers are required to raise steam before regular work day starts, a minimum of one hour's time shall be allowed. When an engineer is laid off during forenoon, he shall be paid full half day, or if laid off during afternoon, a full day's pay. If required to wait for material or other reasons beyond his control, he shall be paid a full day.

Wages: On jobs where engineers are required to operate on different classes of engines, the higher rates of pay shall prevail. Clam shell, orange peel, pile drivers, loco cranes, aerial cable ways, \$9 per day; derricks, \$8.50; tower hoists, snubbers, compressors (oil and electric), \$8; firemen and oilers, \$5.50; all unspecified work, a minimum of \$7; on dipper dredges, engineers \$10, cranesmen \$8, firemen \$5.50 and chief engineers \$7; shovel and drag lines, engineer \$250 per month or \$10 per day, cranesmen \$200 per month or \$8 per day, firemen \$160 per month or \$6.50 per day, watchmen \$140 per month; daily rate to apply on all contract jobs within a radius of 25 miles of Vancouver.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 1598.

Agreement in effect from June 16, 1928, to May 1, 1929. If desired by either party, a committee from each party will meet three months previous to May 1, 1929, to consider this or any new agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: Time and one-half for first four hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: \$7 per day.

For work outside city, transportation to be provided by contractor.

Construction: Miscellaneous

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—TRADE RULES OF PILE DRIVERS, BRIDGE, DOCK AND WHARF BUILDERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, CHARTERED BY THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Verbally agreed upon and in effect from May 1, 1928, to May 1, 1929.

These trade rules are similar to the ones previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1925, with the following exceptions:

Wages of pile drivers: \$1.25 per hour, \$10 per day; crew, bridgemen and wharf carpenters, \$1 per hour, \$8 per day.

The General Contractors' Association and the union also agreed to submit any disputes to a joint committee for settlement. If they fail to agree, the matter to be referred to a joint arbitration committee.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

MOOSE JAW ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 614.

Agreement in effect from June 17, 1927, for one year and thereafter until either party gives 30 days' notice of change.

Wages: For first three months, 40 cents per hour, for second three months, 45 cents; thereafter, 50 cents. Inexperienced operators not to be paid until they have learned the work and are considered competent by the superintendent.

Hours: 9 per day, for which operators will be paid nine and one-quarter hours, which shall include time for reporting.

Overtime: All time over nine hours and fifteen minutes to be considered overtime and paid for at rate of time and one-half. On Sundays and holidays, six and one-half hours to constitute a day's work for which nine hours will be allowed. All time over 6½ hours will be paid for at overtime rates.

Operators must be at least 21 years old.

Every seventh day shall be the day off and if required to work on day off, they shall be paid at rate of time and one-quarter.

Uniforms, changers and change to be supplied.

After one year's service, all permanent employees to receive one week's holiday a year with pay.

Any employee suspended or dismissed may have his case investigated by union officers who may appeal to the manager. If his decision is not satisfactory to the union, the matter will then be referred to a board of arbitration, consisting of one representative of the company and one of the union, who shall select a third. Should they fail to appoint a third, he may be appointed by a Judge of the Supreme Court. The decision of such arbitration board shall be binding.

No discrimination to be made against any employee on account of his membership or activity in the union.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THE LINEMEN, LINEMEN'S HELPERS, ETC., EMPLOYEES OF THE COMPANY.

An agreement was signed following the award of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and is included in the report of the board on page 950 of this issue.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortifications, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of

three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work

is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of

opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wage clause above-mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of an addition to the public building at North Sydney, N.S. Name of contractor, Hector McNeil, Sydney Mines, N.S. Date of contract, August 1, 1928. Amount of contract, \$9,800. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	cts per hour	
Glaziers.....	80	8
Cement finisher.....	80	8
Terra Cotta layers.....	\$1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	50 to 70	8
Carpenters.....	60 to 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	60	8
Roofers (tar and gravel).....	50	8
Kalamein workers.....	90	8
Lathers (metal).....	80	8
Plasterers.....	90	8
Painters.....	80	8
Concrete workers.....	35	9
Labourers.....	35	9

Construction of a tobacco-curing barn at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Edouard Monette, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 14, 1928. Amount of

contract, \$4,950. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour \$ cts.	
Carpenters and joiner.....	85	8
Painters.....	65	8
Labourers.....	45	8-10
Concrete mixers.....	45	8
Concrete layers.....	45	8
Concrete finishers.....	75	8
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	70	8-10
Driver with 2 horses and wagon....	1 00	8-10

Time and one-half for overtime.

Alterations, renovations and additions for accommodation of Bureau of Statistics, Government Building, Green Island, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Henri Dagenais, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 24, 1928. Amount of contract, \$61,300. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour \$ cts.	
Concrete mixers.....	45	8
Concrete layers.....	45	8
Concrete finishers.....	75	8
Bricklayers.....	1 20	8
Masons.....	1 20	8
Structural steel workers.....	80	8
“ riveters.....	80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	85	8
Sheet metal workers.....	85	8
Roofers—tar and gravel.....	70	8
Terrazzo layers.....	75	8
“ helpers.....	45	8
Lathers—metal.....	75	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
“ helpers.....	50	8
Painters and glaziers.....	65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	95	8
Electricians.....	80	8
Labourers.....	45	8-10
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	70	8-10
Driver with 2 horses and wagon....	1 00	8-10

Time and one-half for overtime.

Deepening the approach to the wharf of the Dominion Trap Rock Company, Bruce Mines, Ont. Name of contractor, The Soo Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, August 11, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$26,690. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs to the north pier at Kincardine, Bruce Co., Ont. Name of contractors, Ernest Alfred Henry and David Gordon Ross, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, August 13, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$21,484.97. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of new boilers and alterations to the heating apparatus and plumbing system in the Old Examining Warehouse, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractor, Frank Joseph Hogan, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 13, 1928. Amount of contract, \$28,990. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Drainage improvement of Sherwood Outlet, Dundee, P.Q. Name of contractors, Oliver F. Cummins and Wm. H. Robinson, “Cummins & Robinson,” Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 7, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,563.20. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
Contracts in Group “A” (Construction, etc.)
Construction of portion of roadway from Montreal highway to Rockcliffe Aerodrome, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractors, E. D. Brule & Sons, Ltd., Billings Bridge, Ont. Date of contract, July 7, 1928. Amount of contract, \$4,320. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Construction of a rifle range at Woodstock, N.B. Name of contractor, C. W. Bowlin, Woodstock, N.B. Date of contract, July 17, 1928. Amount of contract, \$7,850. The General Fair Wages Clause was embodied in this contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS
Contract in Group “A” (Construction, etc.)
Construction of standard 100-ton mechanical coaling plant at Savant Lake, Ontario, Canadian National Railways. Name of contractors, Claydon Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, May 2, 1928. Amount of contract, \$15,866. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Following is a statement of payments made in August, 1928, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders
	\$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	980 91
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	134 54
Making-up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	8,141 94
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	550 16
Bag fittings.....	3,804 61
Scales.....	1,226 75
Satchels.....	88 07

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1928

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was similar to that in July, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being higher, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was again lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.08 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$10.80 for July; \$10.93 for August, 1927; \$11.10 for August, 1926; \$10.84 for August, 1925; \$10.19 for August, 1924; \$10.53 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. The most important change was a seasonal advance in the price of potatoes, with the marketing of the new crop, while less important advances, also mainly seasonal, occurred in the prices of eggs, butter and cheese, fresh and salt pork, bacon and lard. The prices of mutton, bread, flour, evaporated apples and granulated sugar were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.31 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$21.01 for July; \$21.11 for August, 1927; \$21.32 for August, 1926; \$21.05 for August, 1925; \$20.57 for August, 1924; \$21.03 for August, 1923; \$20.88 for August, 1922; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.60 for August, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.20 for August, 1918; and \$14.41 for August, 1914. Changes in fuel and rent were slight.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was again slightly lower at 149.1 for August, as compared with 149.6 for July; 152.3 for August, 1927; 154.0 for August, 1926; 158.9 for August, 1925; 156.8 for August, 1924; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.8 for August, 1918. Thirty-seven prices quotations were lower, thirty-six were higher and one hundred and sixty-three were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups were lower, four were slightly higher and two were unchanged. The Vegetables and their

Products group was substantially lower and exerted the greatest influence on the downward movement of the general index number. The decline in this group was due mainly to much lower prices for grains and for flour and other milled products. The prices of raw sugar, potatoes, hay and straw advanced. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was also lower, due to a decline in the price of cotton, which more than offset higher prices for silk, jute, hessian and sash cord. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, chiefly because of higher prices for hogs, sheep, meats, butter and eggs; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to advances in the prices of lead, tin and spelter, which more than offset lower prices for silver and antimony; the Non-Metallic Minerals group, due to higher prices for coal oil and gasoline; and the Iron and its Products group. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods advanced substantially, higher prices for fresh and smoked meats, butter, eggs, sugar, potatoes, coal oil and gasoline more than offsetting lower prices for flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and foreign fruits. Producers' goods were considerably lower. In this group producers' equipment, due to advances in the prices of gasoline and coal oil, was higher, while producers' materials declined. In the latter group materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the leather industry, for milling and other industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, were lower, while materials for the metal working industries and for the meat packing industries were somewhat higher.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods declined, while fully or chiefly manufactured goods were higher. In the former decreases in the prices of grains, cattle, foreign fruits, cotton, rosin and salt more than offset advances in the prices of raw sugar, potatoes, hay, hogs, sheep, beef, eggs, silk and non-ferrous metals; while in the latter higher prices for bacon, ham, mess pork, sugar, butter, gasoline, coal oil and sash cord more than offset lower prices for flour, oat products, millfeed, turpentine and lead. Prices of domestic farm products were lower, articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin were slightly higher, while articles of forest origin were unchanged.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with

Continued on page 1028

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Pork			Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.		Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average).....	35.8	30.3	27.6	21.3	16.9	22.6	29.9	28.8	26.6	39.0	43.2	59.6
Nova Scotia (average).....	34.5	29.2	26.0	20.9	16.5	17.6	26.4	27.5	25.7	37.5	41.1	58.2
1—Sydney.....	42.6	33.4	31.3	25.2	21.8	18.2	25.6	31	25.9	38.3	41	56.7
2—New Glasgow.....	31.5	29.5	22.8	18	14.8	15	21.7	25	25	36.7	39.4	57.3
3—Amherst.....	31.7	28.3	22.7	19.3	16.3	16.5	22.5	25	24.7	39.5	40.7	55
4—Halifax.....	39.3	30	30	21.6	18.3	15.6	28.7	26.9	24.3	34.3	37.5	58.5
5—Windsor.....	25	22	22	18	10	20	30	30	28		45	62.5
6—Truro.....	37	31.7	27	23	17.9	20	30	27	26.2	38.5	42.9	59
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	30	28.3	29	20.7	18	13.7	26	28	24.4	37.7	39.3	52.2
New Brunswick (average)...	33.5	27.4	24.2	19.7	14.8	17.4	25.3	27.5	25.6	33.3	41.8	58.0
8—Moncton.....	31.7	26.4	20.3	16	12.8	18.7	30	28	25.1	36.7	39.3	57.1
9—St. John.....	40	28.7	26.2	19.2	14.5	18.7	25	30	26.6	36.7	41.7	59.7
10—Fredericton.....	35.4	28.7	27.6	23.4	16.9	17.1	21.2	26.2	24.6	35.5	38.8	55
11—Bathurst.....	26.7	25.5	22.8	20	15	15	25	25.7	26	44.3	47.5	60
Quebec (average).....	29.9	28.1	25.3	18.3	14.0	18.6	26.3	25.2	24.6	36.3	40.2	60.1
12—Quebec.....	33.9	30.3	28.9	20	14.8	20.4	27.8	24.4	24.8	36.4	42.6	58.4
13—Three Rivers.....	29.2	28.6	28.3	19.3	14.5	16.7	27.6	24.8	26	41	42.5	63.3
14—Sherbrooke.....	32.5	30	17	20.2	13.7	15	25	30	25	39	39.8	61.7
15—Sorel.....	25	25	21.5	16	11.6	15	21	20.2	22.5	37.5	44	58.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	23.8	23.8	20.4	15.2	15	22	22.3	24.7	23.3	32.5		55
17—St. John's.....	30	30	30	18	15	26.5	25	25	25	35	40	61.7
18—Theford Mines.....	23	22.5	18.5	16.5	12	22	25	20	24.8	35	37.5	
19—Montreal.....	37.9	32.4	34	18.7	14.9	13.5	31.4	28.6	25.2	35.4	38.3	61.5
20—Hull.....	24.2	30.6	26.2	20.4	14.3	16.6	31.2	29	25	34.8	37	60.6
Ontario (average).....	33.3	32.6	29.5	22.9	18.0	25.2	29.7	30.1	27.5	36.7	40.5	60.8
21—Ottawa.....	35.2	29.2	28.4	21.2	13.4	21.1	27.5	27.4	27.1	36.6	40.5	59.5
22—Brockville.....	40.6	34	32	20	16.5	18.7	35	29	26.6	40.6	43.9	60
23—Kingston.....	36.4	29.9	27.9	21.6	15.3	19.9	27.7	28.1	25	34.3	39.1	60.2
24—Belleville.....	34.4	29	30.6	22.2	16	24.6	34	29.6	24	40.8	43.6	62.2
25—Peterborough.....	37	32.1	28.1	23.1	18.8	26.3	29	28.7	27.2	36.5	40.1	61.7
26—Oshawa.....	37.3	33.3	29	21.7	19	26	28	29.7	29.5	39	41.2	60.7
27—Orillia.....	36.8	31	29.6	23.7	18.6	24.8	30	30	29	35.6	40	60.8
28—Toronto.....	39.9	32.9	32.1	21	18.1	25.4	32.8	31.2	30.3	37.6	43.3	62.1
29—Niagara Falls.....	41.2	35.7	30	27	17	29.2	35	33.5	32.5	38	39.2	63.6
30—St. Catharines.....	38.6	34.2	29.5	21.7	17	25.2	30	29.3	26.5	33.6	35.7	58.2
31—Hamilton.....	39.7	33.5	31.9	23.3	19.5	25.7	26.5	28.6	32.5	37.3	40.1	62
32—Brantford.....	38.7	34.2	29.4	23.3	19	25.7	30.7	31.7	27.5	34.8	38.5	61.3
33—Galt.....	38.7	34.3	30	23.3	18.7	24	39.5	31.3	25	35.7	40.6	59.5
34—Guelph.....	36.8	31.4	28.4	22.2	18.7	26.7	25	26.7		32.9	36.6	60.2
35—Kitchener.....	36.3	32.2	27.5	23.8	19.3	27		30		34.3	37.7	59.7
36—Woodstock.....	39.3	34.4	30.7	24.1	18.2	26.4	26.5	29	26.2	33.6	36	59.4
37—Stratford.....	40	32	26.5	23	20	25.8	30	31.2	26.5	33.9	39.4	61
38—London.....	39.6	33.9	31.9	23.3	17.6	24	28.5	30	27.5	36.7	41.5	60
39—St. Thomas.....	38.8	32.5	29	21.9	18.1	25	25	30.4	27.4	36.1	39.1	60
40—Chatham.....	38.3	33.8	28.5	23.8	18.2	26.7	30	30	26.8	35.3	40.4	61.7
41—Windsor.....	37.7	30.8	29.1	22.2	17.8	26.3	27.5	29.1	25.5	36.8	41.2	60.7
42—Sarnia.....	36.7	31.7	28.3	22.7	19	27.5	28.3	30	25.7	36.6	40	64
43—Owen Sound.....	35	30	24.3	22.2	19	26.5	25	26.2	25	37.3	38	60
44—North Bay.....	43.7	35	32.5	23.7	15.5	25	26.5	32.2	26	33.4	38.4	60
45—Sudbury.....	42.2	34.2	33.6	26	19.7	26.3	25	35	28.1	38.7	45.4	58.9
46—Cobalt.....	35	31.7	30	20.3	16.2	25	33	32.3	28	37.4	40.9	63.2
47—Timmins.....	38.3	34.3	28.3	23.3	18.8	27.7	35	31.7	26.8	38.8	41	58.3
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	39.7	34.7	30.4	25.4	18	27	30.7	31.1	29.4	36.7	42	60.6
49—Port Arthur.....	38.7	29.9	29.6	24.5	19.7	25.5	35	30.6	29.4	41	46.8	62
50—Fort William.....	37.9	29.7	27.4	22.1	18.9	21.7	31.5	30	26.6	40.1	45	61.4
Manitoba (average).....	33.6	27.4	26.2	15.0	14.5	19.2	28.7	28.5	23.5	40.7	45.1	59.2
51—Winnipeg.....	36.4	29.1	29.1	18.8	15.3	17.6	27.1	29.9	25	40.6	44.4	58.4
52—Brandon.....	30.7	25.7	23.3	19.2	13.7	20.7	30.3	27	22	40.7	45.8	60
Saskatchewan (average).....	34.9	28.0	25.8	20.6	15.9	20.7	33.2	26.4	25.8	44.7	50.4	61.6
53—Regina.....	33.4	26	24.2	19.6	14.8	20.1	33.6	26	25	45.1	50	62.5
54—Prince Albert.....	32.5	27.5	23.5	19.2	17.5	20	30	25	27.5	45	50	60
55—Saskatoon.....	34.4	27.8	26.1	20.6	16.1	20.1	34.2	26.8	23.3	44.7	49.7	59.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	32.9	30.5	29.3	23	15.1	22.5	35	27.7	27.5	43.9	51.9	64.4
Alberta (average).....	32.9	26.3	25.2	19.4	14.3	21.8	32.9	26.5	25.2	41.5	46.9	52.7
57—Medicine Hat.....	33.7	26.2	27.2	19	15	22.5	37.4	27.8	27.1	44.2	48.9	53.1
58—Drumheller.....	35	30	26.5	25	15	25	30	29	25	43.3	50	57.5
59—Edmonton.....	33.2	25.8	27.2	17.6	12.9	19	32.5	28.6	25.2	41.2	47	52.5
60—Calgary.....	29.7	24.7	22.9	16	13.7	21	30.1	25	23.5	41.7	46.9	48.8
61—Lethbridge.....	33	25	22.4	19.3	15.1	21.7	34.5	22.2	25.2	37.2	41.7	51.5
British Columbia (average).....	38.7	31.7	28.9	21.7	20.0	27.1	37.9	32.5	29.3	47.4	52.6	61.1
62—1 Ernie.....	38	30	28.7	20	16.7	26	40	34	30.7	46.6	50.7	55.7
63—Nelson.....	40	30	30	25	25	30		35	26.7	45.5	50	57.5
64—Trail.....	39.5	34.2	32.7	26.4	23.2	29.4	40	34.5	28.2	50.6	57.6	60
65—New Westminster.....	37.4	31.2	26.7	20.5	17.8	27.5	34.7	28.7	30.8	45.9	51.1	61.9
66—Vancouver.....	38.1	30.1	29	19.4	19.2	25.7	38.9	32.5	28.9	46.8	51.7	65
67—Victoria.....	39.5	31.7	29.2	19.9	17.6	27.1	35.5	29.2	25.7	48	53.2	61.2
68—Nanaimo.....	38	32.4	26.3	23	22.9	29.4	40	32.6	30	48.5	53.3	66.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	39	33.7	28.7	19.7	17.5	22	36.5	33.5	33.7	47.3	53.3	61.2

a Price per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart. c. Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1928

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod Steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart, in bottles	Dairy, solids prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
18-7	30-2	21-7	14-2	58-8	21-1	20-5	37-1	22-2	42-4	37-6	11-7	39-7	44-6
14-3	30-0			51-7	17-7	18-3	29-4	22-5	45-4	39-9	11-5	38-7	45-2
10	25			48	17-2	16	28-7	22-8	47-3	43-3	b12-14	40	44
12	30			60	17-1	20	32-3	20-7	39-7	35-4	12	37-1	44-7
16	35			60	18-4	19	28-8	21-4	40	36-5	9	36-9	44-4
12-5				60	16-6	16-5	26-3	23-9	46-6	44 a	12.5-13.3	36-6	43-8
				60	19	20	33-4	25	55		10	45	50
20-22	30			50	17-6	18	26-9	21-3	43-5	40-3	12	36-5	44-5
12	35			50	18-2		31-3	22-3	33-8	24-7	8-10	35-5	41
16-7	35-0		10-0	56-9	18-5	17-5	34-7	23-8	42-2	40-6	12-1	38-6	43-2
12	35		10	60	18-1	18	36	22-2	43-3	39-7	10-12	39-8	44-2
18	35		10	60	18-8	16	45-9	21-5	47-8	41-4	a13-5	40-4	46-1
20				55-60	18	17-7	31-2	22-3	42-6		12	37-6	42-4
				59-3	22-4	22-2	25-5	25	35		12	36-7	40
16-7	30-6	23-8	10-0	59-3	22-4	22-2	29-6	21-4	42-0	37-6	10-0	38-5	42-2
10	25	20		50	20	20	29-4	22-4	43-9	37-8	12-14	36-8	42-6
15-20	30	30	10	60	25	25	28-7	23-9	43-9	39-4	10	40	42-2
18-20	35	30	10	60	20	25	31-2	20	43-9	39-7	a10	37-3	42-1
20-25	30	18		60	25	25	21-5	20-7	38-4	37	8		41-4
		20					24-3	20-4	36-1	35-3	7		41-2
15	30	25-28	12	75	22-5	20	37-8	20	41-8	38	9	40-3	42-3
			8	50			24-6	22-7	37-9	35-5	10	37-2	43
18	30-38	28		60	21-7	21-5	34-7	20-2	49-3	39-8	12	40-6	43-9
15	30		10	60	22-5	19	33-8	22-4	43-2	36	11	37-3	41
17-7	30-9	22-7	12-7	63-9	20-8	19-5	40-3	21-6	42-4	38-3	11-9	40-1	44-0
18	35	22-7	10		21-7	23	40-6	21-5	43-7	38-1	11	42-5	43-9
14	35	20			19-6	16	41-6	21-4	38-6	36	10	40	43-1
15	35	20-25	10-20		18-7	18	38-6	20-2	40-7	39-2	10	40-8	43-4
	28	25			25		41-6	21-6	37-2	34-7	a9	46	46-8
20	32	25		60	18-3	23	39-8	22-8	40-7	36-9	10	39-2	42-7
							43-3	23-5	41-7	40-7	12	40	44-5
							35	21-4	38-2	36-8	10-12	39-6	43-8
15	30-32	18		72	23-3	16-6	41-4	20-9	45-7	40-3	12	38-5	44-8
22	35	25					45-6	20-7	44-3		c13		44-7
14	30	25				18	42-2	19-7	42-4	38-7	13	41-6	43-8
20	35	30	15		22-5		46-1	22-4	45-2	39-9	13	37-6	45-2
20	30	25	15		20-5	19	39-1	20-4	38-7		11	41-8	43-7
15	33	22	12		22-3	18-3	41-1	19-8	38-2	36	a11-8	42	43-8
20	30	25					47	20-8	43-8	39-6	12	40	43-2
							39-3	20-1	39	36-7	12	40	43-5
							35	19-5	38-5	33-2	10	39	42-8
							34-8	20-9	40-2	35-1	12	38-4	43
15	25	22		50	17-5	15	44	21	44-4	37-7	11	39-8	43-8
16	32	22		50	20-6	19-7	46-5	21-7	38-8	36-4	12	42	44-1
20	35	25	12		22-5	21	37-9	21	35-2	30	12	40-3	44-4
20	30	22	15		23-2	21-7	44-2	19-5	44-2	39-2	14	42-7	44-6
					19-3	20	45-7	22-9	39-2		12	40	45
					16-5	18	41-4	19-5	36-7	34-5	a10-5	39-2	41-1
							33-6	23-5	45-7	44	12	34-5	41
							34-4	24-1	50-4	44-5	12	38-7	45-7
							34-8	24-7	49-9	44-2	15		46-6
							20	25	43-8	42-3	12	39	43-8
18-20	25-30	18	10		21-2	16-3	36-3	23-8	45-2	33	a12-5		44-7
15	25	18		65	20	20	39-5	23-5	46-9	42-1	a12-5	38-3	45-9
	30-8				19-3	17-8	37-9	23-9	43-7	38-8	12-0	37-5	41-3
20-22	28-35	16-20	10	60	18-6	18-6	42-6	22-2	44-3	39-1	c12	38-5	39-9
	30				20	17	33-2	23-5	43	38-5	12	36-4	42-7
26-9	31-3	18-3	17-5	25-0	24-1	37-3	33-5	23-5	38-7	35-6	11-9	35-6	45-4
25	30-35	15		25	22-4	25	37-2	23-3	42-1	37-1	a12-5	35	45-5
30	30	15	15	25	25	25	32-7	23-3	32-5		9	34-4	46-6
25-30	30-35	25	20	25	23-8	25	35-1	23	42-7	37-1	13	35-3	44-8
25	30	18		25	25	25	44-2	24-5	37-5	32-5	13	37-7	44-7
23-4	27-8	17-7	19-1	23-7	23-0	39-0	39-0	22-3	40-3	33-2	11-1	37-0	45-7
30	30	20		23-7	26	37-5	40-7	23-9	39-7	30-5	11	37	46-9
25	30	18		23-7	25	40-7	37-5	22-3	36-4	30	a12-5	35	46-6
17-5-20	23-25	17-5	15	22-5	23-4	37-5	33-9	23-7	41-3	33-7	a11-1	37-4	45-2
25	30	18	18-25	25	20-5	38-9	40-4	22-4	44-9	37-7	11	40-6	46
18	25	15	20	22-4	20-3	40-4	39-8	19-2	39-2	34-3	10	35	44
20-1	27-0		17-7	23-0	22-5	39-8	44-2	24-2	44-2	37-8	12-9	46-7	49-4
	30	18		23-2	25	43-7	25	46-3	46-3	40-7	a12-5		47-8
30	35	20		25	25	35-2	25	38-7			a14-3	45	47-5
20	35	20		25	25	36	28-3	47-8	45		a14-3	50	50
20	25			20	22	43	21-8	39-1	33-3	30-3	a11-1	45-8	49-4
18	21		13	21-2	18-9	40-2	21-7	41	35-1	31-1	a11-1	45	49-1
12-5	25		20	19-2	19-4	38-7	21-2	42-7	38-2	a12-5	47-6	51-1	57
25	25			22-5	25	42-9	25-6	47-5	30	a13-3	47-5	50-8	68
15	20		15	20	25	39	39	25	50-7	42-5	a14-3	46	50

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can.	Corn 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	33.0	7.7	18.3	5.2	6.3	10.6	12.4	16.2	16.2	16.3
Nova Scotia (average)	31.6	8.1	17.5	5.6	6.6	9.8	14.1	17.1	16.4	16.6
1—Sydney.....	33.2	8	17.3	5.6	6.6	10.1	13.1	17.3	17.8	17.1
2—New Glasgow.....	31.5	8	16.8	5.5	5.9	9.5	13.6	16.1	15.6	15.7
3—Amherst.....	29.4	8	17.4	5.6	6.8	9.5	13	17	15.3	15.2
4—Halifax.....	31.2	8	16.9	5.3	6.5	9.9	14.2	16.3	15.4	15.8
5—Windsor.....	32.5	8.3	20	6.4	7.5	10	16	20	19	20
6—Truro.....	31.5	8	16.6	5.4	6.2	9.5	14.6	15.6	15.2	15.8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29.2	7.4	18	5.1	5.7	9.9	13.5	15	14.6	15
New Brunswick (average)	33.5	8.5	18.1	5.4	6.4	10.4	14.5	16.0	15.6	15.6
8—Moncton.....	33.3	8.7	18	5.7	6.6	11	14.8	16.8	15.8	15.8
9—St. John.....	35.4	8.7	19.5	5	6.5	10.5	14.5	15.1	14.9	14.7
10—Fredericton.....	32	8.7	17	5.1	6.5	10.6	15.2	15.1	14.8	15
11—Bathurst.....	33.3	8	17.7	5.8	6	9.3	13.5	17	17	17
Quebec (average)	30.5	6.4	17.7	5.2	6.5	9.3	12.5	14.5	16.2	15.2
12—Quebec.....	34	7.5	17.5	5.4	6.5	9.8	13.4	15	15.6	15.9
13—Three Rivers.....	32	6	18.1	5.6	6.7	9.5	13	14.9	18.9	15.5
14—Sherbrooke.....	30.5	6-6.7	17	5.1	6.1	9.2	13.5	14.4	15.4	14.7
15—Sorel.....	29	6	17.4	4.6	5.8	9.5	11.2	14.3	16.8	14.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	29.2	5	17	4.9	7.4	9.2	12	14.3	14.9	15.4
17—St. John's.....	28.7	5.3-6.7	17.2	4.6	6.7	9.9	12	14.4	16	15.7
18—Theftford Mines.....	29.9	6.7	18.2	5.7	6.9	8.6	13.5	15.2	19.1	15.7
19—Montreal.....	31.3	5.3-8	18.2	5.3	6	10	11.9	14.1	14.6	14.9
20—Hull.....	30.2	6.8	18.4	5.3	6.2	8.4	12	13.5	14.6	14.2
Ontario (average)	33.1	7.3	17.6	4.9	6.2	11.2	12.8	15.3	15.1	15.3
21—Ottawa.....	34.3	7.3-8	18.2	5.7	6.7	11.8	11.1	15	14.4	15.2
22—Brockville.....	31	6.7	15.6	5.2	6.1	10.4	11.2	14.4	14.5	14.4
23—Kingston.....	31.5	6.7	15.3	5.1	5.7	9.4	11.6	13.4	13	13.6
24—Belleville.....	33.1	6.3	17	4.5	5.9	11.7	14.1	15	15	15
25—Peterborough.....	30.9	7.3	17.5	4.7	5.3	11.5	12.4	14.8	14.6	14.8
26—Oshawa.....	35.8	7.3	15	4.4	6	11.9	12.6	15.4	14.9	14.9
27—Orillia.....	32.4	6.7	18.2	4.8	6.2	11.5	12.6	15.6	15.6	15.3
28—Toronto.....	34.3	7.3-8	18	4.9	6	10	11.4	15.1	15.2	15.2
29—Niagara Falls.....	35.5	7.3	18.5	5.4	6.1	10.7	13.9	15.7	17.6	16.3
30—St. Catharines.....	32.4	7.3	17.7	4.9	5.4	11	13.4	14.7	14.3	14.8
31—Hamilton.....	32.3	7.3	17.9	4.5	6.1	11.7	12.1	15.2	14.7	14.7
32—Brantford.....	34.2	6.7-8	17.1	4.5	5.8	12.1	13.2	15	14.9	14.6
33—Galt.....	35.2	7.3	18.4	4.5	6	12.3	13.3	15.1	14.3	14.7
34—Guelph.....	33.5	7.3	18.3	4.9	6.2	12.1	11.1	14.4	13.6	14.4
35—Kitchener.....	32.8	6.6-7	18.2	4.1	6.4	10.7	11.5	15.3	14.5	14.6
36—Woodstock.....	31.6	6.7-7.3	17.5	4.5	5.8	11.4	13.1	15	15.1	15.4
37—Stratford.....	30.6	7.3	19	4.2	6.6	12.7	13.1	16.3	13.8	15.3
38—London.....	32.4	6.7-7.3	18.4	4.6	6	11.4	13.1	15.8	16.3	15.8
39—St. Thomas.....	31.3	7.3-8.7	18.7	5	6.2	11.8	12.9	15.6	15.8	15.2
40—Chatham.....	32.8	6.7	18.2	4.3	6.3	11.2	14.3	14.9	15.1	14.9
41—Windsor.....	32.6	8.9-3	18.2	4.7	6.3	10.9	14.8	15.1	16.1	15.6
42—Sarnia.....	37.2	7.3-8	19.3	4.7	5.8	12.5	13.3	15.6	15	15.6
43—Owen Sound.....	32.8	6.7-7.3	18.4	4.4	5.4	10.3	13	15.1	15.8	16.6
44—North Bay.....	32.2	7.3	16.3	5.3	6.7	11.8	13.6	15.6	14.4	15.5
45—Sudbury.....	32.3	8.8-7	17.4	5.7	7.5	9.4	15	15.9	16.9	15.9
46—Cobalt.....	35.2	8.3	17.2	5.7	7.5	11.7	14.8	18.1	17	18.4
47—Timmins.....	31.6	8.3	15.3	5.4	7	10.1	12.5	16.1	15.7	16.1
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	33.6	8	18	5.3	7.1	11.1	15	15.1	15.1	16.4
49—Port Arthur.....	33.9	6	18.6	5.5	5.7	10	11.1	16.5	14.7	15.4
50—Fort William.....	32.8	6	17.2	5.4	5.9	10	9.7	15.1	14.4	15.3
Manitoba (average)	33.2	6.7	17.6	5.5	6.2	12.3	12.6	18.5	18.2	17.3
51—Winnipeg.....	35	6.4-7	17.6	5.5	6.2	12	12	18.2	18.4	17.9
52—Brandon.....	32.9	6.3-7	17.6	5.5	6.2	12.5	13.2	18.7	18	16.7
Saskatchewan (average)	34.1	8.3	19.3	5.4	6.8	10.4	12.6	19.0	18.2	18.3
53—Regina.....	34.3	8.8-4	20	5.3	6.9	11.8	12.5	20.9	18.3	18.1
54—Prince Albert.....	32.5	8	19	5.1	7.4	8.2	11.9	17.6	17.6	17.6
55—Saskatoon.....	34.6	8	19	5.5	6.5	10	12.8	18.3	18.4	19.3
56—Moose Jaw.....	35	8.8	19	5.7	6.3	11.4	13.2	19.3	18.3	18
Alberta (average)	34.3	8.6	19.4	5.5	6.2	10.9	10.4	17.6	17.8	18.5
57—Medicine Hat.....	34	8.9	20.7	5.6	6.7	12	11.6	17.9	19.8	18.8
58—Drumheller.....	36.2	8.9	19	5.6	6.3	11.2	10.6	16.9	17.4	19
59—Edmonton.....	33.2	8	19.7	5.4	5.8	10	9.4	17.5	16.7	18
60—Calgary.....	34.5	8	19.7	5.6	6	11.5	10.6	18	18.7	19
61—Lethbridge.....	33.4	8-10	17.7	5.4	6.3	9.8	9.7	17.5	16.2	17.6
British Columbia (average)	35.1	9.5	21.5	5.8	6.4	9.8	9.7	18.1	18.3	18.6
62—Fernie.....	35.7	10	19	5.6	5.8	11.7	10.3	18.1	18.1	18.3
63—Nelson.....	36	10	18	6.1	6	9.8	10.3	17.9	19.4	20
64—Trail.....	33.3	9.3	18.4	5.8	6	9.7	10	18.7	19.3	19.3
65—New Westminster.....	35	8.3-9.5	23.4	5.7	6.8	8.6	7.9	17	18.8	17.6
66—Vancouver.....	34	8.3-9.5	22.3	5.8	5.8	9.4	9	16.2	17.2	17
67—Victoria.....	36.4	10	22.9	5.5	6.9	9	8.9	17.1	16.7	17.8
68—Nanaimo.....	35	8.9	23	5.9	7.5	10	10	18.7	18.8	19.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	35.3	10	25	6	6	10.5	10.8	21	18.2	19

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1928

cents	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples			Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 s, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.						
9.1	7.2	1.904	38.7	37.3	21.6	13.6	17.6	19.5	75.4	27.0	63.5	43.1
8.5	6.2	1.862	37.3	35.0	19.2	14.1	16.8	19.5	78.7	28.0	65.3	41.5
8.8	6.6	3.142	59.4	25	20	15.4	17	21.1	76.8	28.3	70	1
8.2	6.5	1.275	25	25	19.4	12.9	16.6	18.1	82.8	28.2	55	2
8.8	6.2	1.467	43.1	17.7	16	15.8	18.7	80	28.6	72.5	50	3
8.7	5.5	1.687	32	17	13	16.2	19.4	76.5	25.9	60.5	39	4
8.5	6.5	2.25	37.5	20	13	19	21	77.5	30	70	50	5
7.7	5.9	1.352	26.5	45	21.2	14.3	16.4	18.4	78.8	26.7	63.6	6
7.7	8	1.35	28	15	13.4	15.2	16.5	16.5	76.7	25.7	60	7
8.6	6.8	1.533	35.8	21.1	14.5	16.6	19.3	72.5	26.8	62.8	46.9	8
9.2	7.8	1.92	38.7	22	13.8	16.9	19.3	75	28.6	62.2	50	9
8.1	6.2	45	20	20	14.8	15.8	19.3	65	25.3	55	43.5	10
8.6	6.5	1.88	36.7	22.3	13.6	16.2	18.6	77.5	27.8	71.2	45	11
8.5	6.5	.80	22.7	20	15.7	17.5	20	25.6	25.6	25.6	49	12
8.5	7.0	1.816	35.4	41.6	21.6	13.7	18.2	18.2	82.5	26.5	69.3	41.0
9.4	7.7	.824	19.6	19	15.8	19	19.9	88.7	25.9	72.3	39.5	13
8.5	8.1	2.41	43.6	21.7	14.1	20.1	18.2	94.2	28	65	42.5	14
8.6	6.7	2.425	40	24.2	12.6	18.7	18	81.2	26.5	68.5	40.6	15
7.6	7.9	1.90	39.3	13.8	18.6	17.1	17.1	89.5	25.5	85	39.6	16
8.2	5.6	2.25	41	23.5	12.3	17.2	15	76.7	27.5	55	40.8	17
8.5	6.2	1.45	30	20	13	19	20.7	65	27	29.7	41.7	18
7.7	7.3	1.45	25.3	25	15.3	18.1	17.7	94.3	29.7	65	43.5	19
8.8	6.7	1.768	39.3	40.6	21.3	12.9	17.3	83.7	24.8	68.2	37.5	20
9.5	7.1	1.867	40.8	42.5	18.3	13.4	16.2	69.5	26.8	75	43.2	21
9.3	7.6	1.891	39.6	37.0	21.7	13.5	17.2	19.3	74.5	26.8	61.3	39.7
9.5	7.8	2.22	39.8	44	24	12.6	17.2	21	73.3	28.5	64.1	40.9
8.6	8.3	2.537	47.2	27.5	14.2	17	18.5	73.5	27.7	70	42.8	22
8.5	8	1.94	38.6	30	17.5	12.1	16.8	76.2	24.3	61	39.3	23
10	8	1.75	43.3	14	16.8	18	73.5	27.8	61	37	37	24
9.1	7.8	1.82	38.1	29	18	14.2	16.5	71.4	27	60	37.2	25
9	7	1.95	44.8	12.6	17.7	19.5	84.5	25	60.7	65	41.7	26
8.2	7.7	1.93	45.8	30	13.3	17.6	19	84.7	27.3	65	35	27
8.3	6.6	1.87	38	41.2	12.6	16.6	18.4	77.3	25.4	61.7	37	28
10.6	6.8	1.85	34	12.6	18.2	18	27	27	27	38.3	29	
9.4	7.2	2.15	37.3	12.6	17.2	17.6	17.6	72.8	23.9	57.4	38.6	30
9.3	7.2	1.92	36.5	48.3	14.3	17	18.7	69	25.9	57.3	38.4	31
7.5	8	1.90	36.4	34	12.7	16.7	17.2	60.7	25.9	50.7	37.4	32
8.3	6.7	1.875	38.5	13.1	16.3	18.6	82.5	25.5	65	36.7	33	
9	7.2	1.90	37	12.1	16.1	20	65.2	26.6	27	36.6	34	
8.9	5.8	1.783	36	13	15.6	18.2	59.5	27	59.5	35.2	35	
7	7.7	1.767	38	23	13.5	16.2	16.5	73	28.3	55	37	36
9.5	7.8	1.80	36.8	11.3	17.2	20.2	73	26.2	73.3	26.2	56.7	39.7
8.5	8.6	1.622	33.8	35	12.7	15.9	18.7	73.3	26.4	53.8	37.9	38
8.9	7.3	1.56	25.3	26.7	13.7	16.5	19.2	81	27.1	62.5	39.7	39
9.9	7.7	1.48	26.7	50	14.7	17.1	19	83	27.1	72.7	37.6	40
9.4	6.3	1.411	25.2	51.7	15.6	18	18.3	69.7	27.1	58	40.8	41
9.8	7.3	1.65	31.2	20	16	18	18	75	26.5	60	41.7	42
9.3	7	1.50	40.8	13.1	17.4	18.7	74	29.4	70	39.7	43	
9.9	8	2.30	46.8	19.3	12.7	17.2	19.6	74	29	55.8	42	44
10	8.4	2.50	55	25	14	19.4	21.8	82.2	29	70	42.6	45
11.2	9.8	1.44	50	22.5	15.5	20.4	21.6	84.7	28.9	71.4	50.7	46
10.8	9	2.46	58.3	24.3	14.5	19	22.5	81.2	27	63.7	45	47
9.1	7.6	1.89	41.2	19	13.4	17.2	20.6	73.8	28.6	58	40	48
11	8.4	1.64	40.4	45	25	13.6	17.5	70.7	25.7	64.3	42.1	49
10	7.6	2.31	46	40	24.5	14.1	17.1	68.3	26.4	59.4	41.1	50
9.7	7.3	2.265	39.2	24.4	13.6	18.2	19.8	72.7	26.8	62.8	43.8	51
10.2	7.5	2.88	50.1	23.8	13.7	17.9	20.2	71.7	27.2	58.1	43.2	52
9.2	7.1	1.65	28.3	25	13.4	18.5	19.4	73.6	26.4	67.4	44.3	53
10.3	7.3	2.296	45.5	20.8	13.3	19.0	22.0	74.1	26.5	65.6	49.0	54
8.7	7.3	2.383	43.3	20	13.8	19.1	23.1	73.1	26.5	63.9	47.1	55
11.4	7.1	2.75	45	20	11.7	19.7	23.7	75	26.2	62.5	51.2	56
10.8	8.3	1.80	53	22.5	13.3	18.3	21.7	73.3	25.9	66.1	49.4	57
10.1	6.5	2.25	40.8	14.5	19	19.3	75	27.5	70	48.3	56	
9.7	7.2	2.056	38.3	24.4	13.3	18.7	21.7	72.0	27.9	65.1	49.4	57
10.4	9	1.82	37	25.8	12.9	19.9	23.1	75	33.3	67.5	52.1	58
10	7	2.70	50	23.7	13.6	20	22	75	26.2	63.7	51.2	59
9.7	5.8	1.578	34.6	23.1	13.4	17.8	20.1	67.3	25.4	59.7	47.5	60
9.4	6.5	2.20	39.6	22.5	15	17.8	20.5	74.4	26.4	69.7	49.3	61
9.2	7.7	1.98	30.5	27	11.8	18	22.6	68.4	28	65	46.7	62
9.0	6.5	1.909	39.5	22.2	13.0	17.8	19.7	72.5	27.1	63.5	50.1	63
9.2	7.9	2.55	53.3	21.7	14.2	18.5	19.6	77.5	31.7	69.2	51.2	64
10	8.5	3.15	60	25	12.2	19.1	20.5	76	30	62	53	65
9.1	9	1.53	30	25	13.5	18	18.5	75	28.3	65	50	66
7.9	5.5	1.303	25	20	11	15.3	18.7	67.4	25	60.6	46	67
9.1	4.5	1.18	25.6	17.8	11.1	16.3	18.3	64.3	24.9	55.9	45.5	68
8.4	4.6	1.77	33.5	22	11.8	16.7	18.8	69.6	25.9	59.3	46.6	69
8.6	6.4	1.71	43.3	13.8	18.3	20.8	70	25.8	63.3	53.3	53.3	70
10	5.3	2.03	45	24	16.2	18.2	22.5	80	25	72.5	55	71

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar.		Coffee, medium per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal per ton.
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average)	7.9	7.5	60.5	71.3	27.8	15.7	3.6	62.9	58.2	12.3	6.2	16.152
Nova Scotia (average)	8.1	7.6	65.2	69.1	28.2	13.0	3.9	62.2	42.9	13.2	6.7	16.250
1—Sydney.....	7.9	7.6	65	68.6	28.3	14.9	3.8	67.4	55.4	13.3	6.7	
2—New Glasgow.....	8.3	7.6	65	72.5	30.7	13	3.3	55	37	12.8	6.6	
3—Amherst.....	8.1	7.6	65.4	69.3	27.7	12.4	4.4	57.3	34.2	12.6	6	17.50
4—Halifax.....	7.4	7.1	63.2	67	28	14	3.5	70.6	56.5	12.9	5.8	15.50
5—Windsor.....	9	8	67.5	67.5	25	12	5		40	14.5	8	16.00
6—Truro.....	8.1	7.4	64.9	69.6	29.3	11.9	3.5	60.9	34.1	13.1	6.8	16.00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7.4	7	62.5	63.1	27	15	3.2	59.5	40.5	12.5	6.5	15.40
New Brunswick (average)	8.1	7.5	63.5	72.9	27.6	12.5	3.4	68.9	42.1	12.7	6.6	16.250
8—Moncton.....	8.2	7.7	64.4	74.1	30	13	3.6	73.4	45.6	13.9	6.2	g16.00
9—St. John.....	8.2	7.2	68.3	71.6	26.7	13.7	3.3	73.4	42	13.2	6.8	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	8.3	7.9	61.2	70.8	28.8	12.6	3	68.7	38.7	11.5	6.4	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	7.6	7.1	60	75	25	10.5	3.8	60		12.2	7	18.00
Quebec (average)	7.3	7.0	60.5	67.9	27.3	14.2	3.9	58.6	62.8	11.3	6.3	15.361
12—Quebec.....	7.1	6.8	63.1	72.5	25.8	17.8	3.8	64	64	11.2	7.2	15.00-16.00
13—Three Rivers.....	7.8	7.4	62.5	71.6	27	13.7	4.3	60.6	60	11.2	6.3	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7	6.8	61.7	69.3	26.6	13.7	3.3	52.5	60	11.3	6.3	15.75-16.25
15—Sorel.....	7.5	6.9	56.9	50.6	27.5	10.8	4.7	52.5	70.7	11	6.7	14.75
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7.1	6.7	59.4	68.9	27.7	13	3.6	57.1	78.3	10.5	5.9	14.50-15.00
17—St. John's.....	7.2	7.1	61	70	27.5	14.6	3.8	62.5	65	12.7	5.8	14.00
18—Theftford Mines.....	7.5	7.2	62.8	72.2	27.8	14.2	4	62.8	50	12.6	6.5	16.50-17.00
19—Montreal.....	7	6.7	59.5	67.8	26.3	15	3.9	57.6	63.1	10.8	6.1	15.75
20—Hull.....	7.6	7.3	57.5	68	29.5	15	3.5	57.5	53.7	10.7	6.2	15.75
Ontario (average)	7.8	7.5	61.9	72.6	26.7	14.1	3.5	64.0	60.5	11.5	6.1	15.583
21—Ottawa.....	7.5	7	63.5	73.2	27.1	13.7	3.2	76.9	64.6	11.2	6.5	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	7.6	7.2	57.5	72.4	27.7	13	3.8	60.7	65	11.2	6.9	15.25
23—Kingston.....	7.1	6.8	57.8	69	26.3	12.4	3.8	71.7	59	11.3	6	15.00
24—Belleville.....	7.8	7.7	65	71.4	25.5	14	3.6	65	70	12.2	6.6	15.25
25—Peterborough.....	7.4	7	62.7	70.7	25	14.6	3.5	61.4	51.8	11	6.1	14.75
26—Oshawa.....	8	7.7	66.2	75	26.2	13.1	3.6	66.2	60	11.4	6	15.00-15.50
27—Orillia.....	7.8	7.5	67	72.6	25	14.5	4.8	64	63.3	11.4	6.1	15.50-16.00
28—Toronto.....	7.3	7	62	73.6	25.4	12.1	3.5	67.7	53.7	9.9	5.8	14.75-15.25
29—Niagara Falls.....	8.6	7.7	66.7	76.2	26.7	15.7	4	65	62.5	10.6	6	g13.00-13.50
30—St. Catharines.....	7.3	7.3	61.2	73.7	25.4	13.1	3.5	65.6	58	10.7	6.2	g14.00-15.00
31—Hamilton.....	7.2	7.1	61.1	72.9	25.5	12.2	3.3	69.2	55.6	10.2	6.2	15.50
32—Brantford.....	7.5	7.2	61.7	71.6	26.1	13.2	3	67.7	67.8	10.7	6.2	14.50-15.00
33—Galt.....	7.3	7.1	62.1	71.4	25.3	13.8	3.1	64.3	64.2	10	5	14.50-15.00
34—Guelph.....	7.1	6.9	59.3	74	26.6	12.6	3.3	66.4	57.1	10.3	6.2	14.50-15.00
35—Kitchener.....	7.6	7.6	52.4	68.6	25.4	12.7	3.5	66.2	58.7	10	6.2	15.00-15.50
36—Woodstock.....	7.7	7.7	64.5	66.2	25	12	2.8	57.5	60	10.7	6	14.50
37—Stratford.....	7.6	7.3	58.9	72.8	26.3	13.4	3.2	66.7	53.3	10.9	6.1	15.00-15.50
38—London.....	8	7.9	67	75	25.6	14	3.3	68.5	61.3	11.6	6	15.00-15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	8.4	8.1	65.6	72.7	26.8	14.4	3.6	67.5	67.8	12.1	6.4	15.50-16.00
40—Chatham.....	7.3	7	57.2	71.2	25	14.1	3.5	57.5	67	11.6	5.1	15.50
41—Windsor.....	7.4	7.3	62.3	72.5	27.4	14	3	59.3	59.7	10.3	6.6	g15.50-16.00
42—Sarnia.....	8.3	8.2	65	71.7	26.7	15	2.9	63.3	65	11.8	7.7	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	8	7.4	65	73.3	26.8	13.4	3.7	65	53.3	11.7	5.3	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	8	7.6	69	71	26.6	16.6	4.3	66	52.5	12.5	6.2	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	8.5	8.1	62.5	74.7	30	17.1	4	58.6	70	15	6	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.9	8.1	63.7	75	30.7	14.4	4.2	64.2	60	14.6	7	18.00
47—Timmins.....	8.7	8.2	60.7	75	30	15	3.8	56.7	45	15	6	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8.2	8.2	57	73.4	26	16.6	3.8	54	65	14	5.5	16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	8.1	7.8	52.1	72.8	29	15.7	2.9	60.8	60	10	6.1	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	7.9	7.7	61.1	74.4	29.4	15	2.9	57	62.5	10.8	5.6	17.00-17.50
Manitoba (average)	8.1	7.8	55.9	71.2	29.1	13.9	3.5	63.6	57.3	12.1	6.7	20.750
51—Winnipeg.....	8.3	7.8	54	73	27.9	13.1	3.3	60.8	54.5	12.2	7	19.50
52—Brandon.....	7.8	7.8	57.8	69.3	30.3	14.6	3.7	66.4	60	12	6.3	22.00
Saskatchewan (average)	8.5	8.1	57.7	73.2	30.2	20.5	3.5	59.8	57.1	13.7	6.6	23.625
53—Regina.....	8.1	8	59.6	68.7	29.6	a18.8	3.2	68	53.5	12.5	7	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	8.4	8.1	50	77.5	30	a25	4	61.7	60	15	5.3	
55—Saskatoon.....	8.4	7.6	55.4	73.9	30.1	a20	3.5	59.4	50	13.5	5.8	23.00-25.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	9.1	8.5	65.7	72.7	31	a18.3	3.2	50	65	13.7	8.1	
Alberta (average)	8.6	7.9	52.9	70.3	29.4	18.5	3.5	60.5	62.8	14.4	5.5	
57—Medicine Hat.....	9.1	8.2	53.7	72.6	30.6	a21.2	3.6	63.6	68	14.7	5.2	g
58—Drumheller.....	9	7.9	47.5	67.5	31.2	a20	3.8	63.7	70	15	5	
59—Edmonton.....	8.5	7.9	54	66.4	28.3	a16.2	3.4	58.5	59.4	14.2	6.1	
60—Calgary.....	8.6	7.9	60.7	72.2	28.4	a18	3.6	60	60	13.8	6.1	
61—Lethbridge.....	7.9	7.6	48.7	73	28.4	a16.9	3.2	56.7	56.7	14.3	5.2	
British Columbia (average)	8.2	7.7	57.3	71.6	30.0	23.2	4.0	64.6	62.4	13.1	6.1	
62—Fernie.....	9.1	8.6	63.3	72.2	29.2	a18.6	4		66.7	13.5	5.5	
63—Nelson.....	8.6	8.2	58	76	29	a28	3.6	63	66	14.4	7	
64—Trail.....	8.5	7.9	61	75	28.3	a28.3	3.8	66.7	58	14	7.7	
65—New Westminster.....	7.4	7	55	69.5	30.4	a21.7	4.1	59	56.7	12.5	6.1	
66—Vancouver.....	7.6	7.1	54.4	66.4	29.3	a24.3	3.5	62.8	54.3	11.4	4.9	
67—Victoria.....	8	7.4	55.8	69.3	29.5	a19.7	3.6	62	57.5	12.4	5.8	
68—Nanaimo.....	8	7.9	60.8	70	32	a22.5	4.5	74	70	14.2	7	
69—Prince Rupert.....	8.7	7.3	50	74.3	32.5	a22.5	4.8	65	70	12.5	5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1928

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon		Matches, parlour, per box (400)		Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month				
											\$	\$	\$	
10-029	12-756	12-081	14-643	9-911	11-132	9-777	31-0	11-4	27-712	19-873				
8-835	11-745	9-200	10-130	6-600	7-250	6-667	33-8	12-1	22-417	14-917				
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00		5-00			33-35	12	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00			1	
9-00							35	13-5	20-00	14-00			2	
10-50-11-50	11-40-12-00	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	35	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00			3	
9-00-9-75	10-50-11-50	8-00	9-00	7-00	7-50	7-50	35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00			4	
10-50	d12-50-15-75	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	6-75	32	12	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00			5	
10-875	13-25	9-00	10-00	6-75	7-50	7-50	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-06			6	
g10-00-12-00	12-958	10-375	11-875	7-000	7-000	6-700	30	11-8	19-00-26-00	10-00-14-00			7	
11-00-13-00	g13-00	g10-00	g12-00	g9-00	g9-00	g	g32-35	12	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00			8	
8-00-12-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-32	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00			9	
10-50	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00		c4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00			10	
9-500	13-958	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	c6-00	32	12	18-00	15-00			11	
10-00	13-50	14-096	16-213	9-667	11-592	10-766	29-5	10-6	23-444	15-313				
8-50-10-00	14-00	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	30	11-7	27-00-35-00				12	
10-00	14-00	10-00	11-00	8-00	11-00	c8-13	30	10	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00			13	
9-50	14-00	12-00	14-00	9-00	11-00	c16-00	29-30	9	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00			14	
8-50	c14-67-17-33	c16-00-18-67	c10-67	c12-00	c13-33	10-00	30	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00			15	
			c16-67	10-00	12-00	c12-00	26	9-8	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00			16	
		15-00	c15-00	10-00	c10-50	c6-00	26-28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00			17	
		14-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c16-00	35	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00			19	
		c16-00	c17-23	7-00	9-00	c9-00	28	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00			20	
		13-00-14-00	15-00	8-00	12-572	11-411	29-2	10-6	29-125	21-200				
		13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00			21	
		14-00	c17-60		c14-80		30	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00			22	
		12-00	14-00	12-00	14-00	c14-00	28	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00			23	
		12-00	13-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	28-30	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00			24	
		11-00-12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00			25	
							28-30	9-7	25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00			26	
							30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00			27	
							30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00			28	
							g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00			29	
							g28	10	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00			30	
							25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00			31	
							28-30	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00			32	
							26	10	25-00	16-00-20-00			33	
							27-28	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00			34	
							28-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00			35	
							25-27	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-22-00			36	
							25-28	10-3	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00			37	
							24-25	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00			38	
							25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00			39	
							28	12	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00			40	
							g30	10	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00			41	
							30	8-3	15-00-25-00	20-00-30-00			42	
							30	8-3	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00			43	
							35	11-7	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00			44	
							30	15		25-00			45	
							27-30	15	22-00	14-00			46	
							35	12-5	p	25-00-35-00			47	
							30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00			48	
							35	8-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00			49	
							30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00			50	
							30-8	12-5	35-000	24-500				
							25-28	10	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00			51	
							35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00			52	
							34-4	12-9	35-000	23-750				
							35	15	30-00-50-00	30-00			53	
							35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00			54	
							30-35	10	35-00	25-00			55	
							35	15	35-00	20-00			56	
							32-5	11-0	29-375	21-375				
							g	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00			57	
							35	15	r				58	
							35	10	35-00	25-00			59	
							30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00			60	
							30	10	30-00	18-00			61	
							34-9	13-2	26-250	20-625				
							40	15	20-00	18-00			62	
							40	12-5	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00			63	
							37-5	12	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00			64	
							35	15	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00			65	
							30	10-5	29-00	25-00			66	
							27	15	20-00-22-00	16-00-18-00			67	
							35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00			68	
							35	12	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00			69	

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20.

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preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication

of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED), CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1920	1921	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1923	Aug. 1924	Aug. 1925	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1927	July 1928	Aug. 1928
		Total Index 236 Commodities.....	236	102.3	131.6	199.0	243.5	171.8	151.7	153.5	156.8	158.9	154.0	152.7	149.6	149.1
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	287.6	178.2	148.4	147.2	167.5	171.9	168.9	172.2	152.0	147.8
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	204.8	154.6	133.3	127.9	125.2	133.1	135.8	138.3	147.4	152.2
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97.8	133.3	269.9	303.3	165.0	174.2	196.2	199.7	193.0	172.0	161.4	169.3	166.5
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	166.3	177.7	161.4	159.3	155.8	154.3	156.0	156.0
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	244.4	185.7	154.4	170.3	157.4	147.7	144.2	142.6	138.4	138.6
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	137.7	98.6	99.8	94.1	96.5	106.8	101.2	93.8	95.7	95.8
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	197.5	205.4	185.4	183.2	184.2	177.8	175.8	169.5	170.6	171.6
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	223.3	184.7	165.9	165.7	154.1	156.5	157.9	153.7	148.9	148.9
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	258.2	164.2	133.2	128.8	148.4	156.0	152.3	160.6	144.8	141.3
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	149.3	130.5	137.3	150.5	152.6	154.1	156.1	157.0
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	166.3	177.7	161.4	159.3	155.8	154.3	156.0	156.0
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	196.2	175.5	167.4	157.6	155.3	151.8	149.1	142.2	143.2	143.7
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	244.0	168.4	147.4	144.2	152.4	156.1	153.3	155.8	149.9	148.5
All manufactured (fully of chiefly)	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	242.0	180.0	156.3	156.6	158.3	160.5	153.6	148.9	147.8	148.2
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	226.1	174.4	153.4	148.9	150.8	155.5	158.5	152.9	153.1	156.6
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	244.4	170.7	145.2	144.9	147.8	153.9	155.1	154.2	151.5	156.4
Beverages.....	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	249.7	176.0	196.4	222.5	233.7	234.5	237.7	233.9	219.5	219.5
Breadstuffs.....	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	261.2	186.9	151.6	136.2	161.8	183.3	172.2	173.7	157.4	153.2
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	183.2	109.2	96.0	100.0	96.0	104.0	116.0	132.0	124.0	124.0
Fish.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	149.3	130.5	126.1	150.5	152.6	154.1	156.1	157.0
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	249.4	218.6	203.0	204.8	192.2	188.0	159.9	185.5	227.5	223.9
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	209.2	152.7	147.0	135.4	128.2	148.1	156.7	136.9	156.6	167.9
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	203.0	167.8	131.0	133.5	128.2	139.8	127.9	137.6	141.7	142.7
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	408.3	213.3	170.4	216.1	184.1	146.4	140.7	146.4	136.8	136.8
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	431.1	170.0	148.9	188.4	222.4	153.8	245.8	208.8	127.8	159.5
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	213.1	159.7	106.4	101.0	121.0	123.8	116.8	146.0	127.4	132.7
Tobacco.....	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	227.0	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	283.8	186.9	169.6	160.7	159.6	148.7	148.7	156.2	159.1	159.1
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.0	105.8	146.9	203.1	179.2	163.4	153.9	154.5	157.6	162.7	151.2	155.2	156.8
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	260.2	186.3	160.6	161.0	153.6	151.7	152.8	155.8	169.1	169.1
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	185.0	176.9	164.3	151.7	154.8	159.4	165.9	149.8	150.8	152.9
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	323.4	249.4	219.6	229.1	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	490.6	461.6	374.2	274.2	263.3	322.7	321.3	320.6	320.1	320.1
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	162.8	174.8	162.8	150.5	153.3	164.8	164.8	145.5	149.5	151.7
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103.4	130.7	195.0	241.9	167.3	146.8	145.6	151.7	156.2	148.0	149.5	147.8	144.6
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	197.1	206.5	185.7	184.7	188.1	181.2	182.0	174.4	174.6	175.7
Tools.....	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	204.5	248.0	189.6	216.0	222.0	204.2	204.2	205.2	204.1	204.1
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	7	94.5	99.9	142.1	194.1	206.4	186.0	184.7	187.5	181.1	182.3	174.7	174.7	175.9
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	244.5	268.6	200.5	175.5	179.8	197.4	180.1	169.4	161.2	165.2	165.2
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	246.8	163.0	142.6	141.5	147.8	153.5	144.4	146.8	145.0	141.8
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	214.9	183.2	163.6	167.9	154.4	153.6	148.4	148.0	150.2	149.2
Lumber.....	14	91.1	92.3	130.4	206.4	180.0	162.2	167.5	165.5	150.1	148.4	144.3	151.2	151.2
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	313.7	173.3	188.3	195.0	186.8	191.0	177.7	162.1	154.7	154.7
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	227.7	192.6	165.2	166.7	161.6	159.1	145.8	143.4	147.1	145.9
Manufacturers' Materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	254.0	158.4	137.8	135.5	146.8	153.5	143.5	146.5	143.8	139.0
For Textile and Clothing Industries..	21	96.2	134.2	274.1	310.2	157.3	178.3	204.4	222.6	195.7	171.1	160.9	172.4	169.2
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	477.5	264.4	316.4	304.8	319.9	231.5	362.7	472.7	304.8	304.8
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	176.3	98.0	110.8	95.3	96.4	104.0	90.0	118.4	139.6	136.8
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	173.0	123.2	115.5	118.8	113.5	116.1	111.2	106.5	106.1	106.2
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	110.8	167.9	230.6	208.7	184.8	160.7	155.5	152.7	150.4	160.8	149.3	136.1	136.1
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	110.0	120.0	195.4	186.6	114.3	111.3	103.4	102.3	119.1	114.1	117.0	151.8	155.6
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	114.6	153.8	252.7	280.7	177.3	131.8	127.6	127.6	118.2	164.0	179.3	153.4	136.8
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials...	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	295.8	186.7	156.2	147.3	154.8	154.7	151.4	148.6	141.2	140.5

December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food

group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	156	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	156	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	156	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	156	157	166	157

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised, Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 109.6; 1915, 112.8; 1916, 112.8; 1917, 113.6; 1918, 114.2; 1919, 116.2; 1920, 123.8; 1921, 143.0; 1922, 163.1; 1923, 162.9; 1924, 162.6; 1925, 178.7; 1926, 172.2. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

Retail Prices

Beef prices, which had advanced since the beginning of the year, showed little change in August, sirloin steak averaging 35.8 cents per pound, as compared with 35.7 cents in July; round steak 30.3 cents per pound in August, the same as for July; rib roast 27.6 cents per pound in August, as compared with 27.9 cents in July; and shoulder roast 21.3 cents per pound in August and 21.3 cents in July. Veal and mutton also showed little change, the former averaging 22.6 cents per pound and the latter 29.9 cents per pound. Fresh pork was up from an average price of 28 cents per pound in July to 28.8 cents in August and salt pork from 26.1 cents per pound in July to 26.6 cents in August. Bacon and ham were also considerably higher, the former averaging 43.2 cents per pound as compared with 41.5 cents in July, and the latter averaging 59.6 cents per pound, as compared with 57.8 cents in July. Lard was up from 22 cents per pound in July to 22.2 cents in August.

Eggs showed a general advance, fresh averaging 42.4 cents per dozen, as compared with 38.5 cents in July, and cooking averaging 37.6 cents per dozen, as compared with 34.2 cents in July. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 11.7 cents per quart. Butter was higher in most localities, dairy averaging 39.7 cents per pound in August, as compared with 38.6 cents in July and creamery averaging 44.6 cents per pound in August as compared with 43.3 cents in July. Cheese was also slightly higher, averaging 33 cents per pound.

A decline in the price of bread was reported from Prince Rupert. Flour was slightly lower at an average price of 5.3 cents per pound. Rolled oats, rice and tapioca were steady. Onions were generally lower, the price averaging 7.2 cents per pound in August, as compared with 8.2 cents in July. Potatoes were higher in the average, with the marketing of the new crop. The average price for August was \$1.90 per ninety pound bag, as compared with \$1.45 in July. Evaporated apples declined from an average of 21.9 cents per pound in July to 21.6 cents in August. Prunes were slightly higher, averaging 13.6 cents per pound. Granulated sugar was slightly lower at an average price of 7.9 cents per pound. Tea and coffee showed little change. Anthracite coal averaged \$16.15 per ton in August, as compared with \$16.13 in July. Higher prices were reported from Halifax, Orillia, Stratford and Sarnia. Coke was unchanged

at an average price of \$12.76 per ton. Changes in wood prices were slight, hard averaging \$12.08 per cord and soft \$8.91 per cord.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to substantially lower levels during August, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging \$1.18½ per bushel, as compared with \$1.31 in July. The decline in price was said to be due mainly to the good crop prospects in Canada and the United States. Coarse grains followed the movement in wheat, western barley at Winnipeg declining from 83 cents per bushel to 69 cents; Ontario barley at Toronto from 93 cents per bushel to 71 cents; oats at Winnipeg from 59 cents per bushel to 52 cents; oats at Toronto from 72½ cents per bushel to 41 cents; and flaxseed at Winnipeg from \$1.86½ per bushel to \$1.82. Flour prices moved in sympathy with wheat, declining at Toronto from \$7.81 per barrel to \$7.57. Rolled oats were down from \$3.75 per ninety pound sack to \$3.45. Shorts declined from \$36.25 per ton to \$32.25. Raw sugar at New York rose from \$2.43½ per hundred to \$2.50. Potato prices were higher, with the appearance of the new crop, Quebec grades at Montreal being \$1.07 per bag, as compared with 69½ cents in July; Ontario grades at Toronto \$1.27 per bag, as compared with \$1 in July; and Manitoba grades at Winnipeg \$1.04 per bushel, as compared with 75 cents in July. Rosin declined from \$13.60 per barrel to \$12.80. Hay at Toronto advanced from \$14.50-\$15 per ton to \$16 and straw from \$9.65 per ton to \$9.77½. Western cattle at Winnipeg declined from \$10.41 per hundred pounds to \$10.25 and choice steers at Toronto from \$11.28 per hundred pounds to \$11.23. Hogs at Toronto rose from \$12.60 per hundred pounds to \$13.80 and sheep at Toronto from \$5.94 per hundred pounds to \$7.15. Dressed beef carcass advanced from 22 cents per pound to 24 cents and dressed mutton from \$12 per hundred pounds to \$13. Bacon rose from 28-32 cents per pound to 35-37 cents and ham from 28½-30 cents per pound to 32-32½ cents. Finest creamery butter at Montreal rose from 40 cents per pound to 41 cents and prints at Toronto from 41 cents per pound to 42 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 43-48 cents per dozen to 46-50 cents. Raw cotton at New York declined from 21.7 cents per pound to

19.3 cents. Raw silk was higher at \$4.65 per pound, as compared with \$4.50 in July. In non-ferrous metals tin advanced from 49½ cents per pound to 50½ cents and lead from \$5.83 per cwt. to \$5.99. Spelter declined from

\$7.24 per hundred pounds to \$7.16 and silver from 59 cents per ounce to 58.8 cents. Gasoline at Toronto advanced from 19½ cents per gallon to 20½ cents and coal oil from 21 cents per gallon to 22 cents.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 141.1 for July, a decline of one per cent from the level for June. This decline was due to lower prices for foods, the food index falling three per cent. The decline extended to all of the three food groups. In industrial materials, iron and steel, other metals and minerals and miscellaneous products declined, cotton was unchanged and other textiles advanced slightly.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, declined to 176.9 in July, a decline of 1.8 per cent for the month. There were declines in cereals and meat, other foods and textiles and slight increases in the minerals and the miscellaneous group.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), on the base 1867-77=100, was 120.3 for July, a decline of 1.9 per cent from the June level. Foodstuffs declined 4.2 per cent with declines in all three groups. The decline in all industrial materials was 0.2 per cent owing to lower prices for textiles which was partly counteracted by slight advances in minerals and sundries.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 165 at August 1, showing no change from the previous month. There was a decline in the index number for food of 0.6 per cent owing chiefly to a fall in the price of potatoes and also in bread and flour in some places, partly counteracted by higher prices for eggs, butter, cheese and bacon. The other groups, rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries, were unchanged.

Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base,

prices in gold, first half of 1914=100, was 133 for August, showing no change from June and July. There was a decline of 0.8 per cent in the food group but no change in industrial materials.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base prices in gold, July, 1914=100, was 108 for August, which is the same figure as for July; the index number for each group showed no change from July.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 637 for July, showing a decline of 0.3 per cent from June. Both native products and imported products declined. The decline in the foods group was due to decreases in the animal foods and vegetable foods groups, while sugar, coffee and cocoa advanced. Industrial materials advanced slightly owing to an advance in the miscellaneous group, although there was a small decrease in textiles; minerals and metals were unchanged.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 141.6 for July, an advance of 0.2 per cent from June. Agricultural products advanced 0.4 per cent, colonial products declined 0.7 per cent, industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods advanced 0.1 per cent and manufactured goods 0.3 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913-14=100, was 152.6 for July, an advance of 0.8 per cent. Food advanced 1.3 per cent, heat and light 0.3 per cent, rent 0.1 per cent, clothing 0.1 per cent and sundries 0.3 per cent.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100, was 488.11 for July, a decline of one per cent from June. Both foods and industrial materials declined. All groups declined except construction materials which

were unchanged and animal foods, textiles and miscellaneous industrial materials which advanced.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base, average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres 1909-1913=1,000, was 1,561 for June, showing an advance of 0.2 per cent for the month, owing to an increase in foodstuffs, etc., of vegetable origin. Textile manufactures were unchanged and the other groups declined slightly.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number for May, on the base July, 1914=1,000, was 1,619, an advance of 0.5 per cent over February. Food, clothing and miscellaneous commodities advanced and rent and fuel and light were unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics on the base 1926=100 was 98.3 for July, an increase of 0.7 per cent over June. Farm products advanced 0.3 per cent and foods 2 per cent, with smaller increases in hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting and building materials. Slight declines were noted in metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 150.8 for August, an advance of 0.1 per cent over July. Food products, fuels, metals, building materials and miscellaneous commodities advanced, farm products and textile products declined and chemicals were unchanged.

Bradstreet's index number (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was \$13.2813 at September 1, an increase of 0.6 per cent over the previous month. The most marked increases were in provisions and livestock, although hides and leather, metals, oils, building materials and chemicals and drugs also advanced. Textiles, breadstuffs, naval stores and miscellaneous products declined and coal and coke and fruits were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 170.0 in June, a decline of 1.2 per cent from the December figure. Food declined 2.1 per cent, clothing 0.2 per cent, rent 1.6 per cent, fuel and light 3.3 per cent, house furnishing goods 1.7 per cent, while miscellaneous commodities advanced 0.2 per cent.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July 1914=100 was 161.1 for July, an advance of 0.1 per cent over June. Housing declined 0.6 per cent, clothing advanced 1.8 per cent, while food, fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.

Labour Banks in United States in 1927

According to a report by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University the total resources of labour banks on December 31, 1927, were \$119,815,386. "This total shows an increase of nearly two and one-half million dollars compared to the resources of October 10, 1927, but a decrease of approximately seven million compared to the year-end figures of 1926. During the year the control of four labour banks shifted to other interests.

"Deposits in labour banks increased almost three million dollars during the last quarter but were, at the end of 1927, approximately five and one-half million below the December, 1926, total.

"The outstanding event of the year in the labour banking movement was the change in the policy of the Brotherhood of Locomotive

Engineers concerning their banking enterprises. The change was reflected both in the transfer of two banks from Brotherhood control and in a reduction in the resources of several of the Brotherhood's banks.

"No banks were added to the labour group during 1927 but several larger banks, especially in New York City and vicinity, and a number of smaller banks elsewhere showed marked increases in resources compared to 1926. The growth of these banks, coupled with the recessions and, in some cases, later increases in the resources of several other banks, indicates that 1927 was a year of stabilization in the labour banking movement."

An article entitled "Seven Years of Labour Banking" published in the *American Federationist*, was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1927, page 1205.

RECENT LEGAL DECISION AFFECTING LABOUR

Motor Truck Not a "Factory"

THE driver of a motor truck belonging to an express company in Saskatchewan sustained an injury to his arm while in the course of his employment and engaged in loading a number of milk cans on a truck. Action for compensation being brought by the employee under the Workmen's Compensation (Act of Saskatchewan)* the trial judge allowed the claimant compensation. The case turned exclusively on the meaning to be given to the word "place" in section 3 of the Act, which is as follows:—

"Factory" means a building, workshop or place where machinery driven by steam, water or other mechanical power is used, and includes mills where manufactures of wood, flour, meal, pulp or other substances are being carried on: . . . laundries worked by steam, water or other mechanical power and docks, wharves, quays, warehouses and shipbuilding yards where goods or materials are stored, handled, transported or manufactured."

The trial judge held that the motor truck was a "factory," as being a "place" where machinery driven by motor power is used. In coming to this conclusion he relied strongly on the decision in "Western Trust Company versus Duncan (1915), 21, Dominion Law Reports, 461," where compensation was granted to the dependent of an elevator operator who

* Claims under the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act are dealt with by means of legal procedure.

was killed while on duty, the view being taken that a place where mechanical power is used may be regarded as a "factory."

The decision of the trial judge was reversed on appeal to the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, which held that the construction placed upon the words "factory" and "place" by the trial judge was wrong. One of the judges of the Court of Appeal said: "On the face of it, it seems most extraordinary to ask the Court to stretch the meaning of the word "factory" so far as to include an automobile. Nevertheless if the legislature had chosen to say that an automobile, or at least a motor truck, was to be considered a factory, our plain duty would have been to carry out the legislature's intent, however strange such language might sound. . . . It would have been a very simple thing for the legislature to say plainly, if it so intended, that the Act should apply to motor vehicles, as it has done in the case of railways, for instance. But in the absence of any such express provision I have looked carefully into the authorities submitted to us in order to see whether any of them afforded a precedent from which the interpretation contended for could be drawn. As a result, I am convinced that nothing in any of the cases cited authorizes us to go to the length urged by the respondent."

—*Reader v. Moose Jaw Cartage Co. (Saskatchewan) 1928, 3 D.L.R., 533.*

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A SLIGHT decline in industrial employment in Canada was shown at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,567 firms, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing practically every industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 1,001,395 persons, as compared with 1,004,286 in the preceding month. The employment index number (with January, 1920, as the base=100), stood at 119.5 on September 1, as compared with 119.9 on August 1, 1928, and with 109.7, 104.9, 96.6, 93.1, 100.0, 93.7 and 88.7 on September 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a substantial increase in the volume of business transacted during the month of August, when compared with the business of the previous month or that of August, 1927.

At the beginning of September the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 2.4 in comparison with unemployment percentages of 2.5 at the beginning of August, and 3.7 at the beginning of September, 1927. The September percentage was based on reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,604 local trade unions with an aggregate membership of 181,022 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.15 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$11.08 for August, 1928; \$10.87 for September, 1927; \$10.94 for September, 1926; \$10.81 for September, 1925; \$10.28 for September, 1924; \$10.46 for September, 1923; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.31 for September, 1918; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was slightly higher at

149.7 for September, as compared with 149.1 for August; 151.3 for September, 1927; 152.5 for September, 1926; 156.2 for September, 1925; 153.9 for September, 1924; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 205.0 for September, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in September, 1928, was less than in the preceding month, but slightly greater than in September, 1927. Ten disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 1,414 workers, and resulting in a loss of 10,457 working days. Corresponding figures for August, 1928, were 17 disputes, 5,746 workers, and 37,634 working days and for September, 1927, 13 disputes, 2,016 workers, and 9,231 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During September the Department received the reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with two disputes, one involving the street railway employees in Port Arthur and Fort William, and the other involving the same class of employees in Quebec. The latter report is given in its original form in the French language together with a version in English. One new application for a Board was received during the month. A Board was established in connection with another dispute, and a settlement was reached through the mediation of the Department in a dispute in which the employees had applied for a Board. A full account of recent proceedings under the act appears on page 1049. This issue also contains a summary of proceedings under the Act since its commencement, and also during the past fiscal year.

Interprovincial Old Age Pension Board appointed

By Order in Council P.C. 1806, approved on October 3, 1928, the members of the Interprovincial Board in connection with Old Age Pensions were appointed. The Regulations pursuant to the Old Age Pensions Act (Re-

vised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156) were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1928, page 138. Number 32 of these regulations authorized the establishment of an Interprovincial Board "with powers to interpret and recommend alterations in the Regulations, such Board to be appointed by the Governor in Council." Accordingly, certain provinces with which agreements had been made under the provisions of the Act having requested that the Board be appointed, the Minister of Labour recommended that the Board members should be appointed as follows:—

- J. D. O'Neill, departmental solicitor, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.
- E. S. H. Winn, K.C., chairman of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, Vancouver, B.C.
- F. J. Reynolds, Saskatchewan Commissioner of Old Age Pensions, Regina, Saskatchewan.
- Major C. K. Newcombe, chairman of the Manitoba Old Age Pensions Board, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Minister's recommendation was concurred in by the Privy Council.

Workmen's compensation in Quebec

The Workmen's Compensation Commission of the Province of Quebec, it is announced, intends to establish a branch office at Montreal for hearing cases in the western section of the province, where most of its industries are situated. Mr. Robert Taschereau, K.C., chairman of the Commission, in a recent statement in the press, called attention to the necessity for the prompt notification of industrial accidents when they occur. On receipt of a report from the employer the Commission immediately sends forms to be filled by the injured workman and by his doctor. In many cases, it is found, the workman and the doctor neglect to make a return. "Victims of industrial accidents and their dependants may rest assured that it is the Commission's chief concern to protect their interests, and particularly to see that full compensation is paid without delay in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Commission however is unable to discharge this duty effectively unless particulars are supplied by the workman or his representatives."

"Freedom of labour" in industrial contracts

An outline of the case *Building Trades Council of the Catholic Unions versus Bilodeau Limited*, is given among the Legal Decisions affecting Labour on another page of this issue. In his judgment, Mr. Justice Belleau, of the Superior Court, among other findings, declared that an industrial agreement stipulating that the employer should employ a certain class of labour, is valid in law and does not involve any conflict with the principle of the "freedom of labour." The *Revue du Droit* (Quebec), May, 1928, contained an article on the various points in this case, contributed by Mr. Paul Fontaine. The writer asks the question: "Is the condition (that is, in an agreement), calling for a preference of workers of a certain category, contrary to the freedom of labour?" The answer to the question is as follows:—

"Using the notes of our learned counsel, Mr. Leon Mercier-Gouin of Montreal, professor of industrial legislation at the University of Montreal, we will give the reasons, in our opinion decisive, which makes such a clause entirely legal. A judgment of the Court of Appeal of France sets forth these reasons as follows: 'It is no more forbidden to any union of employers to enter an agreement with a labour union providing that only the latter union should provide the labour required for a particular piece of work, than it is forbidden one or more merchants to take a particular dealer as their exclusive agent, or than it is forbidden to an employer to choose his staff whether among organized or unorganized workers, such freedom being the corollary to the workman's right to hire himself where he desires. The right of one party is limited by the right of the other, and to limit the rights of a union to the merely theoretical study of the interests of the members would restrict the development contemplated by the legislature.'"

Unemployment insurance system for Canada

The Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour of Canada, issued a statement to the press on October 9, with regard to the question of the establishment of an unemployment insurance system for Canada. He pointed out that this had already been the subject of an investigation by the Parliament of Canada, and that at the last session it was submitted to the Industrial Relations Committee of the House of Com-

mons. This committee received evidence from a large number of witnesses and afterwards made a report to Parliament, expressing the opinion that responsibility for such legislation rested on the Provincial authorities, and recommending that the matter be referred to the various provinces to ascertain whether, and to what extent, they would be prepared to adopt legislation of this character.

In compliance with the report of the committee, the Minister of Labour communicated with the various provinces and received replies from the majority of the provincial governments. Mr. Heenan intimated that these replies would be submitted to Parliament at the next session.

The report of the House of Commons Committee on Industrial and International Relations, on the subject of unemployment insurance was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1928, page 586.

Old Age Pensions bill to be introduced in Ontario

The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, premier of Ontario, in the course of an address at Toronto on October 12, intimated that legislation would be introduced at the

next session of the legislature to provide for participation by the province in the federal Old Age Pensions Act.

"Next year," Mr. Ferguson said, "there will be placed on the statutes beneficial legislation which is going to cost the Government a great deal of money. This decision has been entered into, not recklessly, but after a careful survey, to get the very best conditions for our aged and needy people. The province must keep abreast of the most advanced conditions in the world."

Minister of Labour in British Columbia

The Hon. W. A. Mackenzie has been appointed as Minister of Labour for British Columbia. The duties of the Department include the administration of the Fac-

ories Act, the Hours of Work Act, the Male Minimum Wage Act, the Minimum Wage Act for Women, and the Provincial Employment Service. The tenth annual report of the Department, containing valuable statistics of labour and industry in the province, was reviewed in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

National Industrial Council for Great Britain

The report of the proceedings at the recent convention of the Trades Union Congress, appearing on another page of this issue, records the acceptance by the representatives of organized labour in Great Britain of the principle of a joint National Industrial Council. The establishment of such a council, to be composed of an equal number of employers' and workers' representatives, was among the recommendations contained in the interim report of the joint conference on Industrial Re-organization and Industrial Relations, sometimes known as the "Mond" conference from the name of its chief promoter, Sir Alfred Mond, now Lord Melchett.

The constitution and functions of the proposed Council were outlined in the synopsis of the Interim Report which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1928, page 846. The two parties in this undertaking are the Trades Union Congress, on the side of the workers, and on the other side, the two organized bodies of employers, namely the National Confederation of Employers' Organization, and the Federation of British Industries. The reply of the employers' organizations on the question of participation in the proposed Council was expected late in October, when it was hoped that the employers also would accept the principle of a joint council, though possibly with some suggested changes in regard to certain details.

The three main functions of the Council, as suggested by the Interim Report already mentioned, would be as follows:—

1. To hold regular meetings once a quarter for general consultation on the widest questions concerning industry and industrial progress.
2. To establish a standing joint committee for the appointment of joint conciliation boards.
3. To establish and direct machinery for continuous investigation into industrial problems.

Labour views on alleged misuse of injunctions

An analysis of the facts connected with the alleged misuse of labour injunctions in the United States is given in *Facts for Workers*, a monthly review published by the Labour Bureau, Incorporated (New York). The complaint of labour concerning the prevailing practice is stated to be three-fold, objection being taken to the manner in which injunctions are issued, the nature of the acts enjoined, and the method of enforce-

ing injunction orders. The usual manner of issuing injunctions is described as follows:—

"The employer presents to the court an *ex parte* affidavit, alleging the commission of certain acts which are unlawful in any event, such as the use of violence, or of other acts which, in the employer's judgment, constitute irreparable injury to himself or his property. The court, without holding a trial to ascertain whether these allegations are true, can, and often does, issue a temporary restraining order forbidding not only the unlawful practices alleged, but also forbidding many other practices ordinarily lawful, and essential to the conduct of the strike. A trial is held before the restraining order is made permanent. . . . If, as a result of the subsequent trial the order is not made permanent, or if appeal to higher courts should vacate the order, the damage to the interests of the strikers has been done and is irreparable, and any who may have disobeyed the order and have been punished have no redress."

In regard to the nature of the acts usually enjoined, labour admits that it has no right to practise violence, but contends that there is no justification for the interposition of courts of equity to keep the peace or to punish criminal acts. The courts, it is claimed, have in many cases strained the meaning of "intimidation," and included lawful union activities under the definition of unlawful picketing. The writer suggests the following measures as likely to prevent injunctions in the future from interfering with the essential rights of labour organizations and collective bargaining:—

(1) Regulation of the process by which courts may issue injunctions in industrial disputes—as, for instance, the requirement of a hearing, with an opportunity for the defendant to present evidence, before a preliminary restraining order may be issued;

(2) Regulation of the process by which guilt of constructive contempt may be determined and punishment meted out—as, for instance, the requirement of a trial by jury in such cases, and the limitation of sentences;

(3) A declaration of public policy in favour of collective bargaining and the enumeration and definition, under that declaration, of the substantive rights of labour to perform legitimate acts necessary to further its interest. Such a guarantee of the rights of labour would have to be weighed by the courts against rights asserted for the employer, and against the "right of contract". It would permit emphasis upon the fact that, in most, if not all cases, strikes are carried on, not as conspiracies to injure the employer, but as a

part of the process of collective bargaining to protect the interest of labour;

(4) In furtherance of public policy, an effective exemption for organized labour from the anti-trust laws.

History of technical education in Canada

"History of Vocational Education in Canada" has been issued as a bulletin by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour. As early as 1867, the commissioner of agriculture for Ontario showed the need for vocational education in Canada by stating in his report that "something more is required to give our education a more decidedly practical character, especially in reference to the agricultural and mechanical classes of the community, which compose the great bulk of our population, and constitute the principal means of our wealth and prosperity." The council of Arts and Manufacturers, incorporated in Quebec in 1872, initiated the first system of evening schools in the province; while in 1886 the first mining schools in Nova Scotia were established. In 1907 the legislature of Nova Scotia passed the Technical Education Act, which provided for centralized control of all technical or vocational education in the province. This was the first provincial program of vocational education of less than college grade in Canada. The appointment by the Dominion Government of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education in 1910 coincided with or possibly resulted from an active interest in vocational education throughout the whole Dominion, and marked the beginning of the present development. This commission made its report in 1913 but, owing to the war, it was not until 1919 that its recommendations were given effect by the passing of the Technical Education Act. Under the provisions of this Act the Dominion Government assists in the promotion and development of vocational education of less than college grade by sharing equally with each provincial government approved expenditures on all branches of vocational education except agriculture. The Act provides for the expenditure of \$10,000,000 during the ten-year period ending March 31, 1929.

Cheap passage rates for families of British settlers

An agreement has been concluded between the Canadian and British Governments whereby the wives and children of British settlers now in Canada, not engaged in agriculture, may secure passage to Canada at

a rate of £3 15s. (\$18.25) for adults and free passage for children under 17. The balance of the ocean fare will be borne by the two Governments and the shipping companies concerned. This is an extension of the program of passage assistance to Britishers, which formerly was applicable only to those who settled upon the land.

Applicants for the benefits of this agreement must establish that they arrived in Canada prior to June 6, 1928, are satisfactorily settled in the Dominion and have reasonable prospects of being able to support their families after arrival.

This agreement is the outcome of the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee of the Dominion Parliament appointed last session to inquire into immigration and colonization, which recommended to Parliament as follows: "That measures be taken to extend the assisted passage privileges to the families of immigrants from Great Britain who are now in Canada and who have so far established themselves as to have a reasonable prospect of being able to support their families in this country.

Canadian Pacific Railway colonization schemes

New colonization schemes for placing British settlers on farm lands in Canada have been undertaken by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company through its Department of Coloniza-

tion. The Overseas Settlement Committee of the British Government is co-operating in the arrangements. The details of these schemes were negotiated during the visit to Canada of Lord Lovat, Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, to which reference was made in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

One undertaking provides for the building of one hundred cottages by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the use of British families. The immigrants will be selected and brought to Canada by the Department of Colonization and Development, placed in farm work and established in the cottages. After gaining the necessary experience they will be assisted to settle on their own farms. The cottages thus vacated will be then available for further groups of British colonists.

Another agreement with the Overseas Settlement Committee involves the recruitment, reception, placement on farms, and subsequent supervision of one thousand British families during the next five years. This particular scheme will be carried on as an extension of the work which has already been

done by the Canada Colonization Association, a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Department of Colonization and Development, through which organization a considerable number of British families have been already placed.

The new efforts to promote British settlement in Canada are in pursuance of the policy followed by this company during the past eighteen years. In 1910 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company adopted a scheme of ready-made farms, by which over 400 farms were laid out, houses and barns erected, property fenced, wells dug, a portion of the land broken, disced, harrowed, and seeded to crop before the arrival of the settlers. In 1925, through the financial assistance rendered by the company, the establishment of the Clan Donald Colony in Alberta was made possible, and one hundred farms were prepared ready for occupancy on the arrival of the selected families. This year the company is providing \$40,000 for the improvement of twenty additional farms as an extension of this scheme. Under yet another agreement with the Overseas Settlement Committee, the company is preparing one hundred farms, the latter providing the land and \$1,200 to be expended on each farm, while the Overseas Settlement Committee provides \$800.

Changes in earning capacity of American population

The *Statistical Bulletin*, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in the issue for August, 1928, has a study of recent changes in the age distribution and relative earning capacity of the population of the United States. These changes are brought about by the steadily declining birth rate and by the recent cutting down of immigration, these factors having resulted in a reduction in the proportion of young people, and in a corresponding increase in that of those of more advanced ages. The male population of the United States is divided, for the purposes of the survey, into four broad age groups, namely 0 to 19 years, 20 to 44 years, 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over. The age group 0 to 19, comprising children and adolescents, has steadily diminished from 49.5 of the total male population in 1870, to 40.3 per cent in 1920. At the other extreme, the "superannuated" group, composed of persons 65 years old and over, has steadily increased from 2.9 per cent in 1870 to 4.5 per cent in 1920. The *Bulletin* points out that the depressing effect of the increased contingent of the superannuated is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the proportion of

the population within the economically productive age-group of 20-64 years. "Since the average man above the unskilled labouring class increases in earning capacity until well past his fortieth year, a shifting of the centre of the population to a higher age has the effect of increasing the relative earning capacity of the nation." An "index of earning capacity" is given for various years since 1870, based on the earnings per head of the male population, expressed as a percentage of the earnings of males at the age of their maximum earning capacity, as follows: 1870, 43 per cent; 1880, 44 per cent; 1890, 45 per cent; 1900, 47 per cent; 1910, 49 per cent; 1920, 50 per cent.

Labour organization in Australia

Some account of the form of labour organization in the Commonwealth of Australia will be of interest in connection with the recent strike of dock workers which is mentioned elsewhere in this issue in the article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Great Britain and other Countries." The Official Year Book of the Commonwealth for 1927 gives the trade union membership in 1926 as 851,478. In the same year there were 372 distinct organizations and interstate groups of organizations in Australia, having 1,960 state branches and sub-branches. The group with the largest membership was Railway and Transport services, with 114,899 members. The Engineering and Metal Work group had 79,201 members; Food, Drink and Tobacco, 67,255; Pastoral and Agricultural, 54,173; Building, 53,881. The Shipping group had 40,594 members. Out of the 372 separate associations and groups of organizations in Australia, 111 are organized on an interstate basis. The members of these 111 unions amounts to 84 per cent of the total membership of all unions. In each of the capital cities, and in a number of industrial centres elsewhere, delegate organizations consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a *per capita* tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such central organizations exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State. In this State there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch dis-

trict councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other five states, however, the organization is not so close, and, while provision usually exists in the rules of the central council at the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils or for the representation of the central council of the local councils in the small industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State, are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies.

Effect of the mechanization of industry on employment

Mr. Roger W. Babson, of the Babson Statistical Organization of Boston, in a recent weekly statement on the industrial situation discussed the effect of more efficient methods of production on employment. His conclusions confirm the opinion of Mr. M. W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, and of Professor P. H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago, quoted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1928, page 818; July, 1928, page 682. Mr. Babson says:—

"Opportunities for the young man of character and ability were never greater than they are now. While it is true that greater production is being obtained from a smaller number of men than 15 years ago, nevertheless there are more opportunities for good men than ever before. There are two reasons for this. First, high wages and increased purchasing power plus new discoveries and inventions are encouraging the development of new industries, such as aviation, radio, television, rayon, etc. Second, the old type of family-owned, one-man controlled business is giving away to large corporations, owned by large numbers of widely scattered stockholders. Such companies are entirely impersonal. Jobs are no longer handed out on the basis of relationship, favouritism, pull, etc. The young man whose inheritance has been one of toil and poverty, but who has brains, energy and character is the one who is succeeding today. In this age of intense competition, business can no longer tolerate incompetence or even just ordinary performance. This opens the way for young men and women with character and vision, no matter whence they come. This applies in all fields; manufacturing, banking or merchandising. Look at the great banking houses of New York today. Only two or three are being run by the sons of the men who founded them. The great majority are controlled by former clerks who were employees of the founders."

Unemployment insurance in United States

Existing plans for unemployment insurance in the United States are described in the September number of the *American Federationist*, the monthly review published by the American Federation of Labour. Miss Mary B. Gilson, the writer, points out that trade union out-of-work benefits were the first form of compensation for unemployment in the United States as in many other countries. Apart from these benefits, there are two main types of unemployment insurance, first, schemes established by agreement between a union and the employer; and second, those established by individual companies. The first type exists in trades having a large amount of seasonal work. Joint agreement plans are now in effect in the men's clothing industry at Chicago, the ladies' garment industry at Cleveland, and the cloth hat and cap industry at many centres. Small groups of weavers in the lace industry are covered by insurance, and the men's clothing industry at Rochester and New York city will soon have agreements in operation. The number of workers covered by joint plans is about 27,000. In another year about 8,000 workers in the men's clothing industry in Rochester will be included in active working plans, and about 30,000 workers in the same industry will be covered in New York.

It is estimated that about 8,000 workers are now under unemployment insurance plans of the second type, where the benefits are provided by individual companies. Nine companies now provide such plans, the first in the field being the Columbia Conserve Company of Indianapolis in 1917, followed by the Denison Manufacturing Company in 1920.

As to the results of these schemes, Miss Gilson finds it impossible to measure their effect in regularizing employment. However, employers have been led to seek out every possible means for preventing unemployment, some employers testifying that "it was only after their compensation plans were installed that there was any vital interest taken by the sales organization in providing a steady market for plant output." It is pointed out that only a negligible proportion of all the workers in the country are covered by unemployment compensation.

Unemployment insurance in men's clothing industry in New York

In the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 819, reference was made to the adoption of agreements providing for unemployment insurance schemes in the clothing industry in Chicago and Rochester. Since the ratifica-

tion of these arrangements, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the New York Clothing Manufacturers Exchange have concluded an agreement by which the benefits of unemployment insurance are extended to the New York clothing market.

The main provisions of the scheme are outlined in the September issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour. They differ from those governing the Chicago and Rochester agreements, in that the employees are not required to contribute to the unemployment insurance fund. The fund is maintained by a weekly contribution by the employers amounting to 1½ per cent of the total labour cost of all clothing manufactured for them, whether in their own inside shops or in contract shops making up work for them. By labour cost is meant the total weekly payroll in both inside and contract shops. The payments by the employers began on September 1, 1928. The fund is under the management of a board of trustees consisting of a chairman and an equal number of representatives of the employers and the union. The impartial chairman of the clothing industry in New York will serve as chairman of the board of trustees. The number of trustees may be changed from time to time by joint action of the Manufacturers' Exchange and the union, but there may not at any time be less than three or more than seven trustees. No benefits will be paid during the first year, but the money collected during that period will be used to establish a reserve from which unemployment benefits will be paid after September 1, 1929.

Objects of the Labour Party of Great Britain

A pamphlet was recently published in London, setting forth the program of the Labour Party of Great Britain, drafted in accordance with instructions given to the Executive by the Conference held at Blackpool last year. The general aims of the party are stated as follows:

(i) To secure to every member of the community the standards of life and employment which are necessary to a healthy, independent and self-respecting existence;

(ii) To convert industry, step by step, and with due regard to the special needs and varying circumstances of different occupations, from a sordid struggle for private gain into a co-operative undertaking, carried on for the service of the community and amenable to its control;

(iii) To extend rapidly and widely those forms of social provision—education, public health, housing, pensions, the care of the sick, and maintenance during unemployment—in the absence of which the individual is the sport of economic chance and the slave of his environment;

(iv) To adjust taxation in such a way as to secure that due provision is made for the maintenance and improvement of the material apparatus of industry, and that surpluses created by social effort shall be applied by society for the good of all;

(v) To establish peace, freedom and justice by removing from among the nations the root causes of international disputes, by conciliation and all-in arbitration, by renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, by disarmament, by political and economic cooperation through the League of Nations, and by mutual agreement with states which are not members of the League.

Compulsory arbitration and collective agreements

Recent events in Norway and in Finland in the field of compulsory arbitration and collective agreements respectively are noted in *Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office at Geneva.

In Norway the system of compulsory arbitration established by legislation last year has been seriously challenged as the result of what appears to be an unofficial trade union revolt against an award of the Court of Arbitration providing for a reduction in the wage rates for builders. For two months the building operatives, led by specially-formed "committee of action", abstained from work, while a number of printers who had been subjected to a similar award joined in the strike. Government intervention, by the withholding of unemployment benefit and in other ways, had little effect. The dispute was eventually settled by a compromise suggested by the President of the Permanent Industrial Court; but it seems to have thrown once more into the melting pot the whole question of compulsory arbitration, which has been a subject of sharp controversy in Norway during recent years, and to which the labour movement has been opposed both in and out of Parliament.

The dockers' strike in Finland, it is stated, presents some equally interesting aspects. In substance, if not in form, the dispute has arisen out of an effort by the dock workers to obtain the regulation of their conditions of employment by a collective agreement.

Hitherto, it is explained, employers in Finland have resisted such attempts, on the dual ground that the trade unions are not strong enough to enforce collective agreements and that admirable provision exists in Finnish legislation for individual contracts of service. The issue between collective agreements and individual contracts is not a new one; it has been the occasion of many past struggles in various countries, and the result of the conflict now proceeding in Finland will therefore be watched with interest abroad. The dispute has also assumed unusual importance owing to the adoption of sympathetic action by transport workers in the Scandinavian countries. The final results of this experiment in active international solidarity remain to be seen.

Scientific management of industry

In a recent issue of *Industrial and Labour Information*, the International Labour Office reproduces the declarations of opinion or policy of different countries interested in the scientific organization of production and distribution, otherwise referred to as "rationalization of industry".

In France the Government has taken preliminary steps with a view to a thorough study of the question by the Permanent Committee of the Superior Labour Council, a body which, having regard to the representative character of its composition, may be considered exceptionally qualified to deal with a matter touching so directly all the parties concerned in industry. Questionnaires designed to obtain the necessary data for the consideration of the subject and at the same time define its scope have been issued to trade organizations and factory inspectors. It is not without interest to note that one of the first replies received—that of the Chamber of Commerce of Nantes—is confined to a general pronouncement in favour of the principle of rationalization, accompanied by a plain declaration against any interference by Government with the liberty of producers to work out for themselves the methods of its application.

So far as the workers are concerned, their opinions have again received expression through the recent Congress of the Labour and Socialist International. The Congress, in effect, reaffirmed the attitude already taken by the kindred organization—the International Federation of Trade Unions—which may be briefly described as one of qualified support for measures of rationalization. It is recognized that such measures are inevitable, and indeed desirable, but it is claimed that organized labour should have a voice in de-

termining how those measures shall be carried out, in view not only of the shrinkage of employment which may be their initial result but of the effects on wages, hours and other conditions of work which they may ultimately produce. This claim, it will be recalled, was virtually admitted by the International Economic Conference of last year in a series of resolutions which, it may be noted, have recently received the endorsement of a joint conference of trade union leaders and representative employers in Great Britain.

The September issue of the *Canadian Unionist* contains the call for the second annual convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, which is to open its sessions on Monday, the Fifth of November, the place of meeting being the Prince George Hotel, Toronto.

In the September-October issue of the *Accident Prevention Magazine*, published by the Portland Cement Association, reference is made to the unveiling of the safety trophies at the Hull and Belleville plants of the Canada Cement Company, Limited. The LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1928, page 273, noted the winning of the trophies by these two Canadian mills.

Professor Horace Taylor, of the Department of Economics at Columbia College, in an address delivered before the New York Women's Trade Union League on September 29 estimated the number of unemployed in the United States at about four million persons. He referred to the recent technical

changes in industrial methods as one of the principal causes of unemployment. The immigration restrictions of recent years has done little, he considered, to ease these conditions.

The Union of Federal Office Cleaners of Ottawa, local 67, recently brought to the notice of the Minister of Labour the conditions of labour of the women engaged in charring work for the Dominion Government. It was pointed out that these women who do their work in the early morning hours receive only \$1.23 per day, pay being stopped in cases of absence through sickness, and no holiday or superannuation privileges existing as in other branches of the Federal Civil Service. Mr. Heenan undertook to call a conference on this subject with the Minister of Public Works at an early date. The women's representatives will request payment to the office cleaners on a basis enjoyed by the permanent employees of the government including the privilege of sick and holiday leave with pay, and a flat increase of \$200 per annum. It will also be urged that a lady supervisor be appointed to look after the 850 women employed at Ottawa in charring work for the government.

The Provincial Board of the British Columbia Women's Institutes is assisting in a survey of the conditions of living in the rural districts in the province, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a higher standard could be established by means of labour saving devices, cottage industries, co-operative marketing, etc.

Industrial Accidents in September

During the month of September a total of 6,094 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act. Thirty of these were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 507 were reported, including 23 fatal cases; and 431 accidents in Crown industry. 5 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 7,032 industrial accidents, of which 58 were fatal. Included among these fatalities were fifteen employees on the lake steamer *Manasoo* which foundered in Georgian Bay on September 15. Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, states that, of the thousands of accidents reported each month to the Compensation Board, about one-tenth show infection in the early stages. This, it is claimed, is largely due to failure

of men to report slight injuries. Some men seem to have a chronic objection to reporting minor cuts and scratches and too often such slight wounds have serious results because infection develops. The awards made by the Board in September totalled \$532,921.20 which included \$84,965.05 for medical aid.

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia states that six fatalities were reported under the act during September. The Alberta Board was notified of four fatal accidents which occurred during the same period.

The Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board received reports of 1,153 industrial accidents during September, including seven fatalities. One of the fatalities, however, was found not to have occurred in the course of the victim's employment.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of September was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farm harvesting operations in the Province of Nova Scotia were almost completed and the results seemed to be rather satisfactory. The fishing industry in this Province reported rather good catches. Building and construction continued active, particularly in Halifax, as work was being rushed owing to the advancing season. Manufacturing industries appeared to be operating normally. The coal mines continued to be rather busy, with fairly good production reported. Transportation was very heavy, while the trades remained good. The demand for domestic workers continued to be satisfactory, and several placements of such workers were being made.

The fishing catches in the Province of New Brunswick were reported as fairly satisfactory. Conditions in the logging industry throughout this Province were rather quiet, although some vacancies for workers were being notified. Manufacturing in general appeared to be operating normally, with the pulp and paper group being very active. A fair volume of construction work was proceeding. The trade and transportation groups both appeared to be showing a fair volume of activity.

In Quebec, employment offices reported a falling off in the demand for farm workers. Vacancies for bush workers showed a very heavy increase and a scarcity of suitable applicants was reported by the Montreal employment office. The demand for miners showed a decrease by comparison with the preceding month. Montreal reported the printing and metal trades and textiles and tobacco factories as quite active, while the boot and shoe industry was somewhat quiet. Manufacturing in Quebec City continued to be very good, although the boot and shoe factories operated below capacity. Pulp and paper manufacturing was reported as considerably improved, with orders for workers being received. Throughout Quebec the building and construction groups remained very active. The transportation group showed considerable activity. The demand for women domestic workers continued to exceed the supply of suitable applicants.

The demand for farm workers registered at the Ontario employment offices showed a decided falling off, due to the progress which had been made with operations in the agricultural industry. Manufacturing remained very steady, and although there were a few demands for additional workers, most factories appeared to be well supplied with help. The building and construction industry was very busy, and few building tradesmen throughout the Province of Ontario were unemployed. Throughout the northern section of the Province, there was a heavy demand for logging and bush workers, with the supply inadequate in some districts. The mines in the same section of the Province continued operating on a normal basis, although there were very few vacancies for additional workers being reported. The demands for women domestic workers were quite numerous, with the usual scarcity of experienced cooks-general being noted.

With the threshing practically finished in the Province of Manitoba, the demand for farm workers showed a very marked decrease: the orders being received at the employment offices were in many cases for farm hands for regular fall work; no considerable difficulty was being experienced in securing a sufficient number of workers to fill the vacancies reported from the agricultural industry. While work on highway construction showed some activity, railway maintenance work was closing down. Building construction, particularly in the City of Winnipeg, showed very considerable activity. Manufacturers reported that they were normally busy. The trade group stated that fall business was fairly satisfactory. The demand for women domestic workers, while falling off to some extent, still remained fairly brisk.

There continued to be a fair demand for threshers in the Province of Saskatchewan, with no scarcity of applicants being reported; threshing, however, was rapidly nearing completion. The demand for farm workers for regular fall employment was not yet very pronounced. A fair volume of construction work was proceeding throughout the Province. From Estevan a small shortage of coal miners was reported. Prince Albert reported some demand for logging workers, with an insufficient number of suitable applicants available. The demand for women domestic workers was on the decrease, although still fairly substantial. The general employment

conditions throughout this Province appeared to be quite favourable.

The demand for farm workers, chiefly for threshing operations, reported by the employment offices in Alberta continued to be

fairly good, with no shortage of workers of any consequence. Building and construction, particularly in the larger centres of the Province, continued to be very busy, with Calgary reporting a shortage of labour for this class

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1928			1927		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		228,079,568	230,772,272	191,137,407	195,303,235	171,369,372
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		114,175,346	103,403,649	91,802,777	99,348,340	90,598,447
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		112,493,026	125,530,791	97,412,316	94,216,194	79,395,041
Customs duty collected..... \$		17,602,590	16,125,905	13,575,827	14,912,637	14,028,030
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		3,243,115,942	3,481,643,830	2,843,933,991	2,607,321,486	2,687,428,944
Bank clearings..... \$		1,973,000,000	1,973,000,000	1,652,000,000	1,542,000,000	1,544,000,000
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		176,025,915	172,235,364	171,889,550	166,646,392	174,406,053
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,482,500,749	1,489,085,293	1,395,329,840	1,389,703,000	1,379,013,600
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,167,367,354	1,167,884,227	1,035,880,288	1,025,605,519	1,016,332,036
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	151.6	141.1	144.6	133.3	125.1	118.3
Preferred stocks.....	120.1	117.6	123.0	109.5	108.2	105.3
Bonds.....	111.7	111.2	111.2	111.6	111.1	111.1
Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	149.7	149.1	149.6	151.0	152.3	152.0
Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	21.38	21.31	21.01	21.05	21.11	21.10
Business failures, number..... †	118	135	123	141	144	143
Business failures, liabilities..... † \$	2,567,295	2,588,961	1,403,971	1,325,967	1,686,388	1,825,105
Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures.....	119.5	119.9	116.3	109.7	109.2	108.4
Unemployment percentage (trade union members)..... *	*2.4	*2.5	*3.2	*3.7	*3.3	*3.2
Immigration.....		25-340	15,783	9,061	10,242	12,288
Railway—						
Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	348,823	279,452	267-879	286,093	254,291	249-699
(1) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	21,398,394	20,317,318	19,458,508	18,060,188	17,498,447	16,582,136
(2) Operating expenses..... \$			19,784,063	16,309,831	16,857,553	18,471,740
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$			17,986,111	17,053,124	17,258,634	16,028,713
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$			14,286,553	12,559,112	13,396,485	12,901,927
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,595,645,184	2,453,532,877	2,134,404,680	2,185,779,668
Building permits..... \$		17,383,279	25,896,986	14,410,212	29,478,378	16,369,195
Contracts awarded..... \$	45,438,900	39,448,500	38,359,600	32,787,700	29,881,000	37,401,200
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	90,516	91,522	95,422	52,470	63,234	50,997
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	99,888	88,677	82,807	54,250	77,479	55,250
Ferro alloys..... tons	2,008	2,537	2,855	4,771	4,839	4,510
Coal..... tons	1,395,753	1,535,065	1,309,003	1,339,422	1,317,332	1,229,104
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	1,055,133	574,080	1,066,698	1,049,294	1,069,376	585,602
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		85,937,000	74,986,000	77,431,000	66,208,000	58,739,000
Rubber imports..... “		5,480,000	6,030,000	4,143,000	4,510,000	4,710,000
Cotton imports..... “		7,518,000	7,462,000	4,814,000	7,267,000	8,484,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		237,558,720	225,096,694	222,776,574	216,163,619	230,570,219
Flour production..... bbls.		1,458,000	1,458,000	1,528,000	1,158,000	1,019,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		78,141,000	77,690,000	80,662,000	104,717,000	78,261,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		42,104,000	40,196,000	40,004,000	39,746,000	35,705,000
(2) Sales of insurance..... \$		43,136,000	49,076,000	35,097,000	38,190,000	39,745,000
Newsprint..... tons		200,656	184,199	178,815	180,187	162,564
Automobiles, passenger.....		24,274	20,122	8,681	10,139	8,719
Index of physical volume of business.....		††168.1	162.9	143.6	144.1	138.6
Industrial production.....		††181.6	172.9	147.6	157.0	151.2
Manufacturing.....		††187.8	177.5	142.7	156.6	140.2

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending Sept. 29, 1928, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese. ††Preliminary. (1) Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2) Including lines east of Quebec. (3) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

of work. Drumheller reported that coal shipments were on the increase, and that men were being added to crews daily, while Lethbridge reported that applicants for coal mining would not be sufficiently plentiful till harvesting operations had decreased. The demand for women domestic workers was on the decrease, although a fair number of placements were still being made. Employment conditions generally throughout this Province were seasonally good.

In British Columbia the demand for logging workers was on the increase, with some local shortages of suitable workers reported. While employment in the mining industry showed only minor fluctuations, the various mines continued to operate normally. The building and construction group throughout the Province showed a favourable volume of activity, and some centres reported that all local building mechanics were employed. Manufacturing industries showed normal activity. The demands for women domestic workers were rather numerous and Vancouver reports that few applicants for this work are registering at that office. General employment conditions throughout British Columbia seemed to be quite favourable.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

There was a slight slackening of industrial activity at the beginning of September, when the 6,567 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a combined working force of 1,001,395 persons, as compared with 1,004,286 in the preceding month. The index number (with Jan., 1920=100) stood at 119.5, as compared with 119.9 on August 1, 1928, and with 109.4, 104.9, 96.6, 93.1, 100.0, 93.7 and 88.7 on September 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Somewhat larger payrolls were reported in Quebec and Ontario, while employment in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia declined moderately. In the Maritime Provinces, the reduction was chiefly in highway construction, while gains were noted in manufacturing. In Quebec, there were further advances in manufacturing, construction, communications, transportation and mining, while logging was also reasonably brisker. In Ontario, manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, while logging camps, communications and transportation showed improvement. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing, mining, communications, building and highway construction and trade afforded more employment, but railway construction was seasonally slacker. In British

Columbia, there was a decline in employment, chiefly in construction, while communications, transportation, trade and logging reported improvement.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Ottawa slight curtailment was registered. In Montreal, manufactures showed general improvement, except in iron and steel works, and construction, transportation, communications and trade were also considerably busier. In Quebec, most of the gain took place in construction and manufacturing. In Toronto, manufacturing and communications recorded heightened activity, but construction and transportation were slacker. In Ottawa, declines were noted in trade while construction was brisker. In Hamilton, manufacturing reported increases, especially in electrical apparatus, textile and rubber factories. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities, automobile plants afforded more employment, and construction was also active. In Winnipeg, manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade registered most of the improvement. In Vancouver, reductions in personnel in construction were offset by gains in shipping.

Within the manufacturing group in the Dominion as a whole, there were declines in iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper factories, while all other divisions reported greater activity. Logging, mining, communications, transportation, building construction, services and trade, on the whole, also reported increased employment.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of September.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

Employment conditions among local trade unions during August remained much the same as in the preceding month, as was indicated by the returns tabulated from 1,604 labour organizations, with 181,022 members. Of these 2.4 per cent were idle on August 31, compared with 2.5 per cent in July. Improvement over July was registered by Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta unions while from Quebec, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia slight contractions in employment were reported. No change in the New Brunswick and British Columbia situation, however, was shown from that of July. In comparison with the returns for August of last year when 3.7 per cent of the members were without employment, Nova Scotia alone reported a nominal adverse

change, while in the remaining provinces the volume of work afforded increased to some extent.

On another page of this issue will be found a report in greater detail of the unemployment registered among local trade unions at the close of August.

During the month of August, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 75,541 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 74,234 placements. Of these, the workers placed in regular employment numbered 60,909 of which 54,861 were men and 6,048 women. Those placed in casual work totalled 13,325. Applications for work were received at the offices from 67,660 men and 13,620 women, a total of 81,280, while vacancies reported numbered 76,342 of which 63,182 were for men and 13,160 for women. A substantial increase was shown in the volume of business transacted, when the above figures were compared both with those of the preceding month and with those of August last year, the reports for July, 1928, showing 39,684 opportunities for employment, 44,711 applications made and 36,551 placements effected, while in August, 1927, there were recorded 58,858 vacancies, 64,401 applications for work and 54,743 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of August, 1928, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of August, 1928, was \$17,383,279, as against \$25,896,986 in July, 1928, and with \$29,478,378 in August, 1927.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in September, 1928, at \$45,438,900, an increase of 38.5 per cent over the corresponding figure for September, 1927. This was the largest total for any September on record. Of this amount \$19,222,700 was for business buildings, \$13,586,400 was for residential buildings, \$9,865,400 was for engineering construction, including roads, sewers, wharves, etc. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during September, 1928, by provinces was as follows:—Ontario, \$20,082,100, Quebec, \$13,387,100, New Brunswick, \$2,887,900, Nova Scotia, \$508,300, Prince Edward Island, \$124,500, British Columbia,

\$3,516,000, Alberta, \$968,600, Saskatchewan, \$2,374,900, Manitoba, \$1,589,500.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 1045.

Business operations in Canada were more active in August than in the preceding month, according to the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Much of the material for this section is derived from this publication, to which readers are referred for fuller information on current business statistics.

Most manufacturing lines were at a high level, automobile production, after seasonal adjustment were less than in the preceding month. The output of newsprint was larger than in July, while the exports of planks and boards indicated that the lumber industry was less active. Metal mining, judged by the exports and Mint receipts, showed moderate recession, while coal was produced in greater volume. The award of new construction contracts was moderately greater than in July, though building permits showed a decline. Commodity distribution was in lesser volume as indicated by the number of employees engaged in wholesale and retail trade. Revenue carloadings showed considerable increase.

The information available, throwing light on the output of manufacturing establishments indicates that, on the whole, production was greater in August than the preceding month. The resumption of operations by a large mill contributed to the important increase in the output of newsprint. The production of steel ingots and castings was in increased volume, being maintained at a high level for the season. The output of motor cars was greater than in any other month. The imports of raw cotton were at a lower level than in July, while imports of raw wool, on the other hand, showed an increase.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian Trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in August, 1928, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$114,175,346, as compared with \$103,403,649 in the preceding month and with \$99,348,340 in August, 1927. The chief imports in August 1928 were: Iron and its products, \$33,488,964; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$18,726,539; and non-metallic minerals and products, \$15,703,197.

The domestic merchandise exported in August, 1928, amounted to \$112,493,026 as compared with \$125,530,791 in July, 1928, and with \$94,216,194 in August, 1927. The chief

exports in August 1928 were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$41,453,401; wood, wood products and paper, \$25,414,028; and animals and animal products, \$16,448,971.

In the five months ending August, 1928, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$522,141,547; and imports \$520,355,476.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in September, 1928, was less than during August, 1928, but slightly greater than during September, 1927. There were in existence during the month ten disputes, involving 1,414 workpeople, and resulting in a loss of 10,457 working days, as compared with seventeen disputes, involving 5,746 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 37,634 in August. In September, 1927, there were on record thirteen disputes, involving 2,016 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 9,231 working days. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to September terminated during the month as did two of the disputes which commenced during September. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record five strikes and lockouts affecting 400 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$11.15 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$11.08 for August; \$10.87 for September, 1927; \$10.94 for September, 1926; \$10.81 for September, 1925; \$10.28 for September, 1924; \$10.46 for September, 1923; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.31 for September, 1918; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. The increase was due mainly to higher prices for sirloin steak, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, eggs, milk, butter and cheese, which more than offset the substantial decrease in the price of potatoes, and the less important decreases in the prices of flour, rice and granulated sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.38 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$21.31 for August; \$21.05 for September, 1927; \$19.27; \$21.15 for September, 1926; \$21.02 for September, 1925; \$20.65 for September, 1924; \$20.97 for September, 1923; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.38

for September, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.11 for September, 1918; and \$14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly higher at 149.7 for September, as compared with 149.1 for August; 151.3 for September, 1927; 152.5 for September, 1926; 156.2 for September, 1925; 153.9 for September, 1924; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 205.0 for September, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups were higher, three were lower and three were unchanged. The Animals and their Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group advanced, the former due to higher prices for cattle, meats, milk, butter, cheese and eggs, and the latter because of higher prices for coal. The Vegetables and their Products group declined, lower prices for wheat, barley, flour, sugar, potatoes, foreign fruits, cocoa beans and rubber more than offsetting higher prices for corn, flax, oats, oat products and millfeed. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was lower, mainly because of declines in the prices of cotton, cotton products and jute. The Non-Ferrous Metals group also declined, lower prices for silver, tin and solder more than offsetting higher prices for copper and lead. The Chemicals and Allied Products group, the Iron and its Products group and the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group were practically unchanged.

The Department of Health of Canada has published a booklet (Little Blue Books: National Series, No. 40) containing a statement of the modern principles of child welfare work and giving an outline of the work carried on in Canada by various governmental agencies and by voluntary societies for the protection of children, particularly those coming to Canada from other countries. Dr. Helen MacMurchy, chief of the Division of Child Welfare of the Department, outlines the history of the movement on behalf of immigrant children, concluding with an outline of the recommendations of the delegations from the British Oversea Settlement Committee which visited Canada in 1924. The booklet enumerates the Dominion and provincial acts in effect for the protection of children, giving lists of responsible officials. It concludes with a list of all the voluntary societies interested in the welfare of immigrant children.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1928

DURING the month of September the Department received the reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and certain of their employees in street railway service, being members of Division No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and (2) the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company and certain of its employees being motormen and conductors, members of Division No. 985, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Application Received

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received during September from certain employees of the Canadian National Steamships, being machinists, boilermakers, electrical workers, blacksmiths and other marine workers, members of Lodge 631, International Association of Machinists; International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers of America, as represented by a Joint Committee.

Other Proceedings

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was reported in the September issue of the *LABOUR*

GAZETTE as having been received from clerks employed in the locomotive and car departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, eastern lines, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute arose in connection with negotiations concerning an agreement governing wages and working conditions, the parties being unable to agree on three points with respect to working conditions. The employees also claimed that they had been unable to discuss the matter of wages with the employing company. The matter was taken up with the parties concerned by a departmental representative, who intimated the Minister's view that direct negotiations should be continued and every possible effort made to adjust the dispute without the necessity of Board procedure. A meeting was accordingly arranged between the parties and word was received in the Department on September 12th that a settlement had been reached and that the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation would not be therefore required.

In the case of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, eastern lines, and certain of its employees being locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a Board was established composed as follows: Mr. James T. McCall, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members, Sir William E. Stavert, Montreal, the company's nominee, and Mr. A. Cyril Boyce, K.C., Ottawa, the employees' nominee.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Cities of Fort William and Port Arthur, and Their Employees in Street Railway Service

On September 17 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, being members of Division No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The dispute related to the employees' request for increased wages, 81 employees being directly affected and 92 indirectly. The personnel of the Board was as follows: The Reverend H. R. Grant, D.D., Fort William, chairman, ap-

pointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. A. G. Seaman, of Port Arthur, the employer's nominee, and F. E. Moore, of Fort William, the employees' nominee. The report of the Board was unanimous and made certain recommendations which the employees have since intimated their willingness to accept as a settlement of the dispute. At the close of the month the Department was awaiting word from the authorities of the two cities as to their attitude toward the Board's findings. The text of the Board's report follows:—

Report of the Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the City of Fort William and the Port Arthur Public Utilities Commission (Employers), and the employees of the above named Street Railways, as represented by Division 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America (Employees).

To the Hon. PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.,
Sept. 13, 1928.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned members of the Board appointed by the Department of Labour to investigate the dispute between the above parties. *re* a wage scale to be inserted in a pending agreement, beg leave to report as follows:—

The Employers and Employees were faced with the making of a new agreement on May 1, 1928, the old one having expired. After several meetings they were on all points in agreement, except on a wage scale. It was agreed to leave this matter to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The Board as constituted sat in Fort William on Wednesday, Sept. 5th, and thereafter in Port Arthur.

The Employees were represented by Mr. Hoover, of Vancouver, Mr. James Douglas, Fort William, and Mr. G. A. Lambert, Fort William. The Employers were represented by Mr. W. H. Russell, Port Arthur, Mr. W. T. Brackenreid, of Port Arthur, and Mr. C. J. Moors, of Fort William.

Mr. Hoover for the Employees submitted a number of exhibits of tables of statistics for the information of the Board. These are as follows:—

1. Associations Statement showing reasons for asking a wage increase.
2. The present agreement.
3. Number of Employees affected—forty-five in each city.
4. Statement of wage increases granted last year to Street Railway Motor-Conductors in Canadian cities west of the Great Lakes.
5. Electric Railway Statistics published by the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year 1926, showing the number of fare passengers carried, the total passenger car

mileage, and fare passengers per car mile in each of the cities referred to in previous exhibit.

6. Motor-Conductors wage statistics for 1926 published by the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce.

7. Statement showing that rates of wages paid in Port Arthur and Fort William to Motor-Conductors are lower than the rates paid to this class of organized employed of any other municipal owned Street Railway in Canada.

8. Maximum wage rates paid one man car operators in some of the American cities where the rates are from 70 to 85 cents per hour.

9. Statement showing wage rates paid employees in car barn department in Fort William and Port Arthur, also wage rate for similar work in western cities and local railway shops.

10. Statement showing wage rates paid employees in the Track Department locally, also wage paid for similar work in western cities.

11. Statement showing wage increases granted employees in local railway shops since 1924.

12. Statement showing Sick Pay, Insurance, etc., granted to Municipal Street Railway Employees in other cities.

13. Comparative statement showing steady increase in passenger revenue, and number of passengers carried on Fort William Railway for the years 1925, 1926, 1927.

14. Comparative statement showing steady increase in passenger revenue, and number of passengers carried on Port Arthur Railway for the years 1925, 1926, 1927.

15. Statement of Sir Henry Thornton that he hopes increased wages on the C.N.R. will result in greater efficiency.

16. Schedule runs with "Spread over Time," in Port Arthur.

17. Synopsis of week day runs in Vancouver, all being based on the eight hour day.

18. Statement regarding the Economy of High Wages.

19. Labour Gazette figures, July, 1928, showing that the cost of living in Port Arthur is higher than the average in Canada; and higher than the average in any province in the Dominion.

20. Labour Gazette, pages 658-663, June, 1928.

21. Comparative cost of living in the cities of Port Arthur, Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver from Labour Gazette, June, 1928, based on the prices of 27 articles of food.

22. Actual cost of living budget. Compiled from records as submitted by 30 employees of Fort William and Port Arthur Street Railway, Aug. 1, 1928.

23. Actual cost of family sickness, dental work and time lost through sickness, compiled from cost of living budget submitted by 30 employees, showing average cost of same to be \$12.02 per month or \$144.25 per year.

24. Budget submitted by G. A. Lambert, Fort William, total \$1,799.55. Mr. Nesbit also submitted a budget of \$1,685 under examination before the Board. Mr. James Douglas gave evidence in regard to the qualities an operator must possess, viz.—intelligence, good eyesight, good appearance, courteous with the public, careful, and must also run on time. He may run as a spare for many years.

Mr. A. Hill, Mr. M. Reid, and Mr. J. Edgar also have evidence regarding their duties in the car barn. With this evidence the employees closed their case.

In rebuttal Mr. Brackenreid for the employers called no witnesses, but contented himself with submitting statements as exhibits to refute those of the employees. These were as follows:—

1. The average cost of living at the Head of the Lakes compared with average cost in five cities east and west of equal or larger population.

2. A comparison of average wages all over Canada with those paid at the Head of the Lakes for street railwaymen.

3. Weekly earnings in five cities east and west of the Lakes of operators, car house men, and trackmen.

4. Port Arthur Street Railways employees income tax returns for 1927.

5. Fort William Street Railways employees income tax returns for 1927.

6. Fort William Railway Employees wages in Car House for 1926 and 1927, also the wages of trackmen.

7. Number of passengers carried on Port Arthur Street Railway. Passengers carried per man hour, and the number of man hours for 1920-21-22-23-24-25-26-27. This closed the case for the employers.

With such a mass of exhibits before them in the way of statements it naturally took the Board some time to familiarize themselves with the evidence, and to arrive at a finding. But finally we came to this conclusion unanimously in regard to the wage scale that should be inserted in the 1928-1930

agreement between the Fort William Street Railway and the Port Arthur Public Utilities Commission and their Street Railway Employees.

1. This Wage Scale shall be operative from May First, 1928, until May First, 1930.

2. Regular spare operators working less than six hours (6) in any one day will be paid six hours (6) per day, six days (6) per week, at their respective rates, unless off sick, or unless one has missed his call.

3. The following shall be the scale of wages in the several departments of the Fort William and Port Arthur Street Railways.

(a) Transportation department, these rates are based on a one man car.

Two Man Rate

	Cents per hour
First six months..	45
Second six months..	50
Thereafter..	54½

One Man Rate

First six months..	52½
Second six months..	56½
Thereafter..	62

(b) Car House Department.

Carpenter..	65
Painter..	61
Blacksmith and Mechanic..	65
Pitman First class..	60
Pitman Second class..	55
Labourer and Car Cleaners..	50

(c) Track Department.

Extra gang..	42
Regular Trackmen..	49
Bondermen..	51

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) H. R. GRANT,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. G. SEAMAN,
For the Railways.

(Sgd.) FRED E. MOORE,
For Div. 966. Employees.

Rider: The Board recommends that the Employers institute a practical and adequate pension plan for their employees, if not for all employees, at least for the operators.

(Sgd.) H. R. GRANT,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. G. SEAMAN.
(Sgd.) FRED E. MOORE,
For Div. 966.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company and Its Motormen and Conductors, Members of Division No. 985, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America

A unanimous report was received from the Board established to enquire into a dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 985, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The dispute related to the alleged unfair dismissal of several employees because of certain union affiliation. Three hundred and seventy-five employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute and 100 indirectly. The Board was composed as follows:—The Honourable Mr. Justice Aimé Marchand, Three Rivers, P.Q., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. Louis G. Demers, K.C., and J. B. Vachon, both of Quebec, P.Q., nominees of the company and employees, respectively. The report of the Board was submitted in French. Following is the French text with an English translation:—

Rapport des commissaires

Au sujet d'un différend entre Quebec Railway Light and Power Company (patron), et certains de ses employés conducteurs et gardes-moteurs, membres de la division n° 985 de "Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America" (employés).

A l'Honorable

Le Ministre du Travail du Canada,
Ottawa.

Les Commissaires nommés pour constituer un conseil d'enquête et de conciliation dans cette affaire, savoir:—

Aimé Marchand, Président,

Louis G. Demers, désigné par le patron,

J. B. Vachon, désigné par les employés, ont l'honneur de faire leur rapport de leurs procédés, des faits prouvés devant eux, de leurs démarches en vue de conciliation du différend et du résultat de ces démarches.

PROCÉDÉS

Les Commissaires se sont fait assermenter le 24 septembre 1928, sur la forme d'assermentation fournie, par Sa Seigneurie, l'Honorable Sir F. X. Lemieux, Juge en Chef de la Cour Supérieure de la province de Québec.

Ils ont ensuite procédé à entendre les parties et pour ce faire ont tenu séance au Palais

de Justice à Québec, les 24, 25 et 28 septembre 1928.

Devant eux ont comparu les parties représentées comme suit:—

Le *patron* par M. Eugène Tanguay, son gérant général et Joseph Henri Levasseur, inspecteur général, et

Les *employés* par Alzie Bastien, Lucien Plamondon et Alfred Carrière;

Sur objection des employés les Commissaires ont refusé de permettre aux parties d'être représentées par des avocats;

A l'ouverture de l'enquête, demande a été faite par "La Fraternité des Employés de Québec Incorporée", d'intervenir, et cette demande a d'abord été refusée par vos Commissaires sur objection prise par les employés, l'intérêt de cette union n'apparaissant pas suffisant pour permettre telle intervention; les Commissaires réservant cependant le droit de permettre et de demander telle intervention au cours de l'enquête, s'il apparaissait que telle intervention pouvait être utile ou nécessaire.

Et à l'ouverture de la séance de l'après-midi du même jour les Commissaires ont invité la Fraternité à intervenir, et ses représentants ont alors refusé d'intervenir comme partie, ajoutant qu'elle ne voulait pas entrer en négociations avec les employés et déclarant qu'elle était cependant disposée à négocier avec le patron.

FAITS PROUVÉS

Le quinze mai 1920 la Compagnie a fait une convention avec la "Fraternité Nationale des Employés de Tramways de Québec" où cette union a été reconnue par la Compagnie, dans laquelle une échelle des salaires a été fixée et où il a été stipulé par l'article 2 que nous reproduisons textuellement:—

"2. La Compagnie n'emploiera que les conducteurs et gardes-moteurs qui font partie de ladite association."

Cette convention a été renouvelée le 16 février 1928 et la clause que nous venons de citer a été reproduite dans les mêmes termes et copie de cette dernière convention a été transmise au Département du Travail de la province de Québec, pour enregistrement, le 18 août 1928.

Les employés ont fait entendre des témoins dans le but de prouver que cette dernière con-

vention avait été signée par la Compagnie et la Fraternité en août 1928 seulement et non pas à la date qu'elle comporte, mais les Commissaires sont d'opinion qu'ils ont totalement failli d'établir cette prétention.

En juillet 1928, à la demande d'un certain nombre d'employés déjà membres de la Fraternité, des négociations ont été commencées pour former une division ou conseil local de l'union internationale des employés de tramways, et de fait le 17 juillet un conseil a été établi où ont été affiliés 110 membres et, le 3 août, Alexandre Pruneau et Philippe Morin ont été élus respectivement président et secrétaire de ce conseil.

À la suite de cet établissement trois employés, Robitaille, Pruneau et Morin, membres de ce conseil, ont été congédiés par le patron, pour cause de désobéissance, d'après le patron, ce qui n'a pas été contredit par la preuve.

Le 17 août les employés ont formé la requête pour l'établissement du conseil de conciliation sur lequel les Commissaires ont été nommés.

Le 18 août un avis a été affiché signé par la Fraternité requérant ses membres conducteurs et gardes-moteurs de se présenter devant l'exécutif de l'association sous peine d'être exclus de l'association.

Le 23 août, une lettre a été écrite par la Fraternité au patron donnant une liste des noms des employés ayant, par suite de leur défaut de faire vérifier leur affiliation, cessé d'être membres de la Fraternité. Cette liste comprenait les noms de trente-quatre employés.

Il semble bien ressortir de la preuve que ces employés avaient été exclus de la Fraternité à cause de leur affiliation au conseil local de l'Union Internationale.

Et le patron a, le 27 août, congédié les employés mentionnés dans cette liste.

Les Commissaires joignent à ce rapport les documents suivants produits à l'enquête:—

Comme exhibit A: convention du 16 février 1928, entre le patron et la Fraternité (copie).

Comme exhibit B: convention du 15 mai 1920, entre les mêmes parties (copie).

Comme exhibit C: lettre de la Fraternité au patron du 23 août 1928.

Comme exhibit D: reçu du Département du Travail de la province de Québec du 18 août 1928.

DÉMARCHES POUR CONCILIATION

La position des parties était donc celle-ci: la compagnie se disait liée par un contrat avec la Fraternité Nationale à n'employer que les membres de celle-ci; la "Fraternité" prétendait

avoir, en vertu de ce contrat, le privilège exclusif de fournir à la Compagnie les employés nécessaires; les employés en cause demandaient d'être réinstallés dans leur emploi et d'être payés de leur salaire.

Un règlement ne pouvait donc s'effectuer que dans l'un des cas suivants: 1° Si la Compagnie annulait, comme elle en avait le droit en donnant un avis de deux mois, son contrat avec la "Fraternité"; 2° Si la "Fraternité" renonçait au privilège exclusif qu'elle prétend lui être conféré par son contrat; et 3° Si les employés abandonnaient leurs demandes ou obtenaient leur réinstallation dans les rangs de la Fraternité.

Les Commissaires ont conféré avec la Compagnie. Le résultat de cette conférence a été que la Compagnie ne croyait pas devoir, dans les circonstances, annuler la convention. Les employés ont offert d'abandonner leur réclamation pour salaire pendant le chômage et se sont déclarés prêts à reprendre l'emploi aux salaires déterminés par le contrat.

Les Commissaires se sont crus autorisés à conférer aussi avec la "Fraternité Nationale", bien qu'elle ne fût pas partie au litige. Celle-ci, par ses officiers, a refusé également de mettre fin au contrat et refusé aussi de réinstaller les employés dans ses rangs, collectivement, laissant à chacun de demander leur réadmission et se réservant de juger chaque telle demande à son mérite.

RECOMMANDATION

La cause du différend est évidemment la position faite à la Compagnie par l'engagement qu'elle a pris de n'employer que des membres de la "Fraternité Nationale".

Devant les déclarations de la Compagnie et de la "Fraternité" qu'elles n'entendent pas annuler ou modifier les termes de cette convention, les Commissaires ne croient pas pouvoir faire aucune recommandation utile.

La clause de la convention qui impose à la Compagnie l'obligation de n'employer comme conducteurs et gardes-moteurs que les membres de la "Fraternité Nationale" la lie-t-elle ou justifie-t-elle le renvoi d'employés qui cessent d'appartenir à cette "Fraternité" pour faire partie d'une autre union?

Les Commissaires croient que la décision de cette question est de la compétence des tribunaux civils.

Et les Commissaires ont signé le présent rapport à Québec, ce vingt-huitième jour de septembre 1928.

(Signé) AIMÉ MARCHAND,
président.

(Signé) LOUIS G. DEMERS.

(Signé) J. B. VACHON.

EXHIBITS

Auxquels il est référé dans le rapport des Commissaire re Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company (patron), et certains de ses employés conducteurs et gardes-moteurs, membres de la division n° 985 de "Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America" (employés).

CONVENTION

Ce seizième jour de février, l'an mil neuf cent vingt-huit, la Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company (Division des Tramways de la Ville) corps politique et incorporé, ayant son bureau d'affaire en la Cité de Québec, ci-après appelée "La Compagnie" et ici représentée par J. E. Tanguay, son gérant général, et Ralph Mayne Reed, surintendant de la division des tramways. *Partie de la première part et La fraternité nationale des employés de tramways de Québec* (Union des conducteurs et garde-moteurs de la division des tramways de la Ville) ci-après appelée "l'Union" et représentée par le garde-moteur Eugène Giroux, son président, et le garde-moteur Emile Lavoie, son secrétaire. *Partie de la seconde part:* Ont convenu ce qui suit:

1. ENTENDU que la compagnie a reconnu l'Union ci-dessus mentionnée, depuis 1920, et que cette entente va continuer jusqu'à ce qu'elle soit annulée par l'une ou l'autre des parties, en donnant avis de deux mois, par écrit, à cet effet.

2. La compagnie n'emploiera que les conducteurs et garde-moteurs qui font partie de la dite association.

3. Que tout différend concernant les engagements, renvois ou suspensions, ou les conditions de travail des conducteurs et garde-moteurs sera soumis à un comité composé de deux membres de l'association ci-dessus mentionnée et employés de la compagnie, et deux membres de la Compagnie, avec un président de comité. Le président, cependant, n'aura pas le droit de voter sur aucune question soumise au comité et sera nommé par les quatre membres de comité.

4. *Section n° 1.* Les conducteurs et les garde-moteurs devront recevoir à partir du 1er février 1928, une augmentation de (2½) centins, deux centins et demi pour chaque heure de travail, en plus des prix payés à la date du 31 janvier 1928.

L'échelle de prix sera la suivante:

En entrant en service..	37
Après un an de service..	43
Après deux ans de service..	45
Après cinq ans de service..	48

5. *Section n° 2.* Le ou après le 1er janvier 1929, une augmentation de (½) une demi cent, pour chaque heure de travail sera payé aux conducteurs et garde-moteurs en plus des prix payés à la date du 31 décembre 1928.

L'échelle de prix sera la suivante:

	Centins par heure
En entrant en service..	37
Après un an de service..	43
Après deux ans de service..	45
Après cinq ans de service..	48

6. *Section n° 3.* Le ou après le 1er janvier 1930, une augmentation de deux centins (2) par heure, pour chaque heure de travail, sera payée aux conducteurs et garde-moteurs en plus des prix payés à la date du 31 décembre 1929.

L'échelle des prix sera la suivante:

	Centins par heure
En entrant en service..	39
Après un an de service..	45
Après deux ans de service..	47
Après cinq ans de service..	50

7. *Section n° 4.* Les hommes en devoir sur les chars à un homme recevront cinq centins supplémentaires pour chaque heure.

Deux centins supplémentaires seront payés pour chaque heure après une journée de dix heures.

Ces échelles de salaires ci-haut mentionnées seront en force jusqu'au 31 décembre 1932.

La partie de la seconde part devra respecter le contrat actuellement en vigueur entre les conducteurs et garde-moteurs et la partie de la première part.

Fait et passé en la cité de Québec, au bureau de la Compagnie, à la date ci-dessus mentionnée, et lecture faite, lesdites parties ont signé:

THE QUEBEC RAILWAY LIGHT &
POWER COMPANY
(DIVISION DES TRAMWAYS DE LA
VILLE)

Partie de la première part.

par J. E. TANGUAY,
Gérant général.
par R. M. REED,
Surintendant.

LA FRATERNITE NATIONALE DES EMPLOYÉS DE TRAMWAYS DE QUÉBEC
(CONDUCTEURS ET GARDE-MOTEURS)

Partie de la seconde part

Par EUG. GIROUX,
Président de l'Union.
EMILE LAVOIE,
Secrétaire de l'Union.

Témoins: Les parties déclarent en plus qu'elles entendent maintenir en vigueur toutes les clauses des contrats passés depuis 1920.

	31 janvier 1928	1er février 1928
34 centins, augmenté à 36½ centins de l'heure		
40 " " "	42½ "	"
42 " " "	44½ "	"
45 " " "	47½ "	"

PROJET D'ARRANGEMENT

Ce quinzième jour de mai, l'an mil neuf cent vingt, la Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company (Division des Tramways de la Ville) corps politique et incorporé, ayant son bureau d'affaires en la Cité de Québec, ci-après appelé "La Compagnie" et ici représentée par W. J. Lynch, son gérant général, et Ralph Mayne Reed, surintendant de la division des tramways, *Partie de la première part:* et la Fraternité nationale des employés de tramways de Québec, (Union des conducteurs et garde-moteurs de la division

des tramways de la ville) ci-après appelée "L'Union" et représentée par le garde-moteur Emile Beaulieu, son président, et le Conducteur Joseph Brousseau, son Secrétaire. *Partie de la seconde part*; Ont convenu de ce qui suit:

1. La Compagnie consent à reconnaître l'Union ci-dessus mentionnée, à partir du 15 mai 1920, et jusqu'à ce que cette entente soit annulée par l'une ou l'autre des parties, en donnant avis de deux mois, par écrit, à cet effet.

2. La Compagnie n'emploiera que les conducteurs et garde-moteurs qui font partie de ladite association.

3. Que tout différend concernant les engagements, renvois ou suspensions, ou les conditions de travail des conducteurs et garde-moteurs, sera soumis à un comité composé de deux membres de l'association ci-dessus mentionnée et employés de la compagnie, et deux membres de la Compagnie, avec un président de comité. Le président, cependant, n'aura pas le droit de voter sur aucune question soumise au comité et sera nommé par les quatre membres de comité.

4. L'échelle suivante de gages sera en vigueur le 16 mai 1920.

	Centins par heure
En entrant au service de la Compagnie..	34
Après un an de service..	40
Après deux ans de service..	42
Après cinq ans de service..	45

La partie de la seconde part devra respecter le contrat actuellement en vigueur entre les conducteurs et garde-moteurs et la partie de la première part, lequel n'expirera qu'au 1er mars 1921.

Fait et passé en la cité de Québec, au bureau de la Compagnie, à la date ci-dessus mentionnée, et lecture faite, lesdites parties ont signé:

THE QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY (Division des Tramways de la Ville)

Partie de la première part:

(Signé) par W. J. LYNCH,
Gérant général.

(Signé) par RALPH MAYNE REED,
Surintendant.

LA FRATERNITE NATIONALE DES EMPLOYÉS DE TRAMWAYS DE QUÉBEC (Conducteurs et garde-moteurs)

Partie de la seconde part:

(Signé) par EMILE BEAULIEU,
Président de l'Union.

(Signé) par JOS. BROUSSEAU,
Secrétaire de l'Union.

Témoins:

(Signé) ARTHUR LEMOINE,
Secrétaire de la Compagnie.

(Signé) ROBT. A. WILSON,
Trésorier de la Compagnie.

"C"

FRATERNITÉ NATIONALE ET CATHOLIQUE DES EMPLOYÉS DE TRAMWAYS DE QUÉBEC, INC.

QUÉBEC, le 23 août 1928.

MONSIEUR J. E. TANGUAY, GÉRANT,
Quebec Railway Light Heat & Power Co.,
Edifice Quebec Power,
Québec.

MONSIEUR LE GÉRANT,—Vous trouverez, ci-dessous, une liste de noms de certains de vos

conducteurs et garde-moteurs, accompagnés de leurs numéros. Ces messieurs ont cessé d'être membres de la Fraternité Nationale Catholique des Employés de Tramway de Québec, incorporée.

Vous voudrez bien en prendre avis.

Conducteurs	Garde-Moteurs
87 C. Fournier	12 P. Pageau
123 A. Robitaille	114 A. Deschêne
125 F. Giroux	128 A. Nolin
131 A. Gagné	140 O. Gendron
141 J. Paquet	146 E. Frenette
171 S. Bédard	156 O. Picher
181 J. Trahan	208 S. Gagné
185 A. Dusseault	210 Chamberland
195 E. Bouchard	216 O. Racicot
219 G. Jobin	226 M. Bilodeau
239 T. Bernard	232 M. Simard
241 T. Martin	236 M. Tremblay
257 P. E. Patry	240 J. Coulombe
263 L. Plamondon	242 G. Labreque
279 E. Brousseau	250 M. Blanchet
243 R. Turcotte	254 O. Drapeau
	272 L. Dupont
	276 A. Plante.

Vos bien obligés,

LA FRATERNITE DES EMPLOYÉS DE TRAMWAYS DE QUÉBEC, INCORPORÉE.

Par: (Signé) E. LAVOIE,
Secrétaire-archiviste

"D"

DÉPARTEMENT DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS ET DU TRAVAIL
CABINET DU SOUS-MINISTRE

Reçu de M. Emile Lavoie un contrat collectif du 16 février 1928 entre la Quebec Railway Light and Power Company et La fraternité nationale des employés de tramways de Québec.

(Signé) ADÉLARD CÔTÉ,
Secrétaire du Sous-ministre.

QUÉBEC, 18 août 1928.

TRANSLATION

Report of Board

Established in the matter of a dispute between the Quebec Railway Light and Power Company, employer, and certain of its employees, conductors and motormen, members of Division No. 985, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, employees.

To the Hon. the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The Commissioners appointed to form a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, namely:—

Aimé Marchand, Chairman,
Louis G. Demers, nominated by the employer,

J. B. Vachon, nominated by the employees,

have the honour to submit to you the report of the Board's proceedings, the evidence submitted, the Board's efforts to bring the parties to an understanding, and the results of said efforts.

PROCEEDINGS

The members of the Board were sworn in on September 24, 1928, using the form supplied them by His Lordship, the Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

The Board then undertook to hear the parties to the dispute, and to this end held sittings at the Court House, in Quebec City, on September 24, 25 and 28, 1928.

The parties to the dispute were represented as follows:—

For the employer, Mr. Eugene Tanguay, general manager of the company, and Joseph Henri Levasseur, inspector general.

For the employees, Alzie Bastien, Lucien Plamondon and Alfred Carriere.

The employees objected to the parties being represented by lawyers, and this objection was sustained by the Board.

Request to take part in the proceedings was submitted by "La Fraternité des Employés de Québec, Incorporée", at the inaugural meeting, but was turned down at first by your Board on objection from the employees, the interest of this organization in the dispute not appearing sufficient to warrant its intervention; the Board, however, reserving the right to authorize and request said intervention in the course of the investigation, if they thought it necessary and profitable.

Your Board, at the opening of the sitting held in the afternoon of the same day, invited the "Fraternité" to take part in the proceedings, but met with a refusal from the representatives of the organization which did not want to come in as a party to the dispute, adding that their "Fraternité", although willing to negotiate with the employer, did not wish to enter into negotiations with the employees.

EVIDENCE

On May 15, 1920, the company signed an agreement with the "Fraternité Nationale des Employés de Tramways de Québec" giving recognition to said "Fraternité" and providing for a schedule of wages. Article 2 of said agreement provides as follows:—

"2. Company to employ exclusively conductors and motormen members of said Association."

This agreement was renewed on February 16, 1928, without any change in the above-quoted article, and copy of same addressed on August 18, 1928, to the Department of Labour of the Province of Quebec for registration.

Witnesses were brought forward by the employees to prove that the last-mentioned agreement had been signed by the company and the "Fraternité" in August, 1928, and not at the date mentioned therein, but your Board are nevertheless of the opinion that the employees have failed to substantiate their contention.

In July, 1928, at the request of a certain number of employees, members of the "Fraternité", steps were taken with a view to the establishment of a division or local council of the international body of street railway employees, with the result that a council, grouping 110 members, was established July 17, which on August 3 elected Alexandre Pruneau and Philippe Morin as president and secretary, respectively.

Following this, three employees, members of the new council—Robitaille, Pruneau and Morin—were dismissed from the service by the employer for disobedience to orders, a charge that is not disproved by the evidence submitted by the employees.

On August 17 the employees drew up a request for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which led to our appointment.

Notice issued by the "Fraternité" on August 18, requested, under penalty of dismissal from the organization, all its members, conductors and motormen, to appear before the Executive Board of the "Fraternité".

On August 23, a letter was sent the employer by the "Fraternité" in which were listed the names of employees, thirty-four in number, who, having neglected to have their right to membership in the "Fraternité" established, were no longer considered members of this organization.

It seems clearly shown by the evidence that these men had been expelled from the "Fraternité" by reason of their affiliation with the local unit of the International Union.

On August 27, the employer dismissed from his employ the employees whose names appeared on the above-mentioned list.

To the report of your Board are attached the following exhibits submitted in the course of the investigation:—

Exhibit A.—Agreement signed February 16, 1928, between employer and the "Fraternité". (Copy).

Exhibit B.—Agreement signed May 15, 1928, between same parties. (Copy).

Exhibit C.—Letter addressed, under date of August 23, 1928, by the "Fraternité" to the employer.

Exhibit D.—Acknowledgment from Department of Labour of the Province of Quebec, dated August 18, 1928.

EFFORTS TOWARDS CONCILIATION

The situation, therefore, may be summarized as follows: The company claimed to be bound to the "Fraternité Nationale" by an agreement under which it could employ only members of said "Fraternité"; the "Fraternité" claimed the exclusive right, under the agreement passed with the company, to supply the latter with the men it required; the employees concerned asked to be taken back in the service and to be paid for lost time.

There were only three avenues of settlement opened; (1) For the company to cancel its agreement with the "Fraternité", which it had a right to do, on giving the "Fraternité" two months' notice of its intention; (2) For the "Fraternité" to waive its right to the privilege granted it under the agreement with the company; (3) For the employees to abandon their claims or to be taken back in the membership of the "Fraternité".

Your Board met the company, but the result of the conference was that the company, under the circumstances, did not think it advisable to cancel the agreement. The employees offered to abandon their claim for wages covering the period during which they had been out of work, and stated they were willing to resume work under rates of wages provided in the agreement.

Although the "Fraternité Nationale" was not a party to the dispute, your Board nevertheless felt justified in conferring with this body. Speaking through its officers, the "Fraternité" refused to bring to an end its agreement with the company, and refused also to take back collectively the former members expelled, stating that every one of them must ask individually to be taken back, the "Fraternité" reserving the right to judge every such request on its merits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The actual cause of the dispute is evidently the position in which the company is placed as a result of its agreement with the "Fraternité Nationale" to employ exclusively members of this organization.

In view of the decision of both the company and the "Fraternité" not to cancel the agreement in force or to amend same, your Board regrets to report that it does not see its way clear to make any useful recommendation.

Does the article of the agreement compelling the company to employ only conductors and

On entering service..	from 34 cents per hour to 36½ cents
After first year..	from 40 cents per hour to 42½ cents
After second year..	from 42 cents per hour to 44½ cents
After fifth year..	from 45 cents per hour to 47½ cents

motormen, members of the "Fraternité Nationale", bind the company or justify the dismissal of employees who leave the "Fraternité" to join up with any other labour union?

Your Board are of the opinion that this matter is one that is within the competency of a civil court.

And the undersigned members of your Board have signed this report in the City of Quebec this 28th day of September, 1928.

(Signed) AIME MARCHAND,
Chairman.
" LOUIS G. DEMERS.
" J. B. VACHON.

EXHIBITS

Referred to in Report of Board established in the matter of a dispute concerning The Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, (employer) and certain of its employees, conductors and motormen, members of Division No. 985, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, (Employees).

"A"
AGREEMENT

On this sixteenth day of February of the year 1928, The Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company (street railway division), an incorporated and political body having its headquarters in the City of Quebec, hereinafter called "The Company" and represented by Mr. J. E. Tanguay, its general manager, and Ralph Mayne Reed, superintendent of the street railway division, *Party of the First Part*; and La Fraternité National des Employés de Tramways de Québec (union of the conductors and motormen of the street railway division of the City of Quebec), hereinafter called "The Union" and represented by motorman Eugène Giroux, its president and the motorman Emile Lavoie, its secretary, *Party of the Second Part*; have agreed as follows:—

1. Whereas the above-mentioned union has been recognized by the company since 1920, and that the present agreement is to remain in force until cancelled by either party by written notice of two months to this effect.

2. Company to employ exclusively conductors and motormen members of said association.

3. Any dispute relating to employment, dismissal or suspension of employees, or to working conditions of motormen and conductors, to be placed before a Board consisting of two

members of the above-mentioned association, employees of the company, and two representatives of the company, together with a chairman selected by the four appointed members of said committee, who, however, will be denied the right to vote on any of the matters brought before said committee.

4. *Section No. 1.* Conductors and motormen to receive from the first day of February, 1928, an increase in pay of two and a half (2½) cents per working hour, in addition to the rates paid from January 31, 1928.

The rates of wages to be as follows—

	January 31, 1928	February 1, 1928
On entering service..	from 34 cents per hour to 36½ cents	36½ cents
After first year..	from 40 cents per hour to 42½ cents	42½ cents
After second year..	from 42 cents per hour to 44½ cents	44½ cents
After fifth year..	from 45 cents per hour to 47½ cents	47½ cents

5. *Section No. 2.* From and after the first day of January, 1929, an increase of half a cent (½) per working hour to be paid conductors and motormen, in addition to rates of wages paid on December 31, 1928.

The rates of wages to be as follows:—

	Cents per hour
On entering service..	37
After first year..	43
After second year..	45
After fifth year..	48

6. *Section No. 3.* From and after the first day of January, 1930, an increase of two (2) cents per working hour to be paid conductors and motormen, in addition to rates of wages paid on December 31, 1929.

The rates of wages to be as follows:—

	Cents per hour
On entering service..	39
After first year..	45
After second year..	47
After fifth year..	50

7. *Section No. 4.* One-man car operators to receive five cents per hour above given rates while on duty.

Two cents above given rates for every hour of work performed over ten per day.

Above-mentioned schedules of wages to remain in force until December 31, 1932.

The Party of the Second Part to abide by agreement signed by conductors and motormen and the Party of the First Part.

Agreement prepared and signed in the City of Quebec, at the offices of the company on the aforementioned date, by all parties thereto, after having read same.

THE QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, (Street railway division)

Party of the First Part:
Per J. E. TANGUAY,
General Manager.
Per R. M. REED,
Superintendent.

LA FRATERNITE NATIONALE DES EMPLOYÉS DE TRAMWAYS DE QUEBEC (Conductors and motormen).

Party of the Second Part:
Per EUGENE GIROUX,
President of the Union.
Per EMILE LAVOIE,
Secretary of the Union.

Witnesses: The Parties to the agreement, furthermore, agree to maintain in force all clauses of agreements adopted since 1920.

"B"
AGREEMENT

On this fifteenth day of May, 1920, the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company (Street Railway Department), an incorporated and political body having its headquarters in the City of Quebec, hereinafter called "The Company" and represented by W. J. Lynch, its general manager, and Ralph Mayne Reed, superintendent of its street railway Department, *Party of the First Part*; and "La fraternité nationale des employés de tramways de Québec" (Union of the conductors and motormen of the street railway service of the City of Quebec), hereinafter called "The Union" and represented by motorman Emile Beaulieu, its president, and conductor Joseph Brousseau, its secretary, *Party of the Second Part*; have agreed as follows:—

1. The company agrees to recognize above-mentioned union from May 15, 1920, until present agreement is cancelled by a written notice of two months given by either party.

2. The company to employ exclusively conductors and motormen members of said association.

3. Any dispute relating to employment, dismissal or suspension of employees, or to working conditions of conductors and motormen, shall be submitted to a Board consisting of two members of the above-mentioned association and employees of the company and two representatives of the company, headed by a chairman, who shall be appointed by the four above-mentioned members of the Board, but will have no right to vote on any of the matters coming before the Board.

4. The following schedule of wages to take effect May 16, 1920:—

	Cents
	per hour
On entering service of the company.	34
After first year.	40
After second year.	42
After fifth year.	45

The Party of the Second Part agrees to abide by agreement presently covering conductors and motormen and Party of the First Part, which agreement expires March 1, 1921.

Agreement prepared and signed in the City of Quebec, at the office of the company, on the aforementioned date, by all parties thereto, after having read same.

THE QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (Street Railway Department)

Party of the First Part:

(Signed) per W. J. LYNCH,
General Manager.
(Signed) per RALPH MAYNE REED,
Superintendent.

LA FRATERNITE NATIONALE DES EMPLOYES DE TRAMWAYS DE QUEBEC (Conductors and motormen),

Party of the Second Part:

(Signed) per EMILE BEAULIEU,
President of Union.
(Signed) per JOS. BROUSSEAU,
Secretary of Union.

Witnesses:

(Signed) ARTHUR LEMOINE,
Secretary of the company.
(Signed) ROBT. A. WILSON,
Treasurer of the company.

"C"

LA FRATERNITÉ NATIONALE ET CATHOLIQUE DES EMPLOYÉS DE TRAMWAYS DE QUÉBEC, INC.

QUÉBEC, August 23, 1928.

J. E. TANGUAY, Manager,
Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.,
Quebec Power Bldg.,
Quebec.

Dear Sir,

Following are listed the names and numbers of certain of your conductors and motormen. These gentlemen are no longer members of "La Fraternité Nationale Catholique des Employés de Tramways de Québec, Incorporée."

Please take note of this.

Conductors	Motormen
87 C. Fournier.	12 P. Pageau.
123 A. Robitaille.	114 A. Deschène.
125 F. Giroux.	128 A. Nolin.
131 A. Gagné.	140 O. Gendron.
141 J. Paquet.	146 E. Frenette.
171 S. Bédard.	156 O. Picher.
181 J. Trahan.	208 S. Gagné.
185 A. Dusseault.	210 Chamberland.
195 E. Bouchard.	216 O. Racicot.
219 G. Jobin.	226 M. Bilodeau.
239 T. Bernard.	232 M. Simard.
241 T. Martin.	236 M. Tremblay.
257 P. E. Patry.	240 J. Coulombe.
263 L. Plamondon.	242 G. Labrecque.
279 E. Brousseau.	250. M. Blanchet.
243 R. Turcotte.	254 O. Drapeau.
	272 L. Dupont.
	276 A. Plante.

Yours truly,

LA FRATERNITE DES EMPLOYES DE TRAMWAYS DE QUEBEC, INCORPOREE.

par (Signed) E. LAVOIE,
Recording secretary.

"D"

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

Received from M. Emile Lavoie a working agreement, dated February 16, 1928, between The Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company and "La Fraternité Nationale des Employés de Tramways de Québec."

(Signed) ADÉLARD CÔTÉ,
Secretary to Deputy Minister.

Quebec, August 18, 1928.

By an order in council in the Province of Nova Scotia provision is made for the appointment of an advance poll for the benefit of every railway employee, fisherman, sailor and commercial traveller being a voter, whose name is registered on the list of voters of any polling district, and whose employment or calling is such as to necessitate from time to time his absence from his ordinary place of residence, and who has reason to believe that because of necessary absence from such place of residence in the pursuit of his employment or calling he will be unable to vote on polling day.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE tables presented below summarize the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1928, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1928.

I. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1927, TO MARCH 31, 1928

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Mines—Coal.....	4	3	0
(2) Transportation and communication—			
(a) Steam Railways.....	9	3	0
(b) Street and Electric Railways.....	3	1	0
(c) Shipping.....	1	0	0
(d) Telegraphs.....	1	0	0
(e) Telephones.....	1	1	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and Power.....	2	1	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	6	2	0
Total.....	27	11	0

On March 31, 1928, results were still pending in connection with two applications concerning disputes between (1) General Motors

of Canada, Limited, and certain of its employees at Oshawa, Ontario, and (2) Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being linemen and cable splicers employed by the Hydro Electric System of the city.

II. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1928

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
(a) Coal.....	75	10
(b) Metal.....	20	5
(c) Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
(a) Steam railways.....	206	7
(b) Street and electric railways.....	111	7
(c) Express.....	12	1
(d) Shipping.....	34	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	24	1
(f) Telephones.....	8	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
(a) Light and power.....	26	3
(b) Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	136	2
Total.....	684	37

Exchange of Student Employees by Great Britain and France

The Governments of Great Britain and France recently concluded a new arrangement for facilitating the interchange of student employees between the two countries. Arrangements have been made from time to time with the authorities of certain countries to facilitate the reciprocal admission of student employees, and since March, 1923, an arrangement of this nature between the British and French authorities has existed, allowing a limited number of French student employees to follow employment except in connection with hotels, restaurants and hair-dressing. From the end of 1924, difficulties in carrying out this arrangement arose owing to restrictions imposed on the visiting employees by both countries under the new arrangement.

French and British "Student employees" may be permitted to take up employment

in the country visited for a limited period, generally one year, in order to perfect themselves in the knowledge of its language or commercial and professional customs.

Student employees may be of either sex. The number of permits is limited to 250 employees of each country for the period of July to December 31, 1928, and is not thereafter to exceed 500 in a year. Student employees will be allowed to follow all employments and professions save those in which the employment of foreigners is forbidden by law. Special conditions must be observed by those obtaining work in hotels and restaurants, hairdressing establishments, banks and hospitals. The competent authorities of both countries undertakes to assist their visitors to find employment.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Report of Proceedings of Board Covering Period September 1st, 1925, to December 31st, 1927

Official statement over signatures of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Board with record of cases dealt with.

Room 313, 94 McGill Street,
Montreal, Que.

January 1, 1928.

The following is report of Proceedings of the Canadian National Railway Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 covering the period from the date of its inception, September 1, 1925, to December 31, 1927.

This Board was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application, or interpretation of the Schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named", which are not adjusted between the Officers of the Railway and the Representatives of the employees.

The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment, and it is composed of four members selected by the Management and four members selected by the Representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. Up to the present time in only one case has it been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

The Memorandum of Agreement constituting the Board reads as follows:—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT MADE BETWEEN
THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS ON
THE ONE PART, AND ITS EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY SCHEDULE FOR "CLERKS AND
OTHER CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES AS HEREIN
NAMED", AS REPRESENTED BY THEIR
GENERAL CHAIRMEN, MEMBERS OF THE
EMPLOYEES' COMMITTEE WHICH NEGOTIATED
THIS SCHEDULE, ON THE OTHER
PART.

The parties hereto agree to the establishment of a Board composed of members to be selected as hereinafter prescribed for the pur-

pose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that may arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of wages and working conditions now in effect or hereinafter established, which are not promptly adjusted between the Officers of the Railway and the Representatives of the Employees.

Now, therefore, it is agreed by and between the parties as follows:—

1. There shall be created, as soon as practicable, a Board to be known as "Board of Adjustment for Employees covered by Schedule for 'Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as Herein Named'", hereinafter referred to as the "Board", composed of eight (8) members, four (4) to be selected by the Railway, and four (4) to be selected by the Employees. The members shall be appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. Should a permanent vacancy occur on the Board such vacancy shall immediately be filled by the same authority as made the original selection, and in case of a temporary absence of any member, a substitute will be appointed by the same authority as made the original appointment. The employees' representatives on the Board shall be employees of the Railway. When necessary, and when mutually agreed, ex-employees may be named to represent employees.

2. The Board shall meet in the City of Montreal within fifteen (15) days after the appointment of its members, and select a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who shall be members of the Board. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Board, and both, if present, will be required to vote upon the adoption of all decisions by the Board.

3. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall serve for periods of six (6) months, and Representatives of the Railways and of the Employees shall alternate in filling the positions. When the Chairman is a representative of the Railway the Vice-Chairman shall be a representative of the Employees and vice versa.

4. Unless otherwise decided by the majority of the Board all meetings of the Board shall be held in the City of Montreal.

5. The Board shall render decisions on all matters of controversy as provided in the preamble hereto and when properly submitted to the Board. A majority vote of the full Board will be necessary for a decision which shall be binding upon both parties.

6. Cases not decided in accordance with Rule 5 at one session may be placed on the table for reconsideration at the next succeeding session. If no decision is reached either party may, if desired, call upon the other to join in submission of the dispute to an arbitrator to be mutually agreed upon at the time, which request will be promptly complied with.

7. Disputes arising will be handled as heretofore up to and including the General Manager or corresponding officer of another Department. If decision given is not satisfactory to the employees, the case may be appealed to the Board.

8. The Board shall have authority to make its own regulations as to when they shall meet and what records they shall keep, and all other matters pertaining to their activities, except such as are specifically covered by this Agreement. The records to be kept shall include all matters submitted for consideration and all decisions made by the Board.

9. Each party hereto will compensate its own appointed representatives on the Board, and personal expenses will be cared for in the same manner. Any general expenses which may be incurred will be divided equally between the parties hereto.

10. (a) In each case presented to the Board an effort will be made to present a joint concrete statement of facts, but the Board is authorized to require information in addition to the statement of facts, and may call for additional evidence either oral or written, from either side. Either party shall be entitled to an oral hearing before the Board upon request.

(b) No grievance outstanding prior to January, 1925, shall be submitted to this Board for adjustment, unless by mutual consent of both parties to the agreement.

11. All disputes arising out of proposed changes in rates of pay, rules or working conditions, are specifically excluded from the jurisdiction of the Board.

12. This agreement shall become effective as of September 1, 1925, and shall remain in full force and effect until cancelled by thirty (30) days' notice given at any time by either party to the other.

On behalf of the Railways—

(Sgd.) W. U. APPLETON,
General Manager, Atlantic Region.

(Sgd.) A. E. WARREN,
General Manager, Central Region.

(Sgd.) W. A. KINGSLAND,
General Manager, Western Region.

On behalf of the Employees—

(Sgd.) W. C. SMITH,
General Chairman, Atlantic Region.

(Sgd.) J. E. MCGUIRE,
General Chairman, Central Region.

• (Sgd.) R. DYKES,
General Chairman, Western Region.

NOTE.—On November 17, 1925, it was agreed that cases arising under schedules covering Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car employees could be dealt with by the Board.

During the period covered by this report the following changes have taken place in the personnel of the Board:—

July 19, 1926: Mr. W. A. Kirkpatrick, Railway Representative, Saskatoon, Sask., retired as a member of the Board.

July 19, 1926: Mr. J. M. Grieve, Toronto, succeeded Mr. W. A. Kirkpatrick as Representative of the Railway.

Dec. 1, 1927: Mr. J. M. Grieve, Railway Representative, Toronto, Ont., retired as member of the Board.

Dec. 1, 1927: Mr. G. S. Jessup, Montreal, succeeded Mr. J. M. Grieve as Representative of the Railway.

Officers Elected During Period

Mr. J. F. Aitchison elected Chairman, September 30, 1925.

Mr. A. R. Mosher, elected Vice-Chairman, September 30, 1925.

Mr. A. R. Mosher elected Chairman, May 18, 1926.

Mr. J. F. Aitchison elected Vice-Chairman, May 18, 1926.

Mr. Geo. Turvey elected Chairman, November 16, 1926.

Mr. M. M. McLean elected Vice-Chairman, November 16, 1926.

The Board at present consists of the following members:—

Railways' Appointees

Mr. Geo. Turvey, Toronto, Ont., Chairman.

Mr. H. Morton, Moncton, N.B.

Mr. G. S. Jessup, Montreal, Que.

Mr. J. F. Aitchison, Toronto, Ont.

Employees' Appointees

Mr. M. M. McLean, Ottawa, Ont., Vice-Chairman.

Mr. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. N. L. Preston, Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. C. H. Minchin, Calgary, Alta.

The accompanying condensed statement of the cases which have been submitted to the Board for consideration and the decisions rendered in regard to them, as well as the financial statement covering the period from September 1, 1925, to December 31, 1927, are issued as a matter of record for the information of all concerned.

(Sgd.) GEO. TURVEY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) M. M. MACLEAN,
Vice-Chairman.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS—Summary of Cases Submitted to the Board from its inception September 1, 1925, to December 31, 1927

Case No.	Case heard	Decision rendered	Department affected	Question	Synopsis of Decision
1	Nov. 17, 1925	Nov. 19, 1925	Traffic Dept., Atlantic Region.	Claim of Miss Annie Leonora Biggs, Stenographer, Gen. Baggage Agent's Office, Moncton, for maximum apprentice rate of pay.	Claim of employees sustained.
2	Nov. 17, 1925	Nov. 19, 1925	Traffic Dept., Atlantic Region.	Claim of J. Edgar Sonier, Gen. Baggage Agent's Office, Moncton, for rate of \$45 per month.	Claim of employees sustained.
3	Nov. 17, 1925	Nov. 19, 1925	Traffic Dept., Atlantic Region.	Claim of Mary I. McCaron, Stenographer, Gen. Baggage Agent's Office, Moncton, for maximum apprentice rate of pay.	Claim of employees sustained.
4	Nov. 17, 1925	Nov. 19, 1925	Traffic Dept., Atlantic Region.	Claim of J. Clifford O'Brien, Clerk, Gen. Baggage Agent's Office, Moncton, for maximum apprentice rate of pay.	Claim of employees sustained.
5	Nov. 18, 1925	Nov. 20, 1925	Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Dept.	Claim of Stewards F. J. McHugh and W. S. Farrell and crews. Interpretation of Article 25, Rule "A", "Detention" of Schedule.	Where a crew is late in arriving at any terminal (either home or distant) except when required to double back they shall be paid in accordance with Rule "A". Where called upon to double back, either out of a terminal or en route, they shall be paid for loss of lay-over in accordance with Rule "B". This claim to be settled on the above basis.
6	Nov. 18, 1925	Nov. 20, 1925	Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Dept.	Manning of sleeping cars on trains 1-411 and 8-20 between Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.	Referred back to parties concerned to endeavour to arrive at a settlement.
Supp. 1 to 6	Feb. 16, 1926	Feb. 16, 1926	Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Dept.	Manning of sleeping cars on trains 1-411 and 8-20 between Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.	While the Board disagreed with certain contentions of the Railway, the Board decides that in view of present conditions trains in question may for time being be operated with a Porter in Charge.
7	Nov. 18, 1925	Nov. 20, 1925	Accounting Dept., Montreal.	Claim of Joseph Jones, Clerk, for position of Local Rates Checker.	Claim of employees declined.
8	Nov. 19, 1925	Nov. 20, 1925	Accounting Dept., Moncton.	Claim that position of Material Distribution Clerk be bulletined.	Position should be bulletined.
9	Nov. 19, 1925	Nov. 20, 1925	Accounting Dept., Moncton.	Claim for continuation of schedule rates for seven positions.	Rate previously shown in schedule for Material Distribution Clerk should be re-established. Claims for other six positions are not a matter for consideration of the Board.
10	Feb. 16, 1926	Feb. 16, 1926	Operating Dept., Central Region.	Claim of 33 freight shed employees at Moreau Street, Montreal, for time lost account laid off at different times.	Claim of employees sustained.
11	Feb. 16, 1926	Feb. 16, 1926	Operating Dept., Central Region.	Claim of A. Bisson for position of janitor, Bunk House, Cochrane, Ont.	That Mr. Bisson be returned to position of janitor.
12	May 18, 1926	May 18, 1926	Operating Dept., Western Region.	Claim of Mr. Thos. Foster, Clerk, Winnipeg Timekeeping Staff, for reinstatement.	Claim of employees denied.
13	May 18, 1926	May 18, 1926	Accounting Dept., Atlantic Region.	Claim of Mr. John I. Gratton, Moncton, for rate of \$135.00 per month.	Claim of employees denied.
14	May 18, 1926	May 18, 1926	Accounting Dept., Atlantic Region.	Claim of Mr. S. Grass to seniority rights in Auditor of Disbursements' Office, Moncton.	Claim of employees sustained.
15	May 19, 1926	May 19, 1926	Accounting Dept., Montreal.	Claim of Messrs. J. C. Belliveau and T. J. Fisher for position of "Shippers' Claims Investigator".	Senior qualified applicant should be awarded the position.
16	May 19, 1926	May 19, 1926	Accounting Dept., Montreal.	Claim of Mr. R. I. Wilson for position of "In Charge of Sections, Station Outstandings".	Claim of employees denied.
17	May 19, 1926	May 19, 1926	Accounting Dept., Montreal.	Claim of Mr. H. O. Bray for position as "In Transit Investigator".	Claim of employees sustained.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2—Concluded

Case No.	Case heard	Decision rendered	Department affected	Question	Synopsis of Decision
18	May 20, 1926	May 20, 1926	Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Dept.	Claim of Messrs. H. Taylor, F. Albers and J. R. Belanger for reinstatement into the service.	That the employees concerned be reinstated and, if desired, the Railway may then hold another investigation in accordance with the schedule.
19	Aug. 16, 1926 Nov. 16, 1926	Nov. 16, 1926	Operating Dept.....	Claim of employees that Messrs. Hugh Fortin and C. E. Chamberlain, who had been laid off in General Superintendent's Office, Quebec, had no right to revert to positions in Superintendent's offices at Quebec and Levis respectively.	Present status of the two employees involved be not changed.
20	Nov. 16, 1926	Nov. 16, 1926	Stores Dept.....	Dispute in connection with appointment of Chief Clerk at Moncton Shops. That W. E. Sonier should be awarded position.	Claim of employees sustained.
21	Aug. 16, 1926	Aug. 17, 1926	Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Dept.	Claim of Messrs. H. Taylor, F. Albers and J. R. Belanger for reinstatement into the service.	That J. R. Belanger be reinstated; time off to count as suspension. Claims of H. Taylor and F. Albers denied.
22	Mar. 22, 1927 Nov. 23, 1927	Nov. 23, 1927	Accounting Dept., Atlantic Region.	Claim Mr. F. N. Smith for position of "Timekeeper and Distribution Clerk", Truro, N.S.	Sub-Committee of Board interviewed parties and request now made for withdrawal, which is approved.
23	Mar. 22, 1927 Nov. 22, 1927	Nov. 22, 1927	Accounting Dept., Montreal.	Claim of John G. Hazlett, for position as "Current Special Debit Investigator".	Senior qualified applicant should be awarded position.
24	Mar. 22, 1927 Nov. 23, 1927	.....	Accounting Dept., Montreal.	Claim of H. J. B. Girouard...	Withdrawn.
25	Mar. 22, 1927 Nov. 23, 1927	.....	Accounting Dept., Montreal.	Claim of G. J. Surrett.....	Withdrawn.
26	Nov. 15, 1927	.....	Operating Dept., Western Region.	Claim for preservation of hour of starting time at Saskatoon Freight Sheds.	Parties agreed to confer further.
27	Nov. 15, 1927	.....	Stores Dept., Western Region.	Claim of certain employees at Transcona, Man.	Settlement reached by parties and claim withdrawn.
28	Nov. 15, 1927	.....	Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Dept.	That Sleeping Car Conductors be assigned to sleeping cars on trains 7 and 9 and 10 and 8, between Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.	Board could not come to a decision and referred matter to an arbitrator in accordance with agreement, who decided that employees claim should be sustained.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1925, TO DECEMBER 31, 1927

RECEIPT		EXPENSES	
Oct. 13, 1925—From Railway.....	\$ 50 00	Stationery.....	\$ 37 68
From Employees.....	50 00	Express charges.....	0 75
Dec. 22, 1925—From Railway.....	200 00	Telegrams.....	1 43
From Employees.....	200 00	Stamps.....	6 00
April 13, 1927—From Railway.....	200 00	Supplies.....	0 50
From Employees.....	200 00	Secretary's salary.....	675 00
		Balance on hand.....	178 64
	<u>\$900 00</u>		<u>\$900 00</u>

The semi-monthly *Service Letter on Industrial Relations*, published by the National Industrial Conference Board (U.S.A.) contains an article in the issue for September 25, on "Wages in the United States and in Europe," based in part on figures prepared by the International Labour Office at Geneva. Wage figures are shown for December, 1926, and for December, 1927, permitting an examination of the relative change in wage levels over the period of one year. "An important point suggested by these figures is the relative stabil-

ity of wages. For the past five years it has been recognized that wages in the United States have reached a more or less stationary level after the war and post-war fluctuations, and that in spite of marked changes which might take place in individual establishments, or even industries, the general average is fluctuating hardly perceptibly either upward or downward. That this condition obtained also in Europe was not so well known, but these figures indicate a somewhat similar situation in several European countries."

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Proceedings

REPORTS have been received of three cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. The objects of this Board, with the names of its members, are stated in the preceding article.

An outline of earlier cases dealt with by the Board was given in the April, 1928, issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, and in previous issues.

Case No. 31.—Operating Department—Atlantic Region.

A position was created in the office of the division engineer at Edmundston, New Brunswick, and an employee from the central time office at Moncton was assigned by the company to fill it. In making the appointment the company considered that the new position was not covered by any schedule and that it was of a supervisory nature. The employees, however, claimed that as the new position was clerical and of the kind covered by the agreement, it should have been bulletined in accordance with Article 3, Rule (d), and awarded to the senior qualified applicant.

The Board sustained the employees' contention, the rate of the position to be determined in accordance with Rule (c) of Article 11.

Case No. 34.—Operating Department—Western Region.

A controversy arose regarding certain crew clerk positions in the West Yard Office at Winnipeg. The Board appointed one of its members to make a personal investigation in the case, and following his report decided that the dispute did not fall within its jurisdiction.

Case No. 38.—Operating Department—Central Region.

Three storemen's positions at Turcot Roundhouse, Montreal, were formerly under the supervision of the Motive Power Department. This work was taken over later by the Stores Department, the three men being transferred. Subsequently this work was handed over to tool room attendants, and the men were obliged to take other positions within their seniority group. The tool room attendants discharged the duties of looking after the pumps in the roundhouse, issuing stores, attending to time clocks and handing out time slips. The employees claimed that these duties included work of clerks, for the performance of which the clerks held exclusive seniority rights. The Board appointed certain of its members to investigate this case and on their report decided that the dispute was not within the Board's jurisdiction.

Pulverized Coal as Fuel for Ships

Mr. F. D. McHugh, writing in the *Scientific American* states that early this year, the attention of marine engineers and the entire shipping world was centred on the trial trip from New York to Holland and return, of the United States Shipping Board freighter "Mercer." The success of this trip, as announced by the supervising engineers, marked the birth of a new epoch in steam generation for sea-going vessels. The "Mercer" is the first ship to be equipped with burners for pulverized coal and machinery for preparing this fuel. The Germans, the Dutch, and the British are stated to be equipping ships with a similar apparatus, while the United States

Shipping Board has decided to convert six more ships of its fleet as soon as possible.

One English authority has made the statement that he sincerely believes this new ship fuel will, in time, entirely supplant oil in British vessels. British journals see in its successful application a revivifying agent for the British coal industry which now suffers from a surplus of low-grade coal which must be taken from the mines but for which there is little or no sale. Naturally, this would hold true for other coal producing countries; but it would also aid the entire coal industry by releasing high-grade coal for other purposes—and at lower prices too, since the wider use of low-grade coal would reduce mining overhead.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1928

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during September was ten, as compared with seventeen the previous month. The time loss for the month was larger than during September, 1927, being 10,457 working days, as compared with 9,231 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Sept. 1928.....	10	1,414	10,457
*Aug. 1928.....	17	5,746	37,634
Sept. 1927.....	13	2,016	9,231

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten day's or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Seven disputes, involving 1,171 workpeople, were carried over from August, and three disputes commenced during September. These figures do not include a dispute involving hat factory workers in Montreal which had been terminated in July, but had not been so recorded by the Department at the end of August. Three of the disputes commencing prior to September terminated during the month, as did two of the disputes which commenced during September. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record five strikes and lockouts, as follows: Coal miners, Wayne, Alta.; plumbers, Kingston, Ont.; sheet metal workers, Kingston, Ont.; plasterers' labourers, Toronto, Ont.; and shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, June 30, 1926; electrotypers, Tor-

onto, Ont., December 20, 1926; bakers, Montreal, P.Q., May 1, 1927; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q., June 10, 1927; sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q., September 1, 1927, and September 11, 1928; coal miners, River Hebert, N.S., February 1, 1928; and fur workers, Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928, the second dispute involving sheet metal workers in Montreal being added in September.

Information has reached the Department as to three disputes involving artists in a printing establishment at Toronto, Ont., musicians in a moving picture theatre at Windsor, Ont., and building labourers on one building in Toronto, but particulars as to these disputes have not been received.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month one was against the dismissal of an employee, one for a union agreement, and one was for an increase in wages. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during September, two were in favour of employers, one in favour of the workers, one was partially successful and the result of one is recorded as indefinite.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALTA.—During September another of the five mines in which work ceased on August 13 signed an agreement with the Mine Workers' Union. The Minister of Labour suggested to the strikers that they should resume work for four months under the terms recommended by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1928, page 827) namely: payment per ton on a screened basis instead of run of mines, with an increase of 4 cents per ton to offset the loss to the miners on the screenings, and that the management of each mine would have an agreement with a local of its own employees. The strikers, however, refused, and at the end of the month the dispute was still unterminated. It was reported that a large number of the employees of these mines were engaged in harvesting.

COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.—Coal miners ceased work on August 30 and remained out until September 4 to support a demand for contract rates instead of day rates of pay for bankmen. A stoppage had occurred previously, on August 24, but a smaller number of men had ceased work in support of the bankmen and resumed work the following day with the expectation that there would be further negotiations with the

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1928

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring Prior to September, 1928.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Wayne, Alta.....	250	6,000	Commenced August 13, 1928, for recognition of union and against changes in working conditions. Un-terminated.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	808	1,616	Commenced August 30, 1928, for contract rates instead of day rates. Terminated September 4, 1928. Indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Boots and Shoes—</i>			
Shoe Factory Workers, Toronto, Ont.....	28	480	Commenced August 13, 1928, to maintain union shop. Unterminated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Hat Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.....			Commenced July 18, 1928, for recognition of union and increase in wages. Terminated July 20, 1928. Compromise.
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i>			
Shingle sawyers, Vancouver, B.C.....	16		Commenced July 3, 1928, for increase in wages. Terminated September 30, 1928, in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.....	12	288	Commenced April 21, 1928, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Sheet Metal Workers, Kingston Ont.....	12	288	Commenced April 17, 1928; sympathy with striking plumbers. Unterminated.
SERVICE—			
<i>Custom and Repair—</i>			
Garage employees, Saskatoon, Sask.....	45	270	Commenced August 20, 1928, for union agreement. Terminated Sept. 10, 1928. Partially successful.

(b) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring During September, 1928.

MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Other Metal Products—</i>			
Auto. Factory Workers, Oshawa, Ont.....	65	15	Commenced Sept. 11, 1928, against dismissal of employee. Terminated Sept. 12, 1928; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Sheet Metal Workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	50	1,000	Commenced Sept. 5, 1928, for increase in wages. Employees secured work elsewhere by end of September.
Plasterers' Labourers, Toronto, Ont.....	128	500	Commenced Sept. 24, 1928, for union agreement. Unterminated.

management. Their demands being refused, the second stoppage occurred and work was not resumed until September 4.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—
In connection with the strike of shoe factory workers on August 13, 1928, to maintain the union shop, the number of strikers was re-

duced from twenty-eight at the beginning of the dispute to twelve at the end of September, the others having secured work elsewhere.

HAT FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—
In the strike of hat factory workers at Montreal commencing July 18 recorded as unterminated

at the end of August, information recently secured indicates that it was terminated on July 20, the strikers having secured part of their demands.

SINGLE SAWYERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—This dispute, which commenced on July 3 for an increase in wages, was called off at the end of September by the union involved, the strikers having been substantially replaced by the end of July. The employer is reported to have offered to take back any of the men when vacancies occurred.

PLUMBERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS, KINGSTON, ONT.—No developments have been reported in connection with these two disputes except that union members have been allowed to work for two of the employers affected so long as no non-union help is employed.

GARAGE EMPLOYEES, SASKATOON, SASK.—This dispute, commencing on August 20, was called off by the union on September 10, ten of the garage firms involved having signed the agreement with the union. It is understood that the remaining strikers secured work in these establishments.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY WORKERS, OSHAWA, ONT.—Employees in one department are reported to have ceased work for two hours in protest against the dismissal of a union representative as a result of union activities, the discharged employee being reinstated the following day with instructions to drop his union connections. It is understood the striking employees considered the offending employee had exceeded his functions as a union representative but regarded dismissal as an excessive penalty.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Sheet metal workers who were employed in the shops of employers refusing to sign an

agreement with the union providing for an increase in wages from 70 cents per hour to 75 cents ceased work on September 5. At the end of the month it was reported that all the strikers had secured work in the union shops. The dispute is therefore transferred to the list of strikes not called off by the unions concerned, although employment conditions are no longer affected.

PLASTERERS' LABOURERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Workers to the number of 128 employed in 44 establishments ceased work on September 24 to secure an agreement with the Master Plasterers' Association and with individual firms. The agreement proposed provided for an increase in wages of five cents per hour from March 1, 1929, making the rate 80 cents per hour, also employment of union members only and the same overtime conditions as for plasterers when employed attending plasterers. It was reported that from time to time individual contractors signed this agreement with the union, so that by the end of the month only twenty-five or thirty workmen were still involved. It was further reported that the plasterers' union was considering giving support to the striking plasterers' labourers.

Five thousand workmen are employed this fall in railway and terminal construction in Northern Manitoba in connection with the Hudson's Bay Railway. It is expected that steel will have been laid in March, 1929, for the full length of the extension from The Pas to Fort Churchill, but considerable ballasting will remain to be done before the new line can be ready for traffic. Modern harbour accommodation and equipment are being installed at Fort Churchill, but this part of the undertaking cannot be completed for about three years. Docks, wharves and workshops are being erected and the channel is being dredged.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1928, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries in 1927. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these

statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

The number of disputes which began during August was 12, and 8 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 20 disputes in progress during the month,

these disputes involving 5,400 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 23,000 working days. Of the 12 disputes beginning in August, 6 arose over wages questions, 3 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, and 3 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 9 disputes, 4 in favour of workpeople, 2 in favour of employers and 3 ended in compromises. In another case work was resumed pending negotiation.

A dispute involving about 2,000 coal miners began at the Featherstone Colliery in Yorkshire on August 22, when the miners refused to work at a reduction in wages of 10 per cent. Through a joint conference, a temporary settlement was reached on September 1, when employers agreed to withdraw the reduction in wages, but on the understanding that deductions from pay be made for excess dirt, pending an enquiry into the situation by workers' representatives.

Belgium

In the month of July, 18 new strikes began and 17 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 35 disputes in progress involving 25,702 workers and resulting in a time loss of 236,053 working days for the month.

Hungary

Statistics of labour disputes in Hungary show that for the year 1927, there were 81 strikes and 3 lockouts, involving 24,803 workers and a time loss of 294,941 working days, as compared with 54 strikes and 3 lockouts affecting 9,618 workers and a time loss of 52,203 working days in the year 1926. The principal industries affected in 1927 were the metal, machine, construction and electrical industries. Of the total number of disputes in that year, 48 were wholly or partially successful for workers and 33 unsuccessful.

Australia

A serious dispute involving waterside workers in all of the larger ports of Australia took place following an award of the arbitration court. The award, although favourable to the workers in the matter of wages and overtime pay, provided that workers might be engaged twice a day rather than once a day. The union refused to accept this condition and on September 10 went on strike. No settlement had been reached at the end of the month.

British India

In the first quarter of 1928, 58 disputes were in progress, involving 83,570 workpeople and causing a time loss of 1,005,083 working days. Of these disputes, 25 involving 40,604 workers, were in cotton and woollen mills. The causes of the disputes were: 23 over wages questions, 12 over personnel questions, 4 over leave and hours and 19 over other questions. The results were: 3 in favour of workers, 10 partially successful and 33 unsuccessful, and 12 were still in progress at the end of the month.

United States

The number of disputes which began during July was 42 and 67 were in effect at the end of the month, involving 134,494 workers. The time loss for the month was 3,368,219 working days.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—During September further settlements were made. In Illinois an agreement was reached between operators and the union, to be effective from September 16, 1928, to March 31, 1932, by which the basic wage was reduced from \$7.50 to \$6.10 per day, and the tonnage rate from \$1.08 to 91 cents. This agreement affects about 90,000 coal miners.

Textile Workers, New Bedford, Massachusetts.—The strike of 28,000 textile workers, which began on April 16 against a 10 per cent reduction in wages, continued during September. The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation which made an investigation, recommended that a compromise be made providing for a 5 per cent reduction in wages. This was agreed to by both employers and workers and the mills were reopened on October 8.

The Dominion Government proclaimed the week which commenced on October 7 as "Fire Prevention Week." Among other proposed measures it was recommended that fire drills should be held for the employees in all large stores and factories in order that a greater degree of safety might be ensured by acquainting the occupants with the best and most expeditious mode of exit in time of danger. The proclamation declared that, "at least 80 per cent of the fires which occur originate through inexcusable ignorance and neglect and are therefore preventable, and that the exercise of reasonable prudence and proper carefulness on the part of responsible individuals would reduce the loss by fire in Canada to the comparatively insignificant proportions of loss in other countries."

REPORT OF NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES FOR 1927

THE Department of Natural Resources of Nova Scotia recently issued its report for the year ending September 30, 1927, giving a summary of the operations of its different branches.

Factory Inspection.—Regular inspections of factories were carried out in the cities and towns throughout the Province and saw-mills were inspected in remote places. There was a reduction of 72 in the total number of accidents recorded for the year as compared with the previous twelve months, but the fatal accidents increased by three over the preceding year. The number of accidents reported, as ascertained from the files of the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Accident Prevention Association was 781, of which 7 were fatal. Among the number injured were 8 women and girls. The classification of accidents by groups indicates a reduction in the severity of injuries, there being not one case of major amputation reported during the year. The number of accidents reported from the various industrial groups during the year were as follows: Saw-mills, 141, including one fatal—a reduction of 47; wood-working (other than saw-mills) 21—a reduction of 97; building material, 9—a reduction of 12; pulp and rossing mills, 45, one of which was fatal—a reduction of 3; furniture, 8—an increase of 5; clothes-pin, woodturning, etc., 2—a reduction of 8; wooden box, 28, an increase of 18; wooden ship building, 19—a reduction of 10; metal trades, 80; car building, 12—a reduction of 10; steel works, 226, including 4 fatal—a reduction of 38; fish products plants, 34, a reduction of 28; confectionery, food and bottling works, 47, including 1 fatal—a reduction of 14; textile mills, 20—an increase of 6; ship yards, 42; miscellaneous industries, 47.

Employment Service.—The report states that during the period under review there was an increase of 226 in the number of placements as compared with the preceding year. The cost per placement was \$1.54 as compared with \$1.56 for the previous year. Domestic help was reported as being in great demand throughout the province with only a small percentage of the requirements in qualified applicants available. Indications for the coming year were considered favourable for mechanics and unskilled workers as well as woodsmen, the demand for whom is expected to be large owing to an improvement in the lumber market.

Land Settlement and Immigration.—A decided increase, it is stated, was shown in Nova

Scotia by countries concerned with emigration. Detailed surveys of several districts were made by the Department to ascertain the vacant and non-producing farms available for settlement. Particulars of these properties, together with the terms of sale asked by the owners, were obtained in the hope that families with farming experience would be induced to take up these vacant farms. The progress made by settlers under the Farm Settlement Act during the year showed a slight improvement. It was reported that with but few exceptions the settlers have met their payments regularly. It is pointed out that according to the returns of the Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization, 2,247 settlers arrived in Nova Scotia during the twelve months ending September 30, 1927, this being an increase of 795 over the previous period.

A party of 25 boys was sent to the Province through the Overseas Settlement Committee for farm training and farm work. Of these, 18 have indicated a desire of continuing at farm work. The Dakeyne training farm at Falmouth placed 28 Old Country boys on farms after a period of study in Nova Scotian farming methods. It is stated that favourable reports were received concerning the progress of these boys. In addition 22 boys came to the Province through nomination of relatives or friends, and were said to be comfortably settled.

Fifty-three families, comprising 291 children, took advantage of the reduced passage rates afforded settlers by the Empire Settlement Committee, the Dominion Government and the transportation companies, and arrived in the Province. All are reported as making satisfactory progress. Three single persons and seven married couples with eleven children paid the full passage rate to the Province after a study of conditions.

Settlers who declared their intention of remaining in Nova Scotia were drawn mostly from England and Scotland. The other countries of origin were Ireland, Sweden, Finland, Holland, Italy, Germany and Denmark.

Experts of the Ontario Department of Health have designed a new type of gas mask for workers in compressed air, or caisson workers. Research work had been carried on in the government laboratories ever since the disaster at the Hollinger mine on February 10, 1928, when 39 miners were killed. It is stated that the new mask can be used in connection with mine work.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ONTARIO

Annual Report of the Board for 1927

THE seventh annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario, recently published, details the work done during the past year. "It has been a year of increasing industrial prosperity," the Board states, "in which the female workers of the province have shared more largely because of the protection given them. It is not only in times of trade depression that standards of wages tend to fall. Periods of expansion also threaten them, though in quite another way. If, on the one hand hard times mean retrenchment in the wage expenditures, furthered by the underbidding of workers out of jobs, on the other hand, good times mean the starting of new businesses, many of which are in the hands of men without ripe business experience and of very slender resources, whose only wage policy is to keep wages down. A considerable number of the complaints which reach our office, come from such plants, and our investigations show that these employers have never related wages to production nor considered how costly low wages and a high labour turnover may prove."

The Minimum Wage Board made a careful study of the number of women earning \$15 or more per week. The following particulars will serve to show what has happened in the province in regard to female employment since the minimum wage orders went into force in 1921.

—	Number of female workers	Number receiving \$15.00 or more	Per cent
Before orders issued..	44,109	13,863	31.4
After orders issued....	55,598	19,989	36.0

The Minimum Wage orders divide the female workers of the province into fifty-two groups, according to trade and locality. Only seven of these groups, or 13.4 per cent, fail to show increasing numbers of the higher wages, and in these seven groups are found only 3,675, or 6.6 per cent of the entire body of workers. Larger numbers of workers are reported for the later date in the comparison. This is not only because there is now more employment, but because new firms have been added to the lists. These later additions are often responsible for depressing wage averages. The foreboding, that "the minimum will become the maximum" is thus statistically condemned. The elimination of unso-

cially low wages serves to protect rather than injure the higher wage levels.

Four new orders were issued during the year covered by this report. Order No. 43 extends the Custom Millinery regulations, with suitable changes, to cover cities over 30,000 population, excepting Toronto. Order No. 45 further extends it to the line of 4,000 urban population. Order No. 44 extends, in like fashion, the order governing Hairdressing and Beauty Parlour establishments to cover cities over 30,000 population, excepting Toronto. Order No. 46, prescribes regulations for Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment rooms, extending previous orders in such a way as to cover all urban populations above 4,000.

There are three main lines of activity upon which the Board relies for the enforcement of its orders. The first of these is the posting of the orders within view of the female employees. This is required in all factory trades, and in all others where such a plan is practicable. The Factory Inspection Branch, through its corps of men and women inspectors, regularly reports as to whether the posters are properly maintained.

The second method of enforcement is through the investigation of complaints. Regular meetings are held fortnightly, to deal with these complaints. The complaints are of many sorts, and come from all kinds of people. Almost invariably, they are adjusted in an amicable fashion. In only one instance was the Board forced to prosecute an employer. During 1927 the Board held 25 such meetings and dealt with 275 complaints.

The third resource is based on an analysis of the wage sheets received. These sheets are collected from all firms in the factory trades and from a large number of other establishments. By examining these, the Board is able to determine whether the standards enforced in the orders are being maintained. Sometimes apparent deviations are explained away. Very often the neglect or inadvertence of some foreman or accountant is thus revealed, and the correction is immediately made. During the past year 188 wage sheets have been thus dealt with, and the needed adjustments made.

The board has collected during the year arrears of wages due a number of female workers. Fifty-three firms have made such payments to 146 employees. The total sum collected was \$6,601.02, other arrears have also

been collected privately of which the particulars were not reported.

The Board is accustomed to issue special permits for lower wages to handicapped workers, or variations or suspensions of its orders in certain emergencies. The number of firms to which such permits were issued in 1927 was 41. The Board points out that the number of permits is obviously few and so cannot affect the standards of wages. The permit system, serves, however, to give a valuable degree of flexibility to the administration of

the law, and to enable a number of girls, who otherwise would have been derelicts in the industrial world, to find steady employment.

The Board determines the minimum wage levels by studying the cost of living in the workers' place of residence. The cost of living budget of an average working woman at Toronto, is first estimated as a basis for these calculations, the budget of workers in other localities being adjusted in proportion to a recognized variation in the cost of living as between large and small cities, towns,

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO, 1927

Industry	Number of firms	Female employees		Average weekly wage		Average hours per week	Minimum wage (experienced adults)
		Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.			$ cts.
Laundries, dyeworks, etc. (Toronto).....	41	1,100	134	13 13	10 24	46.7	12 00
Laundries, dyeworks, etc. (other cities over 30,000).....	43	531	44	12 65	9 71	48.4	12 00
Laundries, dyeworks, etc. (rest of province)....	41	382	46	11 88	9 49	48.9	11 00
Retail stores (Toronto).....	23	360	60	16 27	11 59	50.1	12 50
Retail stores (other cities over 30,000).....	21	1,142	41	14 69	9 15	47.6	12 00
Retail stores (cities from 5,000 to 30,000).....	67	903	51	13 71	10 08	49.2	11 00
Retail stores (rest of province).....	19	106	3	12 31	9 50	49.0	8 00-12 00
Departmental stores having more than 150 employees (Toronto).....	2	2,967	376	15 97	9 69	47.0	12 50
Textile factories (Toronto).....	40	2,199	236	14 95	10 54	45.3	12 50
Textile factories (other cities over 30,000).....	24	3,568	645	13 97	11 33	48.1	11 50
Textile factories (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	62	4,024	1,178	13 31	10 73	50.2	11 00
Textile factories (rest of province).....	59	2,043	425	12 85	9 55	50.9	10 00
Needle trades (Toronto).....	372	8,143	552	15 85	10 37	44.5	12 50
Needle trades (other cities over 30,000).....	72	884	46	14 53	9 20	47.3	11 50
Needle trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	55	1,599	224	14 75	9 57	46.5	11 00
Needle trades (rest of province).....	21	211	34	13 41	8 65	46.4	10 00
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (Toronto).....	70	625	107	15 47	10 66	44.07	12 50
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	29	219	39	14 93	10 91	44.6	11 50
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (cities 5,000 to 30,000)...	12	119	8	17 96	9 69	42.9	11 00
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (rest of province).....	14	194	12	12 35	9 81	47.5	10 00
Boot, shoe and leather trades (Toronto).....	34	532	118	15 63	9 79	45.2	12 50
Boot, shoe and leather trades (other cities over 30,000).....	9	190	15	14 82	10 54	47.6	11 50
Boot, shoe and leather trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	24	507	106	14 92	9 98	49.6	11 00
Boot, shoe and leather trades (rest of province).	19	424	133	12 31	8 69	51.0	10 00
Electrical goods (Toronto).....	15	512	55	15 37	12 89	46.6	12 50
Electrical goods (other cities over 30,000).....	6	400	35	17 31	11 02	51.9	11 50
Electrical goods (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	7	342	40	12 61	10 19	47.2	11 00
Electrical goods (rest of province).....	2	25	1	12 56	10 00	40.3	10 00
Food trades (Toronto).....	88	2,214	438	13 79	10 19	45.3	12 50
Food trades (other cities over 30,000).....	68	750	117	12 49	10 66	48.3	11 50
Food trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	72	396	92	12 95	9 04	50.4	11 00
Food trades (rest of province).....	37	214	43	13 81	10 87	51.7	10 00
Tobacco trades (Toronto).....	5	183	17	17 55	13 46	41.2	12 50
Tobacco trades (other cities over 30,000).....	6	307	25	11 73	9 14	42.5	11 50
Tobacco trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	2	15	1	12 24	8 05	47.5	11 00
Tobacco trades (rest of province).....	1	27	9	10 78	10 35	46.0	10 00
Rubber trades (Toronto).....	6	451	17	17 17	13 82	45.3	12 50
Rubber trades (other cities over 30,000).....	2	18	.....	15 86	.....	54.0	11 50
Rubber trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	8	499	145	13 50	10 71	52.2	11 00
Rubber trades (rest of province).....	5	203	62	14 70	12 05	48.8	10 00
Jewelry trades (Toronto).....	15	119	9	15 95	10 84	43.5	12 50
Jewelry trades (other cities over 30,000).....	9	21	1	15 66	8 00	45.6	11 50
Jewelry trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	6	63	7	14 39	10 32	47.8	11 00
Jewelry trades (rest of province).....	1	1	.....	9 00	.....	10 00	10 00
Paper trades (Toronto).....	155	2,109	290	15 27	11 14	46.2	12 50
Paper trades (other cities over 30,000).....	60	603	58	14 32	9 28	46.5	11 50
Paper trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	64	563	93	13 58	8 91	47.6	11 00
Hotel restaurants (Toronto).....	136	1,864	20	16 19	14 76	50.8	12 50
Hotel restaurants (other cities over 30,000).....	87	365	27	16 28	12 94	57.7	11 50
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (Toronto).....	110	1,376	217	14 83	10 58	45.2	12 50
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (cities over 30,000).....	64	746	123	14 79	11 93	48.2	11 50
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	81	971	160	14 39	11 34	49.5	11 00
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (rest of province).....	57	755	129	12 54	10 67	49.0	10 00

villages and country districts. The budget for Toronto as revised to October, 1927, allows \$364.00 per year or \$7 per week for board and lodgings; \$127 per year for clothing; \$162 for sundries (including laundry, doctor, dentist, carfare, amusements, church, etc.) making a total of \$653 for the year.

The weekly budget for Toronto is, therefore, as follows: Board and lodging, \$7; clothing, \$2.44; sundries, \$3.06, making a total of \$12.50 per week. The figure thus arrived at is taken as the minimum wage required to provide a female worker at Toronto with the necessities of living.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC

THE Workmen's Compensation established under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Commission Act, 1928, has published a series of Special Rules governing the procedure in connection with the hearing of cases by the Commission and other matters (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1928, page 461). These rules fix the limit of time and other conditions for sending to the commission in the notices required by the Workmen's Compensation Act. Other Rules are as follows:—

Physicians, nurses and hospital establishments shall not apply to the Commission for the recovery of the cost of their services from the employer, the head of the enterprise or the insurer, unless they have previously, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, given notice to such employer, head of the enterprise or insurer, enclosing a detailed statement of their claim, with copies of vouchers in support thereof, and also advice as to the date, hour and place of presentation of their demand to the commission. Duplicates of such documents must immediately be transmitted to the Commission, with the registration certificate and a solemn declaration establishing the serving of the documents aforesaid.

Except in cases where the Commission otherwise decides, the securities which may be submitted for approval, under section 25 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1928, shall be: Dominion or provincial stock or debentures guaranteed by the Government of the Dominion or of the province; municipal stock or debentures; bonds or debentures of any school corporation in any city or town of this province; bonds or debentures issued by those who are by law authorized to contract loans for the construction and repair, in this province, of churches, parsonages and cemeteries.

The orders and awards rendered by the Commission shall be signed by one of the commissioners who has heard the case.

All the documents, orders and decisions of the Commission shall be certified by the secretary or the assistant-secretary.

The procedures, files, registers, books or other documents of the Commission must not be removed. They may be examined at the head office of the Commission, by authorization of the president or one of the commissioners.

An application to the Commission to reconsider its decision, pursuant to section 25 of the Workmen's Compensation Commission Act, must contain all the grounds in support thereof, and no submission which has not been set forth therein shall be taken into consideration.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN MANITOBA IN 1927

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba for the year 1927 gives a detailed account of the various activities of the Board in its administration of the Act. In a general review of the history of the workmen's compensation in Canada, reference is made to the Ontario Act, which with certain variations, has served as a model for the Acts now in force in most of the provinces of the Dominion.

In a brief historical review the report outlines the development of compensation legislation in the province as follows:

"The original Act of 1916 required the individual employer to take out an insurance policy covering his workman against personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. The injured man was entitled to 55 per cent of his average earnings during the period of disability and to medical aid up to \$100 though neither com-

pensation nor medical aid was paid unless the workman was disabled more than six working days. In case of death of a workman due to industrial accident his widow was entitled to a pension of \$20 per month, with an allowance of \$5 per month for each child under the age of sixteen, provided that the total pension did not exceed 55 per cent of the earnings of the deceased, or at most \$40 per month. A funeral benefit of \$75 was also payable. This act remained in force until 1920. Increased premiums were being demanded by the insurance companies. The workmen were asking increased benefits. In 1920 the Act was revised throughout. Benefits were materially increased. The waiting period was reduced from six to three days, with full medical aid whether the workman lost time from the job or not. The rate of compensation was raised from 55 per cent to 66½ per cent of average earnings. Widows'

pensions were increased from \$20 to \$30 per month. Pensions for children were increased from \$5 per month to \$7.50 and have subsequently (1925) been increased to \$12 per month for the oldest child, \$10 for the next, \$9 for the next, and \$8 for the rest. The limit of \$40 per month or 55 per cent of average earnings was also removed. Funeral benefits were raised from \$75 to \$150.

"To take care of these material increases a system of mutual compulsory state insurance was set up, and the Board carried on the new scale of benefits with the old premium rates. An adjustment of rates was made in 1923, with the object of ironing out certain inequalities, but the general level was not increased.

"On closing the books of 1926 for the six year period it was found that the Board had during that time collected from the general body of employers the sum of \$2,817,946.49, and had expended for compensation, medical aid and reserve for pensions the sum of \$2,876,192.09, a deficit of \$58,245.60.

"It has therefore been found necessary to increase assessment in certain industries where the existing rates did not meet the accident cost."

Relation of Costs to Accident Prevention

The report emphasizes that the compensation budget may be balanced in two ways—"rates may be increased or accidents may be prevented." In regard to the latter alternative, the reports declares: "contact with these cases from day to day convinces one that at least half our accidents are preventable—some by greater precaution on the part of the employer, others by more care being taken by the men on the job."

In last year's report of the Board reference was made to eye injuries and accidents happening by reason of the collapse of scaffolds. The report observes that little, if any, improvement has been noted in the first group, although eye injuries are for the most part preventable by the wearing of goggles.

The report gives the following warning as to the possibility of an increase in the assessments levied under the Act:

"At the present stage it must be clearly understood that the benefits now being paid are as high as the existing rate structure will provide, and unless the whole problem of accident prevention is attacked in a careful and vigorous manner increases in assessments must be expected. There should be the closest co-operation between employers and workmen with the idea of eliminating preventable accidents. To the employer, accidents mean financial loss, with resultant dis-

ruption of organization and reduction of output, but to the workman they mean always wage-loss and suffering and too often the loss of limb or life.

Compensable Accidents in 1927

During 1927, the Board received 10,982 reports of accidents as compared with 10,917 accidents reported during 1926, an increase of 65, or 6 per cent.

The classes designated as "A", "B", and "C" (the steam railways group) and class "G" (The general body of employers) which are the largest groups of employers, reported about the same number of accidents during 1927, as for 1926. The figures are as follows:

Class	Group	1926	1927
'A', 'B', and 'C'.....	Steam Railways.....	3,524	3,528
'D'.....	Province of Manitoba...	50	91
'E'.....	City of Winnipeg.....	229	250
'G'.....	General Body of Employers.....	6,161	6,132
'H'.....	Winnipeg Electric Company.....	114	138
'DA'.....	Dominion Government.	839	843
		10,917	10,982

There were 46 fatal accidents reported in 1927, as compared with 45 reported during 1926. Of these the General Group, Class "G", reported 26 during 1927, as compared with 21 during 1926, and the other classes 20 during 1927, as compared with 24 during 1926.

During 1926 there actually occurred 11,023 accidents. Of these accidents, 69.2 per cent involved the payment of compensation either for medical aid only or for compensation for time loss and medical aid, whilst in 30.8 per cent of cases there was no expense.

On December 31, 1927, the Board had on its books 469 dependants of workmen killed in industry during period March 1, 1917, to December 31, 1927, a net addition of 24 dependants during the year.

During 1927 the Board assessed 4,431 employers in Class "G", as compared with 4,158 assessed during 1926.

The payroll for the year 1927 as reported by employers in Class "G" amounted to approximately \$35,000,000, but cannot be accurately determined until audit is completed.

The actual ascertained payroll of the employers in class "G" for the year 1926 was \$35,583,926.

The assessment paid by Class "G" employers on the 1926 payroll totalled \$542,692.71, whilst \$459,751.63 has been paid with respect

to assessment based on the estimated payrolls for 1927.

The total payrolls in all classes for the years 1926 (actual) and 1927 (estimated) were as follows:—

Class	Actual Payroll 1926	Estimated Payroll 1927
"A"—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	\$ 9,889,155 89	\$ 10,000,000 00
"B"—Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....	1,085,184 25	1,000,000 00
"C"—Canadian National Railways.....	8,359,733 36	8,500,000 00
"D"—Province of Manitoba.....	2,187,795 50	2,100,000 00
"E"—City of Winnipeg....	2,499,645 66	2,737,196 77
"G"—General Body of Employers.....	35,583,926 00	35,000,000 00
"H"—Winnipeg Electric Company.....	2,342,736 16	2,524,944 37
	\$ 61,948,176 82	\$ 61,862,141 14

During 1927, 63 employers had their operations brought under Part 1 of the Act by application approved by the Board, as compared with 17 employers brought under on application during 1926.

At December 31, 1927, there were 191 employers whose operations had been brought under the Act in this manner.

Sixty-six employers made application to the Board during 1927 and were permitted self-coverage for themselves and their dependants, as compared with twenty-five employers who availed themselves of this provision during 1926.

At December 31, 1927, there were 104 employers carrying protection for themselves and their dependants.

Audit of employers' payrolls during 1927 produced additional assessment in the amount of \$14,487.98, whilst new employers to the number of 84 paid assessments to the extent of \$1,576.88.

Refunds amounting to \$454.87 were made to employers as a result of audit.

During 1927, 602 cases of minor injury were treated by the Board's Chief Medical Officer, as compared with 866 during 1926. The aggregate days of disability for all cases so treated in 1927 was 1,592, or an average of 2.64 days per case.

During 1927 the actual cash disbursed by the Board amounted to \$853,235.27, as compared with \$789,807.37 disbursed during 1926, an increase of \$63,427.90.

The number of cheques issued by the Board during the year totalled 29,874 as compared with 27,862 issued during 1926, an increase of 2,012.

The value of Board Orders during 1927 for the payment of compensation, which includes orders respecting Dominion Government employees, and covers amounts set aside to reserve to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases, was \$862,933.41, as compared with \$766,715.79 during 1926, an increase of \$96,217.62.

Statistical tables are included in the report analysing the accidents compensated in 1926, including cause, nature of disability, time loss, average age, average wage, industry, etc.

THE MINING INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1927

THE annual report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines for the year ending December 31, 1927, recently received in the Department, gives a comprehensive account of the various phases of the mining industry in the province. Numerous statistical tables detail the total mineral production of the province, and show by districts and divisions the output of the various metals and minerals for the year 1927, with comparative figures for previous years. The reports of the resident mining engineers give much information about the progress of mining, development, and prospecting throughout the province, while the reports of the inspectors of mines cover fully the coal mining industry in British Columbia.

Summary of Production Values

In the general summary, prefacing the statistical review, the Provincial Mineralogist

states that the year 1927 was again a prosperous and satisfactory one for the mineral industry. The gross value of the mineral production was \$60,729,358, as compared with \$67,188,842, a decrease of \$6,459,484, or 9.6 per cent. While the value of the production was less than in 1926, this decrease is accounted for by lowered metal prices rather than to decreased output of minerals. That the actual production in the aggregate did not decrease is shown by the fact that the 1927 output, if valued at 1926 prices, would give a production value of approximately \$1,000,000 greater than in 1926. Furthermore, the tonnage of ore mined amounted to 5,416,021 tons, an increase of 640,948 tons over the 1926 output—the previous record year.

As compared with 1926, the production figures for 1927 show increased outputs of

lead, zinc, and coal, and decreases in gold, silver, and copper. Owing to lower average metal prices the production values of all metals show decreases. The output of structural materials was somewhat less than in 1926, indicating a slight lessening of building activity in the Coast cities, while the production of miscellaneous minerals showed a substantial increase over the 1926 figure.

Since mining commenced in the province in 1852 the total mineral production has been \$1,048,837,828, and over 50 per cent of this has been produced in the last twelve years. British Columbia leads all the Provinces of Canada in the production of silver, lead, zinc, and copper.

The mineral industry of British Columbia, in so far as production is concerned, may be divided into three classes—metal-mining, coal-mining, and the production of structural materials and miscellaneous minerals. Of these, the first is by far the most important, with a production for 1927 valued at \$45,133,329 (including placer gold). This is followed by coal, with an output valued at \$12,269,135, and structural materials and miscellaneous minerals totalling together \$3,326,894. By value, the various products of the mineral industry produced in 1927 are ranked in the following order: Lead, coal, copper, zinc, silver, gold, structural materials, miscellaneous minerals. The quantities of lead and zinc produced in 1927 were the highest in the history of mining in the Province, while the copper output practically equaled that of 1926—the previous record year. It is also pointed out that the British Columbia output of lead is now about 10 per cent of the total world output and the present rate of production will probably increase. In 1926 copper reached second place, having a value of nearly \$700,000 greater than coal, but in 1927 coal resumed second place with an output valued at \$12,269,135, as compared with \$11,525,011 for copper.

Coal-mining has not been in a particularly flourishing condition in recent years, but the outlook now is reported better than for some time past. The production for 1927 showed an increase as compared with 1926. According to the report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, the total tonnage production by the coal mines of the province for the year 1927 was 2,453,827 tons—an increase of 123,791 tons, or 5.3 per cent above production of 1926. The output from the metalliferous mines for 1927 was 5,319,384 tons—an increase of 544,311 tons over the tonnage for 1926.

Labour and Employment

During the year 1927, there were 5,225 persons employed in and about the coal mines of the province, a decrease of about 1.8 per cent as compared with 1926. Of this total, 3,646 men were employed underground. In the supervision of underground employees there were 80 managers, two safety engineers, 27 overmen, 150 fire bosses and shot-lighters—a total of 197, or one official for every 19 persons employed on the ground. There were 4,587 persons employed in and about the metalliferous mines in 1927.

The collieries of the province were entirely free from labour disputes during the year, the only time lost being through lack of trade. Apart from the regular holidays, the mines in Vancouver Island district lost about 12 per cent of the working days through lack of trade. In the Nicola-Princeton district the different collieries worked from 79 to 95 per cent of the working days, averaging for the district about 90 per cent of the working days. The mines in the East Kootenay district worked from 82 per cent at the lowest to 96 per cent at the highest of the working days during the year, and worked for an average for the whole district about 87 per cent of the time.

Fatal Accidents in Mining Industry

Eleven fatal accidents occurred during the year, in coal mining, as compared with ten for 1926. The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 2.10 as compared with 1.88 in 1926; in 1925 the ratio was 1.10; in 1924, 1.66; in 1923, 7.32; in 1922, 4.66; in 1921, 1.45; in 1920, 2.67; in 1919, 2.10; in 1918, 5.15; the average for the ten-year period being 3.01. The number of fatal accidents per 1,000,000 tons produced during 1927 was 4.48. During 1926 the fatalities per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined was 4.3; in 1925, 2.45; in 1924, 4.52; in 1923, 1.76; in 1922, 12.01; in 1921, 3.98; in 1920, 6.30; in 1919, 4.98; in 1918, 10.86; the average for the ten-year period being 7.14 per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined.

Of the 11 fatal accidents, 4 were caused by falls of coal; 3 by falls of rock; and 2 by mine cars and haulage; and 2 by explosion of fire-damp.

There were eight fatal accidents in and about the metalliferous mines during 1927, a decrease of one as compared with the figures for 1926. The ratio of fatal accidents was 1.74, compared with 2.07 for 1926, while the ratio for the last ten-year period was 2.03. The tonnage mined per fatal accident was 664,920 compared with 530,564 tons per fatal

accidents for 1926. The tonnage mined per fatal accident for the last ten-year period was 391,877.

Of the eight fatal accidents in metalliferous mining, 3 were caused by falling cage; 3 by underground operations (miscellaneous); 1 by blasting and 1 by falling into chute.

Mine Rescue Training and First Aid

The report of the Chief Inspector of Mines shows that in a few instances during 1927 stoppage of work was ordered by the inspection department in parts of mines until proper remedies were applied for safeguarding those employed. It is stated that usually a willing spirit of co-operation was shown by the various managements at the collieries in applying the required remedies. During 1927, there were nine prosecutions, all of which resulted in convictions.

Many holders of certificates of competency in mine rescue work underwent training at the different stations. Thirty Burrell all-

service gas masks were added to the equipment of the mine rescue stations, making a total of 42 sets of this type of apparatus. During the year several moving pictures devoted to safety practice in coal mining were shown in various localities, and first aid competitions were held by several mine safety associations.

Four mine rescue stations were established under authority of Section 117 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act for the purpose of supplementing, in case of need, the colliery installations of mine rescue apparatus, and also for the purpose of training holders of certificates of competency in the use of mine rescue equipment. In cases of emergency these stations are available for the use of any trained corps of mine rescuers duly qualified medical practitioners, or corps trained in the work of first aid to the injured, subject always to the order of an inspector. These four stations are established at Nanaimo, Cumberland, Middlesboro and Fernie.

Accidents at Metallurgical Works

Technical paper No. 430 issued by the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of Commerce, deals with "Accidents at Metallurgical Works in the United States, during the calendar year 1926." According to this report a slight rise in the death rate and a small reduction on the lost-time-injury rate were the main facts revealed by an examination of accident records covering the metallurgical industry, exclusive of steel mills, in the United States in the calendar year 1926. Reports from operating companies to the United States Bureau of Mines showed a fatality rate of 0.73 and an injury rate of 111 for each thousand persons employed, as compared with 0.66 and 116, respectively, for the year 1925. These accident rates are based on a standard of 300 working days per employee and include all injuries that disabled an employee beyond the day on which the accident occurred.

The industry as a whole employed 57,726 men, slightly less than the number reported for the previous year. The total working time for all employees was 19,706,098 shifts, an average of 341 days per man. The average number of workdays per man represented an increase of four days over the average for 1925, but the aggregate number of shifts worked by all employees was slightly less than that for the preceding year.

Accidents at the plants resulted in 48 deaths and 7,279 lost-time injuries among employees.

Four of the injuries resulted in permanent total disability, 223 in permanent partial disability, 2,050 in temporary disability, exceeding 14 days, and 5,002 injuries disabling the employees beyond the day of the accident, but for not more than 14 days. Definite information as to the total loss of time which these deaths and injuries represent is not available, but it is estimated, that they represent a loss of 586,000 man days. This estimate of the time-loss equivalent of the deaths and injuries in 1926 represents 3 per cent of the total number of man shifts worked by all employees during the year. The average loss of time per accident in 1926, counting fatalities as well as injuries, was 80 days, as compared with 73 days in 1925. This increase was due to the higher death rate in 1926 and to the fact that each fatality was considered equal to the loss of 6,000 days, a length of time that roughly represents life expectancy in industrial employment.

The tenth annual report of the chief medical officer of New Brunswick, describes the activities of the Department of Health during 1927. The section dealing with vital statistics estimates the population of the province in 1926 at about 407,000 persons. The birth rate is given as 25.4, the marriage rate as 7.2, and the death rate as 12.3 per thousand of population, the natural increase of population during the year having been 5,338.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Resumé of the Proceedings of the 44th Annual Convention

THE 44th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in Toronto, September 10-14, the sessions being held in the assembly hall of the Prince George Hotel. At the opening session an address of welcome on behalf of organized labour was delivered by Mr. Wm. Varley, chairman of the local reception committee. Hon. Dr. Forbes Gcdfrey, Minister of Health and Labour of Ontario, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Provincial Government. The Hon. Peter Heenan, Federal Minister of Labour, wired to the effect that owing to illness he was unable to be present at the opening meeting but would endeavour to be present at a later session. At the afternoon session His Worship Mayor McBride extended the civic welcome, followed by Mr. C. A. Maguire, one of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commissioners, who gave an account of the hydro-electric development of the province, and also welcomed the delegates. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the congress, in replying to the addresses at the opening session, thanked the local reception committee for the arrangements made for the convenience of the delegates and pointed out that all the delegates were Canadian citizens. Toronto, the president declared, was the birth place of the congress, the membership of which has doubled since the year 1916, when the congress last met in that city. He declared the congress to be a supreme autonomous body, permitting no dictation from outside organizations.

The first order of business was the presentation of the report of the Credential Committee, which was submitted by the chairman, Mr. E. W. A. O'Dell. A question was asked as to the omission of the name of Mr. Jack MacDonald, one of the delegates from the Toronto District Labour Council. The chairman of the committee in reply read a protest which had been presented by the executive council against the seating of Mr. MacDonald, who it was charged had given support to dual unions and opposed the international trade union movement as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The committee upheld the protest of the executive, which after the reading of a memorandum in regard to some of Mr. MacDonald's actions, was sustained on a roll call vote of 223 to 21. The final report of the Credential Committee showed that certificates had been received for 367 delegates, three of which were for the fraternal dele-

gates from the British Trades Union Congress, the American Federation of Labour and the National Women's Trade Union League. The remaining representation was divided as follows: Representatives of international organizations which have affiliated the whole of their Canadian memberships, 46; Federation of Labour, 1; trades and labour councils, 28; local unions, 274; system divisions of railroad telegraphers, 15.

All reports of committees and the various resolutions were read in both English and French, the translator for the latter being Mr. Alphetus Mathieu, of Montreal. Mr. Rod Plant, of Ottawa, was named associate secretary, and H. B. Woodrow, of Toronto, acted as messenger.

Report of Executive Council

At the afternoon session of the first day the executive council of the Congress presented a report in which was given a record of the past year's achievements and also directing attention to a number of important matters upon which the opinion of the convention was desired. The report was divided into several sections, the first of which dealt with the legislative program which had been presented to the Dominion Government on January 9, 1928, and covered the following subjects: (1) Request for renewal of Technical Education Act; (2) fair wage matters; (3) immigration and emigration; (4) Senate reform; (5) eight-hour day; (6) one day's rest in seven; (7) changes in the British North America Act; (8) Criminal Code amendments; (9) unemployment and unemployment insurance; (10) national fuel policy; (11) Militia Act amendments, military training, etc.; (12) International Labour Office; (13) marine matters; (14) Research Council; (15) electoral reform and Election Act amendments; (16) Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; (17) hiring of labour during trade disputes; (18) Alien Labour Act; (19) postal service employees; (20) federal office cleaners' conditions; (21) pensions; (22) co-operative legislation; (23) Bankruptcy Act; (24) prison reform; (25) Tariff Board (asking that a representative of labour be placed thereon); (26) taxation.

The second section of the report dealt with the matters which were before the last session of the Dominion Parliament, and outlined those of interest to labour. The first section referred to immigration matters in which it was reported that the Immigration Act had

been amended by repealing section 41 which made possible the deportation without trial of British-born Canadian citizens. Reference was made to the decisions of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, to which body the House of Commons had referred for consideration the Immigration Act and its regulations. Other matters reported on were (1) Criminal Code amendments; (2) unemployment insurance; (3) fair wage contracts on bridges; (4) railways, telegraphs and steamships; (5) harbour commissions; (6) lapsed insurance policies; (7) Civil Service measures; (8) merging of departments; (9) banking laws; (10) re-election of ministers of the Crown; (11) taxation; (12) Naturalization Act; (13) exportation of power; (14) National Research Council; (15) national fuel supply, and (16) Geneva Opium Convention.

Section 3 of the report stated that the provincial executive committees and provincial federations of labour had carried on the legislative activities of the Congress in their respective provinces during the past year and had co-operated with the executive council in the effort to secure the greatest possible degree of uniformity in labour legislation. All of the provinces, except Prince Edward Island, submitted reports giving in detail the work undertaken and the results achieved. From these reports and other sources of information the executive council compiled a summary of the matters of general interest dealt with during the past year, in which gratification was expressed at the result of the effective work of these provincial bodies, not only existing legislation being maintained but by new acts and amendments to present laws many betterments have been secured. Among the subjects particularly referred to in the summary of the executive council were: (1) old age pensions, (2) workmen's compensation, (3) minimum wage acts, (4) unemployment, unemployment insurance, etc., (5) mothers' pensions, (6) eight hour day, (7) Factories Act, (8) Fair Wage Regulations, (9) labour Disputes, and (10) labour departments, together with matters relating to education and technical training, public health and industrial hygiene, freedom of organization, etc.

Section 4.—Affiliations and Advisory Councils—stated that the congress has maintained affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's Trade Union League, the American Association for Labour Legislation, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare and the League of Nations Society in Canada. Through its representatives, the Congress had co-operated in the work of the International Labour Organization; Research Council of Canada; Dominion Council of Health; Dominion Fire Prevention Asso-

ciation; National Safety League, and the Ontario and Quebec Sections of the League; Employment Service Council of Canada; Canadian Council on Immigration of Women; Frontier College; National Council of Education; Canadian Social Hygiene Council; and the Canadian Engineering Standards Association. Synopses of the activities of the above named advisory councils were also given a place in the report.

Under the caption of "International" it was reported that the International Union of Elevator Constructors and the Switchmen's Union of North America had affiliated their Canadian membership with the Congress and efforts were being made to have other organizations do similarly. Mention was made of the organization of automobile workers in Oshawa, Tilbury and the Border Cities. Mention was also made of the development of friendly relations between the trade union movements overseas and Canada as a result of attending the conferences of the International Labour Organization. Reference was made to the meeting in 1927 of the International Federation of Trade Unions at which the Congress was represented by Mr. Geo. R. Brunet, of Montreal.

Section 6.—Old Age Pensions—pointed out that the policy adopted by the 1927 convention of withholding demands for amendments to the Old Age Pension Act pending the securing of more general adoption of the law throughout the Dominion had met with considerable success. British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Yukon, it was stated, have put the law into effect, and efforts have been made to have other provinces adopt the law.

Under the heading of "Migration" it was stated that "with the continued improvement in industrial activity during the past year, coupled with the possibility of another record crop being garnered in Western Canada, immigration agencies of all kinds have been increasingly active..." The executive had watched these movements closely and used every means at their disposal to expose attempts to mislead intending immigrants as to the true conditions existing in Canada. The complete immigration program of the Congress had been submitted to the Government, and the section referring to the prohibition of contract labour and other sections concerning the assuring of employment had been taken up with the Employment Service Council by the representatives of the Congress thereon. Items from the immigration program of the Congress which were introduced by the Congress representative at the conference of the Council on Immigration of Women were accepted as part of the confer-

ence agenda, while the whole of the policies enumerated therein were explained by the delegate of the congress to the British Commonwealth Labour Conference held in London, England, in July, 1928. The executive council also stated that wide publicity was obtained both in Canada and Great Britain for the protest against the importation of 10,000 British workers to assist in the western harvest fields, "and though it is reported that 8,500 of these ultimately emigrated we are convinced that our prompt action in this matter resulted in conditions being demanded by the Canadian authorities, particularly with respect to providing for their return to Great Britain, which will be found of material benefit to the men concerned when they have concluded their employment in the harvest fields." Other matters in regard to immigration were also mentioned by the executive. "from all of the above", the report stated, "it will be noted that much progress has been made towards getting Labour's policies more generally understood and accepted by important public bodies."

Section 8.—*Canadian Congress Journal*—gave a summary of affairs connected with the publication, which is the official journal of the Congress, and in which the executive made an appeal for support for the paper.

Section 9.—Unemployment and Sickness Insurance—mentioned that this matter was considered by a special committee of the House of Commons, to which the views of the Congress had been conveyed, and which committee had recommended that the agreement of the provinces should be secured before any legislative action is taken. The executive council, therefore, pointed out the necessity of the provincial executive committees and federations of labour urging this question before their respective legislatures.

Section 10.—Technical Education and Apprenticeship—under this caption the executive reported the decision of the Dominion Government to discontinue the annual grants to the provinces for technical education. It was recommended that the affiliates of the congress make efforts to have the Technical Education Act of 1919 re-enacted at the next session of Parliament. Reference was also made to the passing by the Ontario Legislature of an Apprenticeship Act designed to promote the establishment of a permanent system of apprentice training in the industries of the province.

Section 11.—Union Labels—referred to the meeting on April 23, 1928, of the advisory council on union labels, which body it was recommended should be maintained as an ad-

visory body to the congress executive on label matters.

Section 12.—Hours of Labour and Holidays with Pay—stated that in Canada the eight-hour day is generally in effect in the building trades, printing trades, mining, railroads, clothing industry and other industries where the workers are well organized, and pointed out the success achieved in securing the shorter work day by legislative enactment. In regard to the granting of holidays with pay, mention was made of the action of the Canadian National Railways in giving one week's holidays with pay to those workers of the federated shop trades organization participating in the joint co-operative management plan.

Section 13.—Economic Councils—pointed out the countries in which economic councils have been established by legislation, and stated that these bodies vary in their authority and functions, though in general they are of an advisory character to the different government departments. The majority of trade union opinion, it was stated, is favorable to economic councils, and the possible establishment of a national economic council in Canada had been considered by the executive, but before making any pronouncement upon so important a matter the executive asked for an expression of opinion from the convention.

Section 14 dealt with the "Legal Status of Trade Unions," in which reference was made to a court decision in a case where a trade union sued a manufacturers' association for a breach of contract.* The decision, which entered very fully into the legal status of trade unions, was that on strictly legal grounds the union had no case against the employers. The executive concluded this reference by stating:—

"Having now learned that the Courts are of no value in such cases unions will, undoubtedly, continue in the future, as in the past, to work for industrial stability by organizing workers to the fullest possible extent, negotiating agreements wherever possible and depending upon the integrity of those entering into the same and upon their own power to enforce them in case of violations."

In the last section of the report of the executive council it was recommended that the demands of 1927 which had not been secured be again incorporated in the legislative programme to be presented to the government. The matters referred to in the

* Polakoff et al versus Winters Garment Company et al (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1928, page 233).

closing section of the report were (1) The Toronto carpenters' strike; (2) Supporting the Ontario Dental Council in certain demands on the Ontario Legislature; (3) The British Commonwealth Labour Conference; (4) Reporting on taking membership in the Canadian Labour Research Bureau; (5) Report on request for the organization of women and young workers; (6) Covering matters which have been taken up with the government departments at Ottawa; and (7) Referred to the report of the commission which investigated the conditions of employment of the attendants at the Brandon Mental Hospital.

A report was also presented by the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour convention held in Los Angeles, California, in October, 1927, as well as by the fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, which met in Edinburgh, in September, 1927, and who also attended as a delegate from the congress the convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions held in Paris, where he also acted as a fraternal delegate at the meeting of the General Confederation of Labour of France.

Report of Committee on Executive Council Report

The sections of the report of the executive council referring to migration were referred to a special committee on migration and the section relating to union labels was referred to the Union Label Committee for consideration and report. The committee which reported on the remaining sections of the report of the executive council prefaced its report as follows:—

"Your Committee on Officers' Reports have carefully studied the same and have been impressed with the volume of effort exerted by the officers of this Congress and with their achievements during the past year.

"During the existence of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada its importance and usefulness to Canadian workers and to the international movement has steadily increased.

"Its affiliations are far flung relating our Dominion movement to the labour movement of Europe and cementing closely the international labour movement of the North American continent.

"Its activities are not confined to purely labour matters in the commonly accepted understanding of those words for it has not hesitated to participate in any effort that has had for its object the elevation of human

standards and the promotion of goodwill between the workers of all nations where such can be achieved without loss of rights secured in the past.

"An examination of the report of the Executive Council will amply demonstrate the truth of these statements and will serve to show that the past year has been one crowned with achievement.

"We are all human and being human we may fail to satisfy all sections of thought in our movement, but our steady growth in influence in the world's working class struggle demonstrates that this Congress has a real place in that struggle and can serve worthily its affiliated units and sections.

"During the development of this Dominion there will inevitably come a time when our class will be completely represented in the legislative chambers of our several provinces and the halls of Parliament at Ottawa. Till then we must continue to increase the usefulness of this Congress in the manner followed by our Executive during the past; especially the past recent years."

The committee noted with approval the co-operation between the Congress and the legislative representatives of the four railroad running trades in legislative matters and recommended that the Minister of Labour be urged to appoint a fair wage officer for the maritime provinces. Satisfaction was expressed at the increase in the membership of the Congress and that the government had recognized the Congress as the "only organization competent to name the workers' representatives to the annual conferences of the International Labour Organization." The committee recommended further effort to secure a renewal of the Technical Education Act and also endorsed all other matters mentioned in the legislative program in the first section of the report. The committee recommended that the provincial executive committees in the provinces which have not adopted the Old Age Pension Act be urged to use their efforts with a view to having the same enacted. Similar recommendation was made in regard to mother's allowances. It was also recommended that efforts be made to secure desired amendments to the minimum wage acts, and the committee was of the opinion that departments of labour should be established in all provinces, and that they should not be linked up with other departmental activities. The committee approved of the interest of the executive in the work of the Employment Service Council of Canada and also noted the work of other advisory councils on which the

congress has representation. It was recommended that the question of economic councils be referred to the executive council for study and report, and also that the congress continue its membership in the Canadian Labour Research Bureau, and that all affiliated bodies become members of the bureau. The other subjects in the report were reported upon by the committee, which expressed satisfaction at the manner in which the affairs of the congress had been handled since the 1927 convention. The convention adopted the report and the recommendations made therein.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, submitted a report of the financial affairs of the Congress, which showed the receipts for the year, including the balance on hand in 1927, to have been \$28,976.65; expenditures, \$23,173.70, leaving a balance on hand of \$5,802.95. The secretary-treasurer also presented a report of the trustees of the Congress headquarters, showing a revenue of \$1,585; expenditure for maintenance, etc., was \$1,472.16, indicating a surplus of \$112.84, which is included in the balance above mentioned. Five charters had been issued during the year, one of which was to the Civil Service Association of Alberta, the remainder being to local bodies. The actual paid-up membership was 119,243, an increase of 4,881. If they counted the members for whom no *per capita* tax was paid, owing to unemployment or on strike, the total adherents to the Congress, the secretary stated, would be over 140,000. The report was referred to the Audit Committee, on whose recommendation the report was subsequently adopted.

Constitution and Law

Although there were no resolutions submitted to the convention seeking changes in the constitution or bylaws of the Congress the customary committee was appointed with instructions to review the laws of the congress, and if desirable to submit proposed changes. The committee recommend that the executive revise Article 11, sec. 1, of the constitution relating to unions chartered by the congress "in order that fuller protection of the membership against destructive and disloyal activities may be established, and submit their recommendations to the next convention." The committee also recommended that the executive be authorized to amend the form of credentials so that it shall contain a clause to be signed by the elected delegates disassociating themselves from organizations whose policies are "hostile or antagonistic to

the general policy of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada or the international unions affiliated therewith." These recommendations were concurred in by the convention.

Committee on Migration

The special committee on Migration, to which the references to immigration and emigration in the report of the executive council and a number of resolutions were submitted, reported through Delegate Elmer Roper, the chairman, that they had carefully examined the immigration programme and the pronouncements of the Congress as formulated from year to year, a summary of which was contained in the memorandum submitted by the executive to the Dominion Government, reading as follows:

"(a) Reduction of oriental immigration to a minimum, pending legislation for total exclusion; (b) abolition of bonuses or grants to private agencies and that the British Government be requested to exercise fuller supervision of booking agencies operating in the British Isles; (c) prohibition of entry of labour engaged to replace workers during industrial disputes and "contract labour" unless certified as necessary by the Employment Service of Canada; (d) continued prohibition of entry of children under working age unless accompanied by parents or coming to join them or other responsible relatives; (e) deportation of those entering Canada under assisted passage schemes or exempt class regulations who, within twelve months, seek or accept employment in other occupations; (f) re-introduction of legislation repealing sections of the Act discriminating against British-born citizens; (g) that land settlement and colonization schemes be made equally available to residents of Canada as to those of other countries; (h) that repatriation of Canadian citizens resident in the U.S.A. be actively encouraged; (i) that representations be made to secure from the United States authorities equal rights of entry to the U.S.A. for all bona-fide Canadian citizens irrespective of place of birth; (j) compliance with the recommendation of the International Labour Office (1923) to compile statistics regarding emigration from Canada as well as immigration to Canada; (k) creation of a Dominion Advisory Council on Immigration on which Labour shall have representation; (l) that provision be made holding any Government society, association, company, corporation, person or party or agents for the same who solicit immigrants for Canada financially responsible for said immigrants for a period of not less than one year."

The committee recommended a reiteration of this program as containing the basic pronouncement of organized labour on the question of immigration.

The committee expressed satisfaction at the repeal of Section 41 of the Immigration Act, previously referred to in the report of the executive council.

The committee agreed with the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture and Colonization that the responsibility for immigration must rest solely and exclusively with the Government of Canada, and recommended that the convention endorse the report of this committee. The committee on migration suggested that the desired control of immigration can best be secured by the creation of an advisory council, and on which the Congress would have proper representation.

The committee recommended (1) That the Congress do all in its power to prevent a relaxation of the regulations requiring medical examination of immigrants in the British Isles; (2) Opposition to immigration of children who are under 16 years of age, unless accompanied by their parents or other responsible relatives; (3) Opposition to domestic servants being brought to Canada under contract conditions, and that steps be taken to ensure that the immigration of this class of workers be brought in line, so far as possible, with the program of the congress.

Satisfaction was expressed with the acceptance of the suggestion of the Congress that residents of Canada be given the same opportunities and assistance in land settlement as are given to residents of the British Isles and foreign countries. The committee concurred in the suggestion of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization of the House of Commons that the existing railways agreement relating to immigration should not be renewed, and that the regulations under that agreement and the "so-called assured employment scheme should be made so rigid as to remove the abuses which have existed." The committee of Congress pointed out that many of the conclusions of the Canadian Council on Immigration of Women "are in entire harmony with labour's immigration policy."

On the question of the importation of miners for harvesting the committee drew attention of the delegates to the statement of the Executive Council in connection with the importation of 8,500 miners from Great Britain for work in the harvest fields. "Subsequent events," it was stated, "have shown that the protests of President Moore and the Executive Council in connection with this matter were entirely justified. Your com-

mittee is gratified to note that as a result of the prompt action of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, conditions were demanded by the Canadian government, particularly with regard to providing for their return to Great Britain, which will be found to be of material benefit to the men concerned when they have concluded their employment in the harvest fields. Your committee strongly recommends that the convention go on record in complete opposition to the importation of harvest labour. We agree with the Executive Council that no language is too strong to denounce any scheme which brings immigrants to Canada, ostensibly for farm work, at this late period of the year, when most farm work and other reasonable occupations are drawing to a close, thus forcing them into keen competition with resident Canadian labour for the few jobs available during the whole of the winter months."

Twelve resolutions on the subject of immigration were referred to the Committee on Migration, one of which urged the passage of a quota law. The committee reported against this resolution, being of the opinion that if an advisory council on immigration were appointed the necessary control would be established. The committee reported in favour of a request that all first class passengers be subject to the same strict examination as second and third class immigrant passengers. A resolution asking that the government or the railway or shipping companies be made responsible for the support of all immigrants brought in by them for a period of not less than two years, was approved, as was also a resolution opposing the finger-printing of immigrants.

The committee recommended referring to the executive resolutions (1) asking that a commission be appointed to obtain full information on the harvest needs each year, and (2) that the period of remaining in Canada of travelling musical organizations be limited to four weeks with a view to protecting Canadian musicians. One of the remaining resolutions which was not concurred in by the committee asked that no further public funds be used for the purpose of inducing immigrants to Canada. The report was taken up seriatim, and after considerable discussion was adopted.

Grants to Fraternal Delegates

The Ways and Means Committee recommended that \$400 be allowed to the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour and \$800 to the fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress. The committee also recommended that the execu-

tive council be authorized to pay all incidental expenses in connection with the convention. The report was adopted.

Union Labels

To the Committee on Union Labels was referred the section of the executive council's report pertaining to union labels as well as two resolutions, one of which called attention to the absence of union labels on correspondence received by the various labour bodies, and asked that such letters be returned to the senders. The committee amended the resolution, urging that where the union emblems were missing the writers be asked to have the union label affixed to their stationery. The second resolution asked that the Congress Journal be printed on union watermarked paper. The committee recommended that this be referred to the executive council.

The committee also recommended the continuance of the Canadian Advisory Council to the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour, and suggested that the council should direct its attention to the printing in Canada of all literature used for propaganda purposes by the department. The committee suggested that, as the union labels of most of the affiliated organizations are now registered in Canada and fully protected by law, union label campaigns should be carried on everywhere. The committee stated that their attention had been called to large importations of boots and shoes, and believed that the Canada Marking Act, which requires imported articles to bear a stamp showing the country of origin, should be extended to boots and shoes. The committee recommended that the *Congress Journal* continue to give publicity to union labels and asked that assistance be given to brewery workers in their efforts to organize those employed in the various breweries in the Dominion. The closing paragraph of the report, which was unanimously adopted, was as follows:—

"We believe it is unnecessary to enumerate the various labels, shop cards and buttons, but would point out that the union label shop card and button are the only guarantees of union conditions. We believe that our purchasing power is the greatest of all factors in any community. Our shortsightedness is exemplified by the individual degree of selfishness with which our motives are actuated. It is pathetic indeed to see union men and women contenting themselves with little things when there are so many greater benefits at stake. It is a serious proposition, and it behooves us to see that we play our part more in keep-

ing with our trade union principles and support union labour by the purchase of union labelled articles, patronize union shops and support the union working button and card at all times."

Mr. John Manning, secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour, addressed the delegates on Friday morning on the subject of union label merchandise. He congratulated the Congress on the passage of legislation in Canada to permit the registration of union labels, and also urged the delegates to spend their money in the purchase of goods bearing the union label.

Resolutions

The Committee on Resolutions, whose report was presented by Delegate J. T. Marsh, of Toronto (chairman), stated that three resolutions had been submitted too late to comply with the rules, but as the subject matters were covered by resolutions regularly received, no action had been taken in regard to them. A resolution protesting against the expulsion of Mr. Tim Buck, of Toronto, by the International Association of Machinists had been sent in, but as the matter was one of internal affairs of an international union, the committee recommended that no action be taken as the Congress had no jurisdiction. Another resolution, the chairman, stated, was similar to one that had been ordered deleted from the proceedings by the Edmonton convention of 1927, and therefore it was not inserted in the agenda. The convention approved of the action of the committee.

The first resolution adopted by the convention was one asking that the Civil Service Act be amended so as to place in the hands of the Postmaster General such matters as classification and the fixing of salaries for letter carriers. Other resolutions dealing with matters affecting Dominion Government employees were adopted, as follows: (1) In favour of marine engineers in the employ of the Federal Government being given the benefit of superannuation as provided in the Civil Service Act, (2) That federal office cleaners be paid on an annual salary basis as permanent employees and be granted sick leave, holidays and superannuation.

Marine Regulations

The convention approved of resolutions on the following subjects: (1) That all employees of the Canadian National Steamships become residents of Canada; (2) That all mechanically propelled vessels be required to have certificated engineers; (3) In favour of having certificates issued to engineers by the Canadian Government having the same status

as certificate issued by the British Board of Trade; (4) In favour of seamen who sign on foreign-going Canadian ships being returned to their place of original engagement at the expense of the steamship on which they were employed when they are paid off at any port other than where engaged; (5) In favour of seamen being granted the privilege of exercising their franchise when away from home following their employment as seamen; (6) In favour of a certificated engineer being placed on the examining board for marine engineers, and (7) Asking that the horse-power of the propelling machinery on vessels be determined by brake horse-power of turbine engines and the indicated horse-power be used on all reciprocating engines.

Fair Wages

Under the heading of Fair Wages five resolutions were presented to the convention, the first of which was in favour of asking the Quebec Government to enact legislation which will guarantee to all workers engaged on provincial government contracts the same protection as is provided under the fair wage resolution of the Federal Parliament. The next resolution read as follows:—

“Whereas, the protective tariff has only been of advantage to the manufacturers in Canada without any corresponding benefit either to the employee in the protected industries or to the consumer of protected commodities, and whereas, in many protected industries the workers are refused the right to organize or associate themselves with the trade union movement in this country. Be it resolved, that we, the delegates to the Trades Congress convention, go on record as advocating to the Dominion Government the passing of legislation that all workers in protected industries be included in that section of the Fair Wage laws, which provide that all works aided by Dominion public funds are subject to the provisions of the Act inasmuch as protection itself is but an indirect subsidy by the State to the manufacturers in this country.”

The above resolutions were adopted, as was also another declaring that the fair wage clauses of the Ontario Provincial Government were inadequate, and urging that representations be made to the Government to amend its fair wage regulations so that the prevailing wage rates and hours of labour shall be enforced on all public work paid for or subsidized by the Government.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

A resolution setting forth that it was desirable that the Industrial Disputes Investi-

gation Act should become law in the whole Dominion, and asking that the governments of Ontario and Quebec be petitioned to pass enabling legislation so that the act would apply in these provinces, was adopted, along with a request that the provincial executive committees of the congress press for registration enabling civic employees to submit grievances to an investigation or conciliation board.

Old Age Pensions

Seven resolutions submitted were on the question of old age pensions. Three were covered by other resolutions, and two were reported against by the committee on resolutions, and accordingly were not dealt with. The chief resolution declared that “it is most desirable that all provinces of the Dominion should avail themselves of the opportunity of giving protection to their aged and indigent citizens,” and instructed the provincial executive committees in those provinces which have not already adopted the old age pension act to press for the desired legislation. This was unanimously endorsed, as was also a request that the British Columbia Government amend the Superannuation Act so as to cover all employees of public utilities.

The convention also approved of a resolution asking for the establishment of unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance.

Refusal to Confer with All-Canadian Congress

The following resolution asking that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the All-Canadian Congress open negotiations for amalgamation was reported against by the Committee on Resolutions:

“Whereas, the Trade Union Movement of Canada is weakened by division into Catholic, National, A.F. of L., and Independent International groups, and whereas, the only method by which this weakness can be overcome is by the unification of all these groups into one all-inclusive trade union centre that shall embrace every functioning trade union organization regardless of jurisdictional claims similarly as does the British Trades Union Congress. Therefore, be it resolved, that, as a step towards unity in the Canadian trade union movement, this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada extends fraternal greetings to the national unions organized in the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, and urges that these two National centres, *i.e.*, the Trades and Labour Congress and the All-Canadian Congress, shall immediately open negotiations for amalgamation; and be it further resolved,

that this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada invites the All-Canadian Congress of Labour to co-operate in convening an all-inclusive conference of Canadian trade union organizations for the purpose of considering the furtherance of national trade union unity in Canada."

It was moved that the matter be referred back to the committee with instructions to bring in a suitable resolution. After some discussion the previous question was called for and adopted. The motion to refer back was defeated and the report of the committee sustained.

Hours of Labour

Under the heading of "Hours of Labour" the convention approved of (1) legislation that the hours of labour for marine engineers on any steamboat operating for hire shall not exceed eight hours per day, and any steamboat operating more than eight hours per day shall carry at least two certified engineers; (2) three-platoon system for all firefighters; (3) the five-day week of not more than 40 hours; (4) legislation providing for all workers in Canada being given annually not less than two weeks' vacation with pay.

The convention also approved of requesting the Ontario Government to enforce the provisions of the One Day Off in Seven Act, and of asking the Quebec Government to extend to all wage earners in the province the provisions of the law requiring one day's rest of not less than 24 consecutive hours each week.

Proposed Ratification of I.L.O. Conventions

A resolution was introduced declaring that "there has been a regrettable indifference" shown by the various provinces in relation to the conventions of the International Labour Organization and asking that the various provincial executive committees of the congress press upon their respective governments the adoption of such conventions as (a) establishment of the eight-hour day, (b) protection of women and children in industry and commerce, (c) co-operation with other provinces in obtaining ratification by Canada of all these conventions, and (d) that the provinces be urged to be represented at the annual conference of the I.L.O.

Opposition to War

The following resolution approving of the action of the Canadian Government in signing the Kellogg Treaty outlawing war was approved without debate:—

"Whereas, the labour movement is opposed to war and in favour of the substitution of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of all disputes between nations. Therefore, be it resolved, that this forty-fourth convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada expresses its approval of the action of the Federal Government in affixing its signature to the Kellogg Treaty outlawing war; and further, be it resolved, that we urge our Government to also add its signature to those of twenty-seven other nations who have already signed the optional clause of the protocol of the World Court, League of Nations, providing for the judicial settlement of international disputes."

No Recognition of Soviet Russia

The Committee on Resolutions reported against the following resolution asking for resumption of friendly relations with Russia:—

"Whereas, Premier W. L. Mackenzie King admitted that the Canadian Government had no cause for complaint against the work of the trade delegation of the U.S.S.R. in this country; therefore, be it resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada urges that immediate steps be taken to renew the previously existing friendly relations; and, be it further resolved, that to help the development of trade and to assist the workers of the Soviet Union in their work of socialist construction the Federal Government be urged to immediately extend substantial credits to be used in the purchase of manufactured products in this country."

During the debate on the report of the committee, which was taken part in by several delegates President Moore stated that the resolution originated in the Communist Party which was endeavouring to show that the Congress is sympathetic to communist principles and the dictatorship of Russia. It was also stated during the discussion that the emissaries of Soviet Russia were trying to destroy the trade union movement in this country.

The previous question was called and on a vote the report of the committee was adopted by a large majority.

Another resolution which asked that the Canadian Government be requested to renew the former trade agreement with Russia was also defeated.

Organizing Campaigns

A resolution declaring that there are in Canada 100,000 working women employed in manufacturing, asked that international unions and central bodies be urged to cooperate in the initiation of organizing campaigns centering particularly on the organization of unorganized female workers. This was adopted.

There was referred to the executive council a resolution asking for the transfer of all metal polishers now in a union chartered by the Congress to the Metal Polishers' International Union, it being stated that negotiations were progressing with that end in view. Another resolution asking that the congress urge the formation of an international union for civic employees was also referred to the executive council.

Abolition of Child Labour

A resolution urged the abolition of child labour, and with this end in view, "where parents find it difficult to send their children to school owing to their meagre wages, that legislation be enacted to provide financial assistance to enable parents to continue their children at school up to 16 years of age; and further, that arrangements be made to provide for vocational training and general education in apprentice departments, and that the time put in at these training institutions be paid for." This resolution was adopted, as was also a demand that all money grants for cadet training "and other military activity" in the schools be abolished. The committee, however, stated that no opposition was offered to physical training in the schools.

Minimum Wages

The convention approved of a resolution asking that the Quebec Minimum Wage law be broadened in its scope so as to cover women employed in all industrial and commercial establishments. Another resolution asked that efforts be made to secure for all female workers in Ontario the minimum wage, irrespective of any form of piece work which has been established in some industries. This was adopted, together with a request that all provincial governments be urged to enact legislation providing for the fixing of a minimum wage for all male workers.

Mothers' Allowances and Maternity Benefits

The convention approved of a resolution in favour of asking the provinces which have not yet made provision for mothers' allowances to enact the necessary legislation.

A resolution, the preamble of which declared that the number of mothers dying as a result of childbirth in one year in Canada was 1,582, asked that the Dominion Government be requested to appoint a commission to inquire into the various systems of maternity benefits now in operation with a view to establishing similar benefits in Canada, and that organized labour be represented on such commission. This was adopted.

Workmen's Compensation

Nine resolutions dealing with the question of workmen's compensation were submitted. The first asked that the provincial governments be requested to investigate the number and nature of accidents occurring among technical school pupils, and that amendments to the workmen's compensation acts be sought to cover such cases. This was adopted, as well as a request that efforts be made to have the principle of private insurance removed from the newly-enacted workmen's compensation laws of the province of Quebec. Other resolutions under this heading which were approved were (1) That all medical doctors report all cases of occupational diseases in which their services may be required; (2) Asking that workers exposed to acid or potash fumes or salts dust, etc., and lacquer fumes be included in the list for compensation on account of industrial diseases; (3) Against employers discriminating against employees for attempting to carry out the provisions of workmen's compensation acts; (4) Asking the Congress to assist the workers in Saskatchewan in making representations to the provincial government in the matter of amending the present Workmen's Compensation Act.

Health and Safety

The convention approved of (1) the prohibition of the manufacture of clothing for commercial purposes in the home of the workers; (2) legislation to govern the erection and operation of elevators and hoisting machinery used in conveying material, etc.; (3) the appointment of examiners or inspectors holding hoisting and portable engineers' licenses to the Engineers' Board of Ontario; (4) refrigerating machines in Quebec being operated by qualified persons who shall be placed under the board of examiners for the province; (5) amending the Scaffolding Inspection Act of the province of Quebec so that it will apply in all parts of the province; (6) protection of persons employed in bronze welding; (7) licensing laws for barbers where none now exists; (8) further installation of automatic signal systems

on Canadian railways; (9) making it a punishable offense to neglect to strip and wash walls of dwellings before new wall paper is hung; (10) amending the Quebec law relating to moving picture machine operators so that the examination required will more fully cover the work of a picture machine operator; (11) having the National Research Council investigate the health hazard of spray painting; (12) Reiterating objection to the unrestricted use of paint spraying machines.

Revaluation of Government Lines

Approval was given to a resolution which declared that the debt overhanging the Canadian Government railways "is not due to the present administration, but is a legacy from previous administrations of the various railroads" now composing the system, and that these privately-owned enterprises "were only nationalized because the railroads were bankrupt," and asked for endorsement of legislation providing for a revaluation of the assets of the national railways, and that all debts which are not a part of the assets of the railways shall be chargeable to the Dominion public debt.

Support of Auto Workers

Unanimous consent was given to the delegates from the International Automobile Workers' Union, No. 18011, of Oshawa, to introduce the following resolution:—

"Whereas, a discussion arose in this connection on Monday with reference to conditions in automobile factories, with special reference to the Oshawa plant of the General Motors of Canada, Limited, and whereas, we believe as a result of that discussion the General Motors' officials dismissed a member of the Automobile Workers' Union for his activities in the organization, but afterwards reinstated him upon the refusal of the other men in his department to continue work, and inasmuch as such discrimination against union men is apparently the policy of the company.

"Be it resolved, that this 44th convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada urge all delegates, regular and fraternal, upon return to their respective organizations to request all members using this company's products to write the General Motors, Limited, or their respective dealers, protesting against the company's attitude towards the union and its members and its violations of the award of the Board of Conciliation and request the said company to adopt a more favourable attitude towards organized labour."

The chairman of the committee on resolutions announced that a copy of the resolution would be sent to the American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress with a view to giving the matter the widest publicity. The resolution was adopted.

Other Resolutions

A resolution asked that military bands should only be permitted to play at military engagements under control of the Department of National Defence and at national and patriotic functions. This was referred to the executive council.

Other resolutions adopted by the convention were as follows:—

In favour of trade unionists giving support to the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario;

In favour of the complete abolition of fee charging employment bureaus;

In favour of requiring employers whose employees are on strike, and who advertise for help, to set out in the advertisement that a strike exists;

In favour of an enactment that will remove any doubt as to the legality of peaceful picketing;

In favour of the sale of beer and wine in licensed places for beverage purposes and the lowering of taxes on ale and beer;

In favour of members of the legal profession being required to carry a bond or such other legal safeguard as may be requisite to ensure the protection of the public;

In favour of the payment of wages weekly;

Asking that picture machine operators penalized for violations of the Ontario Theatres and Cinematographs Act be given the right to employ counsel, and that no operator be penalized by any official who is not an appointed judge, and also that no official of the inspection department have the power to suspend an operator's license, and further that efforts be made to secure for operators the necessary ventilation and sanitary conditions.

Fraternal Greetings

The addresses of the fraternal delegates were delivered at the afternoon session of Tuesday, Mrs. Maud Swartz, fraternal delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League, being the first to address the delegates. Mrs. Swartz outlined the objectives of the league, among which are the organizing of women in trade unions and to endeavour to secure what is believed to be favourable legislation for women. The league was the pioneer of the education of women in trade unionism, and as a result some of the mem-

bers of the league had become organizers in the trade union movement. The league also endeavoured to prevent the exploiting of children in industry and aimed to raise the standard of the home. Mrs. Swartz asked the delegates to give attention to the organizing of the women and their welfare in Canada, and asked that the congress send a delegate to the next convention of the league.

Mr. John W. Morton, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, of Chicago, Ill., fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, in conveying fraternal greetings referred to the "illegal use of the injunction" in the United States. Some progress had been made towards securing a national anti-injunction law; a bill was before the United States Congress and the executive council of the A.F. of L. had been instructed to press for the passage of the bill. Another matter before the people of the United States was prohibition, which in the larger cities was a failure. There did not, however, appear to be much likelihood of a modification of the Volstead Act. He referred to what is known as the "yellow dog" contract, which required employees to sign a pledge that they will not become identified with a labour union, and which the trade unionists were endeavouring to stamp out.

Referring to unemployment in the United States, Mr. Morton stated that this condition was due in part to the highly productive machinery which is in operation in the industrial establishments in the United States. As a means of relieving the situation he favoured a five-day week. Four states had old age pension laws, a measure which the trade unionists were endeavouring to have enacted generally. The speaker referred to communist activities in trade unions in New York city, and stated that in Chicago they had warned the communists from New York to leave Chicago as they wanted no disturbances in the labour movement in that city, and if force was used the Chicago Federation of Labour would meet force with force.

Mr. Chas. Duncan, J.P., M.P., secretary of the General Workers' Union of Great Britain, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, referred to the Old Country as the home of the trade union movement, and although some of the younger nations might teach them something, they in England were not doing too badly, and stated that there was a possibility that the next Government in England would be a Labour Government. While there was a trade union law in Great Britain, they did not hear of any injunctions against labour in England. He advised the labour movement in Canada

to use their political power, for as long as they did not use their political arm so long will they be down, the speaker declared. In 1909 there were 29 labour members in the House of Commons, all of whom had been trained in the trade union movement before they became candidates. Since that time there had been a steady increase in the number of Labour representatives, until in 1924 a Labour Government went into power. He paid tribute to Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour leader and to the labour members in the House of Commons. In England, Mr. Duncan stated, they believed in using both the economic and political arms of the labour movement in endeavouring to achieve the objects they had in view. He outlined how the Labour Party had started on the road to political power by electing members to the various local bodies and named some of the localities which were being governed by labour members, who had shown that they were competent to rule. Referring to recent events he mentioned how the trade unions of railwaymen had been called into conference by the managements of the railways, something quite new in the history of the labour movement in Great Britain, which embraced between six and seven millions of workers who were organized to work for better conditions.

At the same session, Mr. W. L. Best, of Ottawa, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, conveyed the fraternal greetings of the brotherhood, which had had an existence of more than half a century, and which body, he declared, was prepared to co-operate with the congress and other railroad organizations. The question of the affiliation of the B. of L.F. and E. with the Congress was now before a committee to decide. On the question of preparedness Mr. Best stated that it was essential that labour should have representatives in every legislature and should be financially and organizationally strong.

Fraternal messages were received from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, as well as from the conventions of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, International Association of Firefighters, Commercial Telegraphers' Union and the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

Mrs. Maud Swartz was subsequently presented with a crystal necklace, Mr. Morton and Mr. Duncan receiving gold watches suitably engraved. Tie pins were presented to each member of the executive of the local reception committee.

The Minister of Labour

The Hon. Peter Heenan, Federal Minister of Labour, who as above-mentioned was unable to be present at the opening session, addressed the delegates on Thursday afternoon. He thanked the local committee of arrangements for inviting him to the convention and referred to the harmony existing between himself and the Congress to whose representatives at the meeting of the International Labour Organization in Geneva he paid tribute.

Touching on the Old Age Pension Act, which was being misrepresented in some quarters, and which it was stated, when the bill was before Parliament would never be taken advantage of, the minister pointed out that three of the western provinces had passed the necessary legislation to bring the law into effect. He complimented the Congress for the consistent manner in which they had agitated for the law, which he believed would soon be established in all the provinces of the Dominion. He stated it was his intention to establish a board of representatives of the provinces which have adopted the measure to consider improvement in the act.

Referring to immigration Mr. Heenan stated that there was a well thought-out campaign being conducted in Great Britain to stamper the Dominion government into bringing British unemployed to Canada by the shipload. The propaganda was motivated by the desire of certain interests in the Old Country to solve a political problem and was encouraged by persons in Canada who wanted to flood the labour market and provide ten men for every job. As an instance of the working of the scheme, the speaker said that advertisements in England were telling the people that coal miners were wanted in Canada at high wages when as a matter of fact there was a surplus of miners in every coal field in the Dominion. The unemployed in Britain wanted work, he said, and it was false to say that they were content to subsist on the dole; and as they desired employment the false reports of lots of work at high wages in Canada were eagerly accepted.

Discussing immigration in general, Mr. Heenan declared that the regulations gave Britishers an advantage, and that this preference extended to British workmen was worthy. He believed, however, that a square deal should also be given to such immigrants from other countries who found their way to Canada and who displayed a willingness to work and to abide by the laws of the country. Referring to the bringing in of the British miners to assist in harvesting opera-

tions, the minister stated that each year there was a committee who investigated and determined how many men should be sent to western Canada to help to garner the wheat crop. He had sent telegrams to the Premiers of all Eastern provinces inquiring as to what number of men would be available for harvest operations. Some of them had stated that owing to the increased industrial activity not as many men as usual would be available. It was known that men could be secured in other parts of the world, but the British Government offered men, accustomed to hard manual labour, and why should we turn down our own flesh and blood, the Minister asked. The Canadian Government finally had the number limited to 10,000, and the responsibility for their return to England was placed on the British Government and the railway companies. The minister said the Canadian Government was prepared to stand behind the agreement and see that the men who could not be placed in work were returned.

Mr. Heenan referred to the action of the convention in asking for the elimination of private employment offices, which some provinces were encouraging. To curb this practice it might, he thought, be necessary to withhold the grants accruing to the public employment offices under the agreement with the provinces, but he was not sure that that would be the proper step yet.

Speaking of the extension of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the minister held that those provinces which have not passed enabling legislation to permit the act to apply in their respective districts were not contributing to peace in industry. Referring to the right of association which had been incorporated in the Treaty of Versailles, Mr. Heenan pointed out that there were no unions of metal miners in Northern Ontario, and he thought it was the duty of the labour unions to get into the district and organize the workers. He also expressed dissatisfaction with conditions in certain industries in Northern Ontario, where it had been represented to him that men are discharged if they attempt to form or join a union and are compelled to live in company houses whether they want to or not. If Americans desire to come to this country and invest in development, he added, let them do so under Canadian regulations and in the spirit of British fair play.

At the same session Mr. W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, was given the privilege of addressing the convention on the Union Labour Life Insurance

Company, sponsored by the American Federation of Labour and organized by the trade unions on the North American continent. He stated that the company had \$38,000,000 worth of policies in force, and that many unions had taken out group life insurance for their members. It was proposed, he stated, to soon be in a position to write insurance in Canada.

Officers Elected

The election of officers, which took place on Thursday afternoon, resulted in the former members of the executive council being re-elected as follows:

President, Tom Moore, Ottawa;

Secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa;

Vice-presidents, R. J. Tallon, Calgary; John T. Foster, Montreal; James Simpson, Toronto.

Provincial Executive Committees—

Quebec—Joseph Pelletier (chairman), Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec; Eugene Gilbault, Aylmer; Thos. Black, Montreal.

Ontario—H. S. Mitchell (chairman), Hamilton; Rod Plant, Ottawa; John B. MacKay, Windsor; James Watt, Toronto.

Manitoba—F. MacIntosh (chairman), V. Armand, J. G. Hutchinson and W. B. Lowe, all of Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—A. McEddy (chairman), Saskatoon; H. Perry, Regina; H. Davis, Prince Albert. The Moosejaw Trades and Labour Council is to name the remaining member.

British Columbia—W. J. Bartlett (chairman), Vancouver. The trades councils in Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert are to name the other members of the committee.

The selection of the executive committee for Nova Scotia was referred to the executive council. The provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta having federations of labour, no committees are named by the congress.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, Wm. Varley, Toronto.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, John Buckley, Toronto.

St. John, N.B., was chosen as the convention city for 1929.

Among other entertainment provided by the local committee was a trip on Wednesday to Niagara Falls to view the power plants. A dinner was provided by the Ontario Government at the refectory in the park.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Federation of Catholic Workers

The seventh annual convention of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held in Quebec City, September 8-11, with 101 delegates in attendance, representing 92 organizations. His Eminence Cardinal Rouleau and the Hon. A. Galipeault, Provincial Minister of Public Works and Labour, spoke at the inaugural session. Reports were submitted by the members of the executive board and 45 resolutions were adopted, one of which declared for a non-partisan political platform, reading as follows:—

Legislative Programme

(a) Payment of a fair wage sufficient for the maintenance of the worker and his family and covering the risks of illness, unemployment, accident and old age, or application of social insurance legislation calling for government and employers' grants to the existing union funds to which the workers are already contributing. Insertion in all federal, provincial and municipal contracts of a schedule of wages to be fixed yearly by the fair wages officers according to the cost of living in the district.

(b) Proportionate representation of Catholic workers in all public bodies and services and

on all bodies on which organized labour ought to be represented.

(c) Respect and observance of the Lord's Day.

(d) Grants for union employment offices.

(e) Establishment of an Economic Superior Council composed of farmers, workers, manufacturers and conciliation workers.

(f) Drawing up of a labour code by a commission composed of lawyers, economists and workers.

(g) Distribution of federal, provincial and municipal public works in such a manner as to provide work in winter time.

(h) Requesting the city councils to give the preference to their own citizens in the matter of employment.

(i) No abatement in or exemption from taxes for corporations that do not undertake to give the preference in all permanent and temporary work to citizens of the municipality, or to corporations who do not pay the union wage paid in the district.

(j) Ratification of the Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference.

(k) To accept as immigrants agricultural workers only and in proportion to the country's power of absorption.

Resolutions

The convention went on record in favour of the Quebec Government co-operating with the Federal Government in the establishment of old age pensions.

Besides the passage of a number of resolutions having to do with the internal affairs of the federation, the convention adopted the following, requesting:

(1) That the Federal Government recognize Sunday as a holiday for postal workers and all employees of the Federal Government.

(2) That the Quebec Government compel contractors (a) to use only nails that were heated to a high temperature before packing and (b) to put these nails in clean and sanitary places.

(3) That the Federal Government award all future shipbuilding contracts to Canadian firms.

(4) That the Quebec Government ratify the recommendation of the International Labour Conference concerning the suppression of all night work for women.

(5) That the provincial government amend the Firemen and Policemen's Arbitration Act so as to provide for its compulsory application and sanction in the case of all disputes between civic employees engaged in public services and municipal councils.

(6) That the provincial government amend articles 105 to 109 of the Factories' Act so that they be made applicable to building works.

(7) That the provincial government establish an apprenticeship school at Chicoutimi.

(8) That the provincial government establish a standard eight-hour day.

(9) That with a view to the welfare of the working class and the progress of trade and industry, the giving of night courses on scientific sociology in order to secure the existence and the good management of labour organizations in Quebec province.

(10) That the provincial government re-introduce a bill already adopted in second reading calling for the establishment of the double shift system for firemen.

(11) That the federal and provincial governments (a) Fix the hours of labour in bakery establishments in view of the adoption of an eight hour day in the bakery trade; (b) Prohibit Sunday work in bakery establishments as in all industries not specified in the exceptions to the Federal Lord's Day Act; (c) Abolish night work in all bakery establishments.

(12) That the Minimum Wages Commission start an immediate inquiry into the pastry, confectionery and chocolate trades, and publish an order guaranteeing a fair wage

to the women employed in these trades, and further that there be a better observance of sanitary laws in the above trades, and that the forty-eight hour week be established.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected for 1928-1929: President, Pierre Beaulé, 308 St. Joseph st., Quebec; First Vice-president, Osias Filion, 7996 Boyer st., Montreal; Second Vice-president, J. A. Guay, Three Rivers; General Secretary, Ferdinand Laroche, 308 St. Joseph st., Quebec; First Director, Gerard Tremblay, 655 Demontigny East, Montreal; Second Director, A. Tremblay, Chicoutimi Centre, Que.

The next meeting place was left for the Executive Board to decide.

Catholic Federation of Building Trades

The fifth convention of the Catholic Federation of Building Trades was held in Quebec City on September 8, there being ten delegates present. A verbal report of the activities of the executive board was submitted and adopted. Besides making some changes in the rules and amending the constitution in certain respects the convention adopted a resolution in favour of asking the provincial government to establish a practical accident prevention bureau and to instruct the proper officials to make a classification of "industrial establishments according to the degree of protection afforded to the staff, and to foster protection by a reduction in insurance premiums for the establishments best protected."

Mr. Pierre Beaulé, president of the Federation of Catholic Workers, who conducted the election of officers, made a short address in which he asked the delegates to beware of communism in Canada and to unite against it everywhere. Mr. Beaulé said that the workers' salvation will be found in the social doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church.

The officers elected were: president, Osias Filion, Montreal; vice-president, A. Martin Boucher, Quebec; general secretary, J. B. Delisle, Montreal; accountant, G. Perrin, Quebec; district members, J. Gregoire, Three Rivers, Jos. Gauthier, Chicoutimi, and M. Lalonde, Lachine.

Catholic Federation of Printing Trades

The annual convention of the Catholic Federation of Printing Trades was held in Quebec City on September 8, with eight delegates in attendance. The secretary reviewed the activities of the past year, in which it was

stated that the federation had taken over the risk of illness which was formerly issued by private insurance companies. Nearly one hundred placements had been made and practically all the unions, at least those in Montreal, had obtained wage adjustments. The receipts for the year totalled \$5,704.67, leaving a balance of \$435.25. The paying membership was 280.

In view of the standardizing of the use of the labels of the affiliated unions the federation decided to have the inscription on the labels read "Allied Printers, National and Catholic Unions, Canada." The word "Mont-

real" will be retained on Montreal labels only. In other localities the general label of the federation will be used. It was decided that the federation should be incorporated.

Officers elected were: Pres., E. Lafontaine, Montreal; Vice-pres., J. O. Poulin, Quebec; General Secretary, C. Paquette, Montreal; Assistant Secretary, G. Tremblay, Montreal; Treasurer, A. Charpentier, Montreal; Accountant, A. Dery, Montreal; Directors: J. E. Poupart, Chicoutimi, and A. Sauvageau, Montreal.

Mine Workers Union of Canada

The third annual convention of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada was held at Calgary, Alberta, September 10-14, 1928, with delegates present from 17 local unions, together with six board members and three resident officers.

In the report of the executive officers, presented by President Frank Wheatley, the activities of the union were outlined, and mention made of new unions organized, recognition of certain unions, higher wages and better working conditions for the members, as well as of the difficulties encountered in endeavouring to extend the influence of the union.

According to the report, a new district, known as district No. 2, was organized, consisting of local units situated at Nanaimo, Extension, South Wellington, Ladysmith and Cumberland, on Vancouver Island, B.C. A further extension of the union was made by the establishing of a local unit at Westville, N.S.

The convention was asked to outline a tentative policy to guide the officers in the establishing of a national governing body.

Attention was called to the alleged "dumping" of 8,500 unemployed miners from Great Britain into Western Canada, where, it was claimed, there were already more competent miners than the industry could absorb, and the convention was asked to make a vigorous protest against the issuance of further miners' certificates. It was further suggested that recommendations be drafted for submission to the provincial government, should the committee on the revision of the Mines Act of Alberta be not appointed as promised.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed receipts of \$25,033.46; expenditures, \$18,323.74, leaving a balance as at August 31, 1928, of \$6,709.72. The average monthly paid-up membership was 3,582 for the ten-month period ended August 31, 1928.

A recommendation of the executive that the *per capita* be increased to 75 cents per month, 40 cents to be applied to the general fund and 35 cents to a defense fund, was approved by the convention.

Resolutions

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Requiring the management of every mine employing over twenty men to furnish a wash-house of such dimensions that each man shall be furnished with a space of four square feet;

Recommending that every driver-boss shall be a certified first-aid man;

Advocating that the company provide a building to be used exclusively for hospital purposes;

Urging that mining companies place a hand-rail in all travelling ways in pitching seams;

Recommending that the maximum amount of powder allowed each miner in a working place should be five pounds;

Advocating an amendment to the Mines Act of Alberta so that an employee may authorize his employer by written order to apply the whole or any part of the moneys due him, for the payment of hospital dues, sick and accident fund or union dues;

Recommending that cross-cuts every sixty feet be applied to seams where cars can be delivered to the working face;

Advocating that operators be required to show the amount of shifts worked on the pay statements of contract men;

Recommending that the government pay the wages of the employees' inspection committee for the inspection of the mine at least once a month;

Advocating that all fire-bosses be placed under the control of and be paid by the government;

Urging that all workmen employed in sinking shafts, slopes or tunnels have a miner's certificate before being employed at this work;

Petitioning the provincial government to cancel the permit system for miners;

Recommending that the board of examiners for miners' certificates of competency shall consist of the Inspector of Mines for that district, and two other members, one appointed by the minister and the other to be elected by the coal miners of the district, the inspector and appointed member to hold office during the pleasure of the minister;

Advising delegates to advocate that their locals affiliate and pay *per capita* to the Canadian Labour Party;

Advocating that all persons before sitting for examination for certificates of competency produce evidence from their employer or secretary of union to show that they are qualified;

Recommending that the necessary steps be taken with the proper authorities to have the bunkhouse system abolished as speedily as possible;

Advocating the nationalization of all coal mines in Canada;

Urging that the Workmen's Compensation Act of Alberta be amended as follows: (a) That compensation on the basis of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of wages be paid from the first day of accident, (b) To have the widows' pension raised from \$35 to \$45 per month, children in proportion, (c) That all compensation cases prior to the change in the Act come under the 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent rate from the day thereof; (d) To have the Compensation Board supply the best of artificial limbs, etc.; (e) That the Workmen's Compensation Board pay the ambulance or taxi to injured workmen's destination, (f) To have the 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent rate paid on a basis of \$2,000, (g) That rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago be included in the industrial diseases;

Protesting against the practice of the Compensation Board in computing into the average earnings the time a mine is suspended from operations by lack of orders or through strikes;

Recommending that the Compensation Board be communicated with by wire when in the opinion of the attending physician the injured workman requires a specialist's advice and treatment;

Advocating that no further agreement be signed at any mine unless it carries with it a minimum wage rate equal to what may be in effect at the majority of the mines under the jurisdiction of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada;

Pledging assistance to the Wayne miners and assessing each member one dollar for that purpose;

Urging that efforts be put forth to organize such fields as Drumheller, Fernie, Michel, Mountain Park and Cadomin;

Recommending that the District Officers endeavour to bring the Hillcrest Miners into the organization;

Endorsing the action of the district officers in organizing the miners of Vancouver Island;

Recommending that the District officers continue their efforts to organize the miners in Northern Ontario and Nova Scotia;

Recommending that representatives of all local unions of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and district officers, be called into conference three days previous to the next annual convention for the purpose of establishing a national governing body of the organization, and that in the meantime the district executive board draft a national constitution for presentation at conference;

Authorizing the district officers to issue new charters to each local unit;

Authorizing the district officers to give every help and advice possible to some British miner harvesters who are stranded in the city of Calgary.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers

The twenty-fifth convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was held at Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 6-13, with twenty-four officers and delegates present. In his address, President Jas. B. Rankin reviewed the activities of the union since the last convention in January, 1927, when four offices were filled, viz., President, Vice-president and two board members. The president informed the delegates that it had been found necessary to move headquarters from Denver, Col., to Salt Lake City, Utah. In speaking of the state of the

organization in Canada, President Rankin stated that "in Northern Ontario, where we once had large and flourishing locals, internal dissension has completely destroyed them. Representatives of the O.B.U. are located there, but from what I could learn and see they were able to make little or no progress."

According to Secretary-Treasurer E. E. Sweeney, the union, at the close of the last convention had practically no money in the treasury and owed \$19,000 in back salaries and about \$2,000 of other accounts. Up to May 31, 1927, this indebtedness had been taken

care of and on August 1, 1928, there was a cash balance to the credit of the union of \$8,127.

The convention approved of the suggestion of the president that a delegate be sent to the

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The election of officers will be decided by referendum vote of the membership, nominations having taken place during the convention.

International Photo-Engravers' Union

President Matthew Woll presided over the 29th annual convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, which was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 20-25, with 53 delegates present, representing 31 local unions. The president, in dealing with the activities of the union during the past year, touched on many subjects of interest, such as wage negotiations; shorter work-day; shorter work-week; apprentices; organizing activities; non-unionism and non-union trade schools; union labels; Federal Trade Commission's decisions; technical information and technical research work; extension of benefit system; menace of foreign competition; health conservation and hazard reduction. The president stated that "in addition to giving good business and professional service, our organization is promoting human welfare and progress. It is rendering practical service to industry and society."

Each of the three vice-presidents presented reports dealing with the work of their respective offices.

The total receipts for the year ended May 31, 1928, according to the report of the secretary treasurer, amounted to \$212,390.79, with expenditures of \$227,021.40. This shows a deficit of \$14,630.61, but as explained, this amount is fully covered by outstanding obligations of local organizations to the International Union.

A large percentage of the total expenditure was returned to the members in direct benefits, \$18,392 having been paid in the form of strike and lock-out benefits, \$13,900 account of funeral benefits; \$19,739 account of tuberculosis benefits, \$52,332.38 account of insurance, and \$6,376 account of out-of-work and organizing expenses. The membership as at May 31, 1928, numbered 8,332, comprised in 73 locals, with 161 members at large or international members.

The report of the executive council dealt with a number of subject matters not covered by the report of the officers such as: group insurance; stock-buying by members; defense fund assessment; annual wage survey. Under the heading "Group insurance benefit system" the report showed that a large majority of

the votes cast in the referendum on this question favoured the proposal of insuring the membership through a group insurance policy with the Union Labour Life Insurance Company. By a referendum vote, also, the membership favoured the increasing of the *per capita* payments from \$1 to \$2, and directed that \$1 of this monthly *per capita* be set aside for the purpose of providing for the group insurance benefit system.

Owing to the receding of the defence fund below the minimum set by the laws of the union the Executive Council placed before the convention for approval a recommendation that an assessment of \$2 per month for 5 months be levied in order to restore the defense fund to its maximum amount.

The executive were confident that a meeting between the International Union officials and representatives of employers would take place shortly after the convention for the purpose of discussing the question of a shorter work-week.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Demanding a full share of benefit and protection for the use of the Allied Printing Trades Council label, and that this label should not be used on any printed matter which contains photo-engraved plates unless such plates are stamped with the International Photo-Engravers' Union label.

Recommending that each delegate at conventions contribute the sum of \$20 for local entertainment purposes and that the International Union appropriate the sum of \$400 for the same purpose, so as to encourage locals to ask for conventions.

Authorizing the executive council to refuse to sanction any new agreement presented which did not provide for a working week of five days of forty-hours or less.

The following officers were re-elected by acclamation: president, Matthew Woll, first vice-president, E. J. Volz; second vice-president, Frank H. Glenn; third vice-president, Charles H. Horrocks; secretary-treasurer, Henry F. Schmal.

New Orleans, Louisiana, was selected as the convention city for 1929.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America

President George L. Berry presided over the 32nd convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, held at Pressmen's Home, Tennessee, August 27-September 1, 1928, with delegates present from every local branch of the Union which was entitled to a seat. This was the first time the convention was composed of all the legislative agencies of the several hundred local unions throughout the United States and Canada.

After the opening ceremonies and addresses a service was held in the Memorial Chapel, to pay tribute to the memory of those who engaged in the great world war and to the memory of the 443 members of the International Union had died since the last convention. During the service a mural decoration in the dome of the chapel was unveiled, followed by a brief address by president Berry in which he accepted a pipe organ for the chapel, the gift of Mr. Theodore T. Ellis, Worcester, Mass, who associated himself with the Des Moines Newspaper Pressmen's Union in this connection.

Among the addresses delivered before the convention was one by Mr. Charles Francis, representative of the Printers' League Department of New York City, who advocated the stabilization of wages throughout the United States. He drew attention to the fact that in New York the wages of pressmen were \$56 per week, while in Kingston, 150 miles away, they were \$30 per week, with the result that employers were moving out of large cities to the country and in many cases starting up non-union shops. Concluding he urged a closer unity of the five international unions in the printing industry.

Replying to Mr. Francis, president Berry outlined the efforts put forth by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to bring about a stabilization of conditions in the commercial printing industry, and stated that at his instigation a meeting in Chicago was called, where it was hoped that representatives of the employing commercial printers and representatives of the printing trades unions could meet and find a basis of agreement and a solution of existing problems. The meeting proved a failure, as only 62 employers responded to the call. Mr. Berry stated that "the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union will match talents, purposes and moneys with the commercial employing printers of America to reach the end of stabilization in the business, provided they will agree to recognize the world-wide accepted principle of collective bargaining, and in consideration thereof we

will agree to adjust our differences by conciliation and arbitration, to the end that peace may be assured in perpetuity."

The president in outlining the activities of the Union touched on many subjects of interest to the membership, among which were: the pension system; the statistical and arbitration department referendum and financial preparedness; ex-service men and labour; the widows' and orphans' home; the patent and engineering departments; compensation rates; group insurance.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a total credit balance of \$656,487.13 and assets amounting to \$1,802,694.51.

The committee on Canadian affairs made reference to the re-affiliation of the Toronto Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union with the International Union, after an absence of twenty years, the local union having seceded in 1908.

In the report of the committee on officers' reports mention was made of that part of the president's address referring to ex-service men in labour, and the delegates were informed that the International president had presented the American Legion with a site for their orphanage as well as a farm of 160 acres. The president in explaining this transaction advised that there was a stipulation in the deed which provided that if for any reason or cause whatsoever, the American Legion ever abandons its orphanage, it then forfeits the entire property to the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

In speaking on the subject of apprentices, president Berry informed the delegates that at least 12½ per cent of the pressmen of America were without a regular position, while a goodly number had no positions at all. He stated that "it is unfair to take the young man through his apprenticeship and give him a journeyman's card without a position to go into."

The committee on technical trade schools and associate matters, in making their report, mentioned that a semi-branch of the technical trade school was established in Hamilton, Canada, which was the result of a contract being arranged between the International officials and the Hamilton Technical Institute. There are, in addition to the mother school at Pressmen's Home and the one just mentioned at Hamilton, Canada, branches of the trade school located at New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, was present at

one of the sessions and addressed the delegates, dealing with many of the problems confronting the labour movement and the means that are being adopted to meet them.

The proposal of President Berry to establish a home at Pressmen's Home, Tennessee, for widows and orphans of deceased members of the organization was approved by the convention of 1926, but definite plans for the raising of the money necessary for the project were not outlined. The convention decided that a voluntary payment by each member of twelve dollars a year for three years be made to meet the expense. This would bring into the fund approximately \$1,440,000, which together with contributions by friends would bring the total up to at least \$1,500,000. The Home, according to the plans submitted, would take the form of 100 cottages, and these together with all facilities, except furniture, would cost approximately \$250,000. By investing the balance at six per cent an income of \$75,000 would be derived which would be sufficient to care for 100 widows with an average of two children each. The president pointed out that it was not intended to deny a helping hand to the widow who preferred to remain where she was, to coming to Pressmen's Home.

The Committee on Resolutions non-concurred in a resolution which would provide for (1) The establishing of a death benefit fund for all members in good standing for one year; and (2) for the establishment of sick and accident insurance for the membership. The president informed the introducers of the resolution that the Board of Directors would make a very careful study of their proposal between this convention and the next and endeavour to find a basis of agreement.

Resolutions

A number of changes were made in the constitution, while among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Authorizing the president to appoint a statistician who shall be versed in the custom and affairs of the International union in regard to conciliation and arbitration, conditions of employment, etc., and for which purpose an assessment of ten cents per month per member shall be made;

Recommending that there be but two exceptional conditions depriving a member from pensions, first, his withdrawal from the International Union and second his return to employment of his trade;

Urging the International Union to assert jurisdiction over operators of so-called dupli-

cate printing machines, which use type, plates or stencils;

Advocating that the Allied Printing Trades' union label be substituted for any individual union label in the printing industry;

Urging the United States Congress at the next session to enact an Old Age Assistance Act;

Adopting the four-year convention period and that the term of the officers-elect be extended accordingly;

Authorizing a twenty per cent increase in the salaries of the president, vice-president and secretary.

National Women's Trade Union League of America

Speaking recently at the Pan-Pacific Conference of Women, Miss Elizabeth Christman outlined the quarter of a century history of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, of which organization she is secretary. The League was founded in Boston in 1903. Summarizing its activities, Miss Christman stated that women trade unionists have made it a clearing house for their problems and have found it an effective instrument for collective action. The League, she said, constitutes what may be termed the woman's movement within the labour movement and has gone forward with that movement; and in many phases of woman's advancement it is the organization that has carried high the standard of the woman in industry. Out of this rôle has grown a dual mission—the labour movement looks to the league to be the spokesman for women's interests, and women's organizations ask the league for an interpretation of the problems of the woman worker."

The platform of the League calls for equal work, regardless of sex or race; an eight-hour day and 44-hour week; an American standard of living; full citizenship for women; the outlawry of war, and closer affiliation of women workers of all countries. The following are its purposes:

"To encourage self-government in the workshop; to develop leadership among the women workers; to insure the protection of the younger girls in their efforts for better working conditions and a living wage; to secure for girls and women equal opportunity with boys and men in trades and technical training, and pay on the basis of occupation and not on the basis of sex; to secure the representation of women on industrial tribunals and public boards and commissions, and to interpret to the public generally the

aims and purposes of the trade union movement."

Miss Christman said: "The league's work divides itself naturally into three divisions: organization, education, legislation. Of first importance is the organization of women workers into trade unions so that they may bargain collectively, in this way, multiplying their ability to raise working standards as they relate to shop conditions, hours, wages. In its educational endeavours the league can claim itself the pioneer in the realm of adult workers' education, for in 1913 it originated the plan of offering scholarships for brief study courses to trade union girls who had shown an aptitude for leadership."

Success of Union Cooperation Management on Canadian National Railways

The railway employees at Moncton, N.B., presented an illuminated address to Sir Henry Thornton, president and chairman of the Railways, on August 13, in recognition of his work in developing the principles of union-co-operative management in the shops of the system. The "Union-Co-operation Plan" has been described in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1926, P. 134, September, 1925, P. 858, and in previous issues. The address was read by Mr. William R. Rogers, chairman of the Canadian National System Federation No. 11 in the presence of hundreds of railroad workers and a number of executive officers of various railroad organizations. Sir Henry Thornton expressed his sense of the honour

conferred upon him by the railwaymen. Referring to the co-operation plan he said:—

"We find that in industrial organizations which purchase a large amount of material of various kinds, chemists and scientists of all sorts are enlisted to determine specifications which will enable the enterprise to purchase the best material of the kind to be found and to evolve the rules and specifications for the care of that material, so that its useful life may be prolonged. This same principle has never yet been fully applied to another essential factor of an industrial organization, namely, the use of man power, and we believe if there is justification for care in the purchase and preservation of material there is equal justification for care in the preservation of the lives and health of these armies of employees that make for the success of any company. It is likewise a sound industrial principle to get the best and give it the best of care.

"The co-operative movement within our shops, which was first instituted by the International Association of Machinists—and to them must be given the credit for the idea—has more within it than merely appears on the surface. It is an open door to a finer vista of good things that can be done by looking after our man power. We hope with the support of the labour organizations to develop this theory of co-operation until we have reached the point where it will penetrate every grade of the National System and shed its beneficial rays upon every phase of its activities."

TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE 60th Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Swansea on 3rd September and the five following days. The President was Alderman Ben Turner, Chairman of the General Council.†

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 619; the number of organizations affiliated to the Congress (including those organizations, with a membership of about 33,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 160,* with a mem-

bership of approximately 3,815,000, excluding the membership of the National Union of Seamen, which was expelled in the course of the Congress.

The decrease in the number of trade union members represented, as compared with 1927, affected most of the groups of organizations, especially the Government group, unions of Post Office workers and others having been obliged to withdraw from representation at the Congress in consequence of the operation of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927. The "other transport" group was reduced by the non-representation of the National Union of Seamen. The paper, printing, etc., group, on the other hand, showed an increase owing to the re-affiliation of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers. In the remaining groups of organizations there were

* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organizations.

† This account of the proceedings at the convention is taken from the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* (Great Britain), Sept., 1928.

no important changes in constitution, but most groups showed some decline in membership, especially mining and quarrying, general labour, and metals, machines, conveyances, etc.

The Chairman in his opening address reviewed the progress of the movement historically, and touched upon the principal question which would come before Congress, relating to the recent conferences of the General Council with a group of employers.

The principal business of the Congress was the consideration of the General Council's Report (a comprehensive statement covering their work for the past twelve months), and 67 resolutions, with 14 amendments, which had been submitted by the trade unions affiliated. In addition, there was one resolution submitted by the General Council itself.

Co-operation with Employers

Five resolutions related to the industrial conferences of the General Council with certain employers; twenty-two pages of the Report were devoted to this matter. The attitude of the General Council to the question of co-operation with employers was set out as follows:—

“Broadly speaking, there were three possible lines of policy open to the Trade Union Movement. The first was to say, frankly, that the unions will do everything possible to bring the industrial machine to a standstill. . . . The second course was one of standing aside and telling employers to get on with their own job, while the unions would pursue the policy of fighting sectionally for improvements. The third course is for the Trade Union Movement to say boldly that, not only is it concerned with the prosperity of industry, but that it is going to have a voice as to the way industry is carried on, so that it can influence the new developments that are taking place. The ultimate policy of the movement can find more use for an efficient industry than for a derelict one, and the unions can use their power to promote and guide the scientific reorganization of industry as well as to obtain material advantages from the reorganization.

“Faced with the situation that now prevails in this country, the Council has taken the view that the third course was the only one it was possible to take if the Trade Union Movement was to endure as a living, constructive force. That policy affords the best hope of raising the status, security and standard of living of the workers whom the Council represents. At all events, a very grave responsibility would have been taken by any-

one who refused to consider the possibilities of such a course, or who neglected to take any opportunity that offered of pursuing it.”

An acceptance of the Report meant endorsement of the General Council's action and a continuance of the conferences with employers. The acceptance was moved by the Secretary of the Congress, who reviewed the action taken by the General Council and urged that a continuance of that action was in line with intelligent trade union development. Apart from the five resolutions on the agenda relating to this matter, an amendment was submitted by the Amalgamated Engineering Union. The amendment questioned the authority of the General Council to engage in such a conference, and proposed that the matter be remitted to the executives of the respective trade unions for decision; the conferences meanwhile to be suspended. The debate was taken on the proposal for acceptance of the Report and this amendment, and occupied practically the whole of one day. The opposition to the acceptance of the Report on its merits was voiced by the Secretary of the Miners' Federation, who made it clear that he was speaking as an individual delegate and not as a representative of his Federation. He was followed by the President of the Miners' Federation, who spoke for his organization and supported the acceptance of the Report. The decision was taken on a card vote, and resulted in 3,075,000 for the acceptance of the Report and 566,000 against, after the amendment had been defeated by 2,921,000 to 768,000.

Disruptive Activities

Two resolutions and three amendments dealing with the dangers of disruption were put down for consideration. The debate was taken on that submitted by the Railway Clerks' Association, which was as follows:—

“That this Congress, believing that the best interests of the workers can only be served by solidarity and unity of purpose, policy and action, instructs the General Council to institute an inquiry into the proceedings and methods of disruptive elements within the Trade Union Movement (whether such elements manifest themselves amongst the unions or within the General Council itself), and to submit a report, with recommendations, to the affiliated organizations.”

After debate, this was carried.

A resolution calling upon the General Council to appoint a reorganization commission to formulate suggestions for the speedy reorganization of the trade union movement was, after an amendment had been defeated, carried on a card vote by 1,864,000 to 1,231,000.

Unemployment

Four resolutions and two amendments had been submitted on the question of Unemployment Insurance. These were grouped together as a composite resolution and carried. The composite resolution demanded (i) an increase in the State contribution, so as to allow of a payment of not less than 20s. a week to workers 18 years of age and over, with 10s. a week for wife or other adult dependant, and 5s. a week for each child; young persons 16 to 18 years of age to receive 15s. a week, and 10s. for those under 16; (ii) the insurability of young persons at the school leaving age; (iii) the cessation of continual changes in administration which necessitate continual alterations in trade union rules, and a modification of restrictive conditions so as to allow any trade union to pay State unemployment benefit; (iv) that no applicant should be disqualified except for a refusal of an offer of suitable employment; and (v) a modification of the trade dispute disqualification.

A further resolution on unemployment, which urged "His Majesty's Government to make the relief of unemployment a national charge, and pending action in this direction, to remove the restrictive conditions expressed in the Unemployment Grants Committee's Circular letter dated 15th December, 1925, with respect to the issue of unemployment relief works grants to Local Authorities." was strongly supported and carried.

Workmen's Compensation

A number of resolutions were carried relating to workmen's compensation, with special reference to (i) the wages paid to men on their return to work on recovering after an accident, (ii) the position of panel doctors and of medical referees, and (iii) the application of the Workmen's Compensation Acts to artificial silk workers.

8-Hour Day

A resolution upon the Washington Hours Convention was moved as follows:—

"That this Congress requests the Joint National Committee to place the questions of ratification of the Hours of Labour Convention, 1919, and repeal of the Mines Eight Hours Act, in the forefront of the Labour Party Programme at the next General Election, and to pledge the Labour Party if returned to power to repeal the Mines Eight Hours Act, and to ratify the Washington Convention."

and after being strongly supported, was carried unanimously.

Relations with Russia

An attempt to reconstruct the Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council was moved by Mr. Brownlie, of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and supported by the Furnishing Trades Association and the Brass and Metal Mechanics, but was strongly opposed by the General Council and defeated.

An important resolution submitted by the National Union of General and Municipal Workers sought a declaration from the Congress that the method of the automatic adjustment of wages upon a sliding-scale basis in accordance with the cost-of-living figure should be abolished. This was opposed by the National Union of Railwaymen and defeated.

Public Control of Transport

A composite resolution as follows was submitted by the Transport and General Workers' Union and carried unanimously:—

"This Congress declares that the lack of effective public control and regulation of the transport services makes for waste and inefficiency, and produces conditions which are inimical to the public interest and against the welfare of the workers in these services.

"This Congress, recognizing that an efficient transport system is of vital importance to the community, demands that the Government shall give this matter immediate consideration, and take action to establish effective public control, regulation, and co-ordination of all transport facilities.

"It further demands that the Minister of Transport should be empowered to establish national and area transport authorities; to require the compulsory registration of all transport undertakers; to enforce upon all transport undertakers compulsory insurance against accident risks, this insurance to be undertaken by a Government Department, either Road Fund or Post Office, the necessary premiums for insurance to be collected as an addition to the annual tax on vehicles, motor or otherwise; and, further, to impose such other regulations as may be necessary to ensure the greater safety and welfare of the public."

Powers of General Council

The one resolution from the General Council sought an addition to the Standing Orders, the object being to give the General Council authority to deal with any union whose activities are detrimental to the interests of the trade union movement. This was carried unanimously. Action in this connection was taken against the National Union of Seamen

because of their support of the Miners' Industrial Non-Political Union.

A resolution was carried authorizing the General Council to appoint a Committee of Inquiry, to consider and report on a policy of nationalization of the engineering industry, with workers' control.

A resolution was carried declaring "that the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity should be directly owned and controlled by the State."

A resolution calling for the repeal of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, was carried.

Other resolutions dealt with the composition of the General Council; the financial and working conditions in the artificial silk industry; extension of housing programme and demolition of slum areas; public contracts and trade union labour; extension of scope of the National Health Insurance Acts; and a large number of other subjects. A resolution permitting Trades Councils to send delegates to the Congress was lost. The debate on a resolution to give legislative force to national agreements entered into by Joint Industrial Councils was terminated by the moving of the previous question.

The election of the General Council resulted in Mr. Wolstencroft, of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, taking the place of Mr. Purcell, of the Furnishing Trades Association, who had resigned. Mr. Gibson, of the National Asylum Workers' Union, took

the place of Mr. Bradley, of the Firemen's Trade Union. Mr. Holmes, of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, took the place of Mr. Walker, resigned.

Convention of the Civil Service Federation of Canada

The Civil Service Federation of Canada, representative of some eighteen affiliated organizations of civil servants in the employ of the Federal Government, held its 1928 convention in Ottawa on October 8 and 9. Matters of general interest to the Civil Service, as well as matters of interest to particular classes of employees, were discussed and policies to be pursued by the Federation with reference to them were determined. Chief among these matters were the questions of superannuation and a National Civil Service Council.

The officers elected for the ensuing term are as follows:—V. C. Phelan, president; T. H. Burns, first vice-president; J. H. Ryan, second vice-president; Miss Edna Inglis, third vice-president; W. J. Callaghan, secretary; V. L. Lawson, treasurer; and Miss M. Lyon, T. R. L. MacInnes, P. L. Smyth, W. J. Cantwell, C. F. Spence, and T. R. Montgomery, executive council. A more extended account of the proceedings of the convention will appear in the next issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE IN NEW ZEALAND

Recommendations Regarding Arbitration, Unemployment, Immigration, Etc.

THE Industrial Conference, which was held in New Zealand from March 27 until May 18, 1928, was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1928, page 279, and July, 1928 page 707. In the latter issue the failure of the conference to come to a unanimous decision on the matter of amending the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was described. While the arbitration issue was the chief reason for the convening of the Industrial Conference, other important problems also were discussed. The special sub-committee set up by the Conference submitted a report containing unanimous recommendations on the subjects of unemployment relief, immigration, and the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Unemployment.—As regards unemployment the report of the sub-committee suggested

that the Government "provide out of the Consolidated Fund such sums as might be necessary to cope with the situation." They also suggested that the Government Statistical Department should concentrate upon the collection and compilation of accurate data with the object of determining (1) the causes and volume of periodic unemployment; and (2) the possibility of organizing the Dominion labour demand so as to minimize the effect of seasonal conditions on the regularity of employment. For the purpose of this investigation, and to assist in the administration of temporary members, it was recommended that the Government appoint immediately a committee of three, consisting of a Government representative, and one representative each of employers and workers. However, the workers' representatives on the sub-

committee advocated a committee of five members (one Government representative and two representatives each of employers and employees) and that a scheme of unemployment insurance should be instituted. The sub-committee also urged that "the Government shape the education system in the direction of encouraging as many boys as possible to take up farming operations rather than professional and commercial vocations," it being considered that there were not sufficient opportunities for boys in professional and commercial pursuits, while "farming presents an almost unlimited scope for their employment."

Immigration.—On the subject of immigration, the report of the sub-committee contained the following recommendations:

(1) The strictest possible supervision of the nomination system for all classes of migrants, both as regards the immigrant and the ability and capacity of the nominators to perform their obligations;

(2) That there should be an efficient medical examination of all migrants, assisted or otherwise, and that this examination should take place at the port of embarkation by medical officers appointed by the New Zealand Government;

(3) That immigration should be regulated in accordance with the state of the labour market in New Zealand, and with due regard to the ability of the Dominion to absorb the immigrants in employment;

(4) That the Immigration Department be given control of health examination and financial qualifications of juvenile and adult immigrants, whether assisted or otherwise.

Workmen's Compensation.—As regards the Workmen's Compensation Act, the committee recommend:

(1) That insurance be compulsory, subject to exception where an employer can satisfy a competent authority that either by a mutual insurance scheme or from his own resources the worker is adequately covered;

(2) That it is advisable that the Government should carefully investigate the principles, working and cost of the Ontario system of workmen's compensation, with a view to determining, having regard to New Zealand conditions, which, if any, of its provisions might with advantage be adopted in the Dominion. That in any case it is desirable that medical, surgical and hospital services necessary as a result of the injury and for the rehabilitation of the injured worker should be provided for, provided always that whatever scheme of insurance is adopted it shall

cover all classes of workers at present covered by the New Zealand Act;

(3) That in cases of lump sum payments the Court be empowered to make the payments in such a way as will give protection to all dependents, appointing, if necessary, guardians for children.

Arbitration.—Information recently received in press dispatches indicated that while both parties to the conference had failed to reach an agreement upon one fundamental point—the adoption of an amended arbitration system—yet the attendant discussion served to clearly present in concrete form the divergent opinions on the subject of both the employers and employees' representatives. Both parties presented separate reports to the conference in this issue.

The employers recommended that, if conciliation failed, arbitration should then be resorted to only upon the consent of both parties. The labour representatives reported in favour of retaining the present compulsory arbitration. Analysis of the separate reports shows that substantial agreement was reached upon a number of points. Representation of third parties (a concession demanded by the farmers) was conceded by both sides, though labour stipulated that no third party should be able to re-open questions agreed upon by the main parties. Both parties also suggested some method of establishing industrial committees upon which workers and employers would be represented, and which would consider questions not governed by awards or agreements, also the state of the industry and the demand for labour.

Upon the basic question of compulsory or optional arbitration—the employers recommended the optional method, with modifications to retain compulsory arbitration for women workers' unions and power for a conciliation council to obtain a direction from the Court as to the minimum wage and hours for any industry. This direction would, however, not possess the force of a Court award, unless the parties agreed to regard it as such. The labour delegation stood by the present system of compulsory arbitration, but suggested some modifications, the chief of which was that the Court should be called upon to determine only the basic wage and the working hours, unless the parties agreed to refer other matters for its decision. It was further recommended by labour that all organizations should be required to refer disputes to a national disputes committee before calling a strike or lock-out, except where there was danger to life or limb.

Reorganization of the Coal Industry in Great Britain

Close attention is being given at present by coal-exporting countries to the reorganization which is in progress in the British coal industry. Some of the changes taking place are indicated and in an issue of the London *Times* of recent date from which the following passage is taken:—

“The relentless pressure of economic events is slowly . . . forcing the idea of reorganization upon our principal exporting industries. The general change in outlook that has manifested itself during the last 12 months is nowhere more noticeable than in the coal industry . . . Various plans for co-operative marketing have been drawn up, of which one at least—the Five Counties scheme—has come into full working operation.

. . . Within the past few weeks discussions have been proceeding with a view to establishing a system of marketing organizations for the whole country . . . Combinations of a considerable size have been formed in Yorkshire and in South Wales, where only a few days ago terms were announced for a merger in the anthracite field which, if it is successfully concluded, will control four-fifths of the total output of Welsh anthracite . . .

A solution (of the coal crisis) must be found on more modern and scientific lines. That it can be found in large-scale amalgamations has been proved by ample experience not only in other countries but in our own. It is only by means of large-scale combinations that the activity of the various units composing an industry can be properly co-ordinated . . . The nineteenth century was the golden age of individualism; the twentieth is the age of combination.”

The merger referred to by the *Times* is the combine established as a result chiefly of the enterprise of Lord Melchett, chairman of the Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries,

Limited, which now controls approximately 85 per cent of the total production of the South Wales anthracite coal-field. In 1913, the total quantity of anthracite coal produced in South Wales was 4,833,159 tons, and in the production of that quantity there were engaged over 100 separate and competitive undertakings. In 1927, the total output was 5,747,812 tons, and, as a result of the fusions which have taken place during the last three years, since the formation by Lord Melchett of the Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Limited, one central organization now controls between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$ million tons.

Under the British Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act productive industries, including coal mines and railways, are to be relieved of three-quarters of their local rates; in the case of the railways, the relief is conditional on the railway companies making equivalent reductions in transport charges, “whenever practicable”. Freight relief to the coal trade is to be confined to coal exported as cargo to foreign destinations, or supplied for the bunkers of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, and to coal supplied to blast furnaces and steel works. It is estimated that the coal export trade of the country will benefit to the extent of about 7d. per ton. Collieries are not to have the benefit of the contemplated reduction of their local rates until October, 1929.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (Great Britain) were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1926, page 393.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Apprenticeship in Ontario

Early in the fall of 1927, the Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario approached the provincial government requesting that enabling legislation be enacted to provide for the continuation and further development of the work, under government supervision. Premier Ferguson was interested and requested the council to co-operate with the Department of Labour in drafting the proposed legislation, which was enacted during the recent session. The Act is, therefore, the result of the combined efforts of employers, representatives of organized labour, and educationists, who have been striving to develop a system of apprenticeship which would meet the needs of the construction industry in Ontario.

Commenting on this Act the *Ontario Gazette* for September 1, 1928, states in part:—

It is expected that, through close co-operation on the part of employers, organized labour and educationists, together with the concentrated efforts of interested individuals in each trade, there will be developed a new type of apprenticeship which will provide thorough training for young Canadians entering industrial life. Such development will undoubtedly benefit both employers and organized labour, but it should be of even greater benefit to the general public. It will help to stabilize conditions in industry, will make for better industrial relations, will provide opportunities for Canadian boys to develop their powers of craftsmanship, and will eliminate the possibility of half-trained workers demanding and receiving full journeymen's pay.

The Apprenticeship Act is administered by the Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of

Labour, acting through the Provincial apprenticeship committee, the Inspector of Apprenticeship and District Apprenticeship Councils.

The provincial apprenticeship committee is as follows:—

Representatives of employers—H. J. Mero, Walkerville; Geo. Oakley, Toronto; Jos. M. Pigott, Hamilton.

Representatives of organized labour:—John W. Bruce, Toronto; J. F. Marsh, Toronto; James Ward, Toronto.

Representative of the Technical Branch, Department of Education of Ontario:—F. S. Rutherford, Assistant Director of Technical Education, Toronto.

Inspector of Apprenticeship:—A. W. Crawford, Department of Labour, Toronto.

At a meeting of the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee held on August 31, 1928, Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey stated that 134 indentures had been received from the plumbing trade alone. Many other young men who are learning this trade will have to be apprenticed as a preliminary to participation in the technical education plan. At present, the Act applies to nine designated trades in the construction industry, but provision is made for including others by order in council, if application is made to the Minister by twenty-five employers or by a representative body of men in the trade to be added. The nine designated trades are:—1, bricklayers; 2, masons; 3, carpenters; 4, painters and decorators; 5, plasterers; 6, plumbers; 7, steamfitters; 8, sheet metal workers; and 9, electricians.

Apprenticeship in British Columbia

In May, 1921, a joint conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada was held at Ottawa. The report of this Conference contained the scheme of a National Apprenticeship Council, with local apprenticeship councils in various localities, the functions of the National Council to be advisory except in respect to matters referred to it for decision.

In November, 1925, at Vancouver, a joint committee of the General Contractors' Association, the Associated Contractors of British Columbia and the Building Trades Council of Vancouver, B.C., reached an agreement under which a system of apprenticeship, known as the Vancouver Apprenticeship Council was established. While the original plan was drawn up primarily to embrace apprentices in the carpenter trade, it is at the same time sufficiently elastic to apply to all other lines of endeavour in the industry. At present the following crafts: Carpenters, plasterers,

painters, sheet metal workers and mill workers have adopted the principle of this scheme, and either have or will have shortly, boys in those trades training under the jurisdiction of the Vancouver Apprenticeship council. Provision is made that as each craft adopts the principle of this scheme, representation will be given on the apprenticeship council to both employers and employees.

Only recently in January, 1928, the Dominion-wide convention of the Canadian Construction Industries, unreservedly endorsed the Vancouver scheme for the training of apprentices.

Pulp and Paper School for Edmundston, N.B.

According to a statement recently issued by W. K. Tibert, Director of Vocational Education for New Brunswick, the town of Edmundston has organized a pulp and paper school, the second of its kind in the Dominion. The other is at Three Rivers, and is under the direction of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests. The New Brunswick institution although an outcome of the night school and other courses there, is distinct from it in every way, and is the result of popular demand on the part of the citizens, the majority of whom are connected with the large pulp and paper industry now established there. The growth of the pulp and paper industry in the province, especially in view of recent advancements in the manufacture of newsprint within its boundaries, has contributed to the interest in the plan.

The new course, which will be opened by the Vocational Division of the Department of Education as soon as a suitable instructor is obtained, will be held in the Edmundston composite school, will accommodate a maximum of thirty students and will be eight months in duration. The curriculum will include mathematics, chemistry, electricity, hydraulics and other subjects. Classes will be held in the recently renovated laboratory of the building. The night school course in the same subjects will continue as usual.

New Courses for Saint John Technical School

At a recent meeting of the vocational committee of the Saint John Vocational School authority was given to purchase necessary equipment for a sheet metal work shop which will be opened in the industrial department of the school.

At the same meeting there was much discussion regarding the establishment of a course in hairdressing. It was pointed out that

there was considerable demand for this instruction, as there is no school giving a course in Canada, east of Montreal. Every town and city in the Maritime Provinces offers a good business opportunity to the trained hairdresser but it is now necessary either to have the local residents take their training elsewhere or to import qualified hairdressers from other centres. Mr. Peacock, principal of the school, was asked to submit definite information regarding the local demand for such instruction and the members favoured the opening of the course if the demand warranted. Mr. Peacock will bring in a further report before action will be taken.

Need for Technical Schools

The *North Bay Nugget*, in a recent issue, stated that there was in Northern Ontario a scarcity of men skilled in the building trades, and suggested the development of vocational schools as a remedy. "In North Bay, which is no different in this respect from other northern centres, opportunities for young men are somewhat limited, being confined in the main to railroading, office work or clerking in stores and kindred vocations. It is undeniable, however, that many youths are unsuited physically, by temperament, or

otherwise, to engage in these pursuits. There are, no doubt, hundreds of youths of a mechanical turn of mind, who might, for instance, make woefully incompetent bookkeepers or totally unreliable engineers, but make a huge success of some other job. There are many, too, who might develop into capable bricklayers, carpenters or plasterers who are denied the opportunity to learn the rudiments of one of these trades because contractors cannot spare the time to train novices.

. . . If we are to provide our lads with opportunities to learn one of these trades or some other trade a technical school would prove immensely valuable. If a technical school were located here many boys would take such a course in preference to attending high school. High schools are valuable of course, but a large number of collegiate graduates never capitalize the knowledge acquired in collegiates. This is true of any collegiate course whether it is in North Bay or in New York."

It may be noted that a day commercial vocational school is maintained at North Bay under the Technical Education Act, 177 pupils having been enrolled last year. Evening classes are also conducted in this centre, the enrolment for last year being 449.

The Bonus System in the United States

The Industrial Relations Committee of the National Metal Trades Association in the United States recently undertook an enquiry into wage systems. More than 600 replies were received from members of the association. The enquiry showed that 54 per cent of the firms who are members have adopted some kind of bonus system and that this method of payment applies to more than a quarter of the persons employed by these firms.

The majority of the replies indicate that the introduction of a bonus system brings about an increase in the workers' earnings and a fall in costs. Furthermore, greater stability and a better spirit among the staff, reduced costs of supervision, more accurate costing and better quality of goods were frequently mentioned as advantages gained by the introduction of the bonus system. The last point is particularly worthy of note, since the objection is current that adoption of a bonus system tends to lower the quality of the goods.

Many experiments have proved that preference should be given to such methods of determining wages as can be readily understood

by the wage earners themselves, while great care should be taken to fix an equitable scale of bonuses.

An Encyclopaedia of the Labour Movement has been published recently at London, under the auspices of the British Labour Party (Caxton Publishing Company Limited, 3 volumes, price 60 shillings). It contains sections dealing with every important subject and person connected with the movement in Great Britain and in other countries. The contributors are for the most part connected with the Labour movement, each article being written by an expert in the subject. The editor, Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, M.P., points out however that the articles include fair statements of every shade of opinion. A number of the articles deal with non-controversial subjects of interest to political students. The Right Hon. J. Ramsay Macdonald in a general introduction, states that "both our defence forces and our critics may turn to these volumes and understand what in truth the Labour Party is, what is its outlook, what its range of vision, what discipline, and knowledge it brings to its work."

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Accident Prevention Committee in Alberta

The regulations of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, lately reissued, as noted in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, require that an accident prevention committee shall be established in every manufacturing plant, construction camp, workshop, etc., coming under the Act, where ten or more workmen are employed. The general duties of the committee are thus defined:—

(a) To make a thorough inspection not less than once a month of the entire plant or place of employment for the purpose of receiving complaints, determining hazardous conditions, and receiving recommendations for their improvement.

(b) To hold regular meetings at least monthly for the discussion of accident prevention, to investigate all serious accidents, reporting their findings and recommendations in writing to their employers and keeping a copy of such findings and recommendations in the records of the committee which shall be available at any time to the Workmen's Compensation Board or its officers.

(c) To educate their fellow-employees against dangerous practices and methods of work.

(d) To investigate fire conditions, examine fire-escapes, fire-extinguishers, water-buckets, sand-buckets and all fire-fighting appliances.

(e) To inspect lighting arrangements in all places of employment, and to report to the employers all insufficiently lighted passage-ways and other places where workmen are liable to be injured in the course of their employment.

(f) To inspect or to arrange for the inspection of all machinery, transmission motor-stops, cables, blocks, slings, chains, tongs, tools and equipment.

(g) To provide at each establishment facilities for receiving written complaints and recommendations.

Employers having less than ten workmen usually employed, must have full First Aid Kits readily available, a special outfit being required where the establishments are more than four miles distant from a drug store. Employers having over 50 workmen are required to have standard instruments, stretchers, drugs and dressings.

Safety Problems of Small Establishments

Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics, in a recent number of the *National Safety News*, states that industrial safety work is confined almost entirely to large plants, and that the workers in smaller plants, which form the bulk of industry, are left almost without the safeguards provided by large employers of labour. The following paragraphs are from Dr. Stewart's article.

The industrial accident-prevention problem, as well as the workmen's compensation problem, that we are facing most seriously to-day, is the problem of the small establishment. The large concerns find it profitable to spend the money required to equip their plants with safety devices, and to install safety methods and schemes that reduce their accidents practically to a minimum. Corporations of this type are practically all self-insurers, and their employees are therefore, thoroughly protected in case of accident.

The serious fact however, is that over 40 per cent of the manufacturing establishments in the United States employ from 1 to 5 persons each, and practically 28 per cent of the manufacturing establishments employ from 6 to 20 wage earners each.

The average in the former group is 2.7 wage earners per establishment; the average in the second group is 11.2 employees per establishment. The total number of employees in these two groups is practically 824,000 workers. It is in these small establishments that accidents are on the increase.

It is not the purpose here to go into the details of causes of increased accidents in smaller plants. As a general proposition it is due to the tendency to push production to the highest possible point by means of improved machinery, new mechanical appliances, conveyors, power hoists, power trucks, and by speeding up the workers. These new devices are not accompanied by the same safety equipment that the large corporations provide when they install the same devices. There is seldom a safety organization in the small plant. The manager and the superintendent or foremen are not acquainted with modern safety rules, and the plants are too small to have a real safety man.

An enormous amount of money is being spent on safety work, and it is having a tremendous effect in the way of accident prevention, but it is being spent in and by the large plants; and the large plants are comparatively few in number. Only nine-tenths of one per cent of the manufacturing establishments employ from 501 to 1,000 wage earners each, and the average of employees in this group per establishment is 690. The next higher group, employing over 1,000, constitutes only one-half of 1 per cent of the total number of establishments; yet those employ more than 24 per cent of all employees and have an average of 2,194 workers each.

We are therefore faced with a peculiar situation—a very few establishments doing an

enormous amount of safety work and making an enormous amount of noise about it and really reducing their accident rates to a very wonderful degree; on the other hand, the great majority of plants—over 90 per cent—doing nothing or practically nothing in the way of safety work and saying nothing about it, and having a rather startling progressive increase in accidents.

Revised Merit Rating System in Ohio

The actuary's statement of the condition of the Ohio State Insurance Fund for 1927 intimates that the merit rating system under the Workmen's Compensation Act has been revised to give more effect to the individual experience of an employer. Employers with an accident cost ratio below the average of their industry will receive greater reward, while employers with a high accident cost ratio will receive a heavier increase in their penalty. The effect of an employer's experience upon his individual rate will increase in proportion to his exposure to the risk of loss through accident. Employers with an exposure of less than \$100 premium over the five years, 1923 to 1927 inclusive, will not be subject to merit rating, but will receive the basic annual rate due to their exposure being too limited to develop a dependable average. Employers with a total premium of between \$100 and \$5,000 will be merit-rated on the cost of all claims up to \$700 per claim. Employers with premium in excess of \$5,000 will be merit-rated on the cost of all claims giving more weight to that portion of the experience that covers the cost of claims up to \$700 per claim, and a lesser weight to that portion of their experience that covers the cost in excess of \$700 per claim. By dividing the loss of an employer into two divisions, i.e., that portion that represents the cost up to \$700 per case and that portion that represents the cost above \$700 per case, a closer criterion of the hazard of an employer's operations is obtained, thus permitting a more direct connection between his experience and his individual rate. By this system an employer with \$10,000 of losses which covers ten separate claims will receive a greater penalty than an employer with the same total of losses but which represents only one accident.

An employer has more control over the prevention of an accident than he has over the extent of the cost of an accident. An accident may cause only a slight injury or the same accident may cause a death. The extent of injury caused by an accident depends on what part of the body receives the force of the accident, on where the employee happens

to be, on how well employee's body responds to medical treatment, and on many other factors. Therefore greater weight is given to the number rather than to the cost of accidents. Employers must therefore first endeavour to prevent the accident and next keep down the cost of accidents that do occur.

"Absenteeism" of Miners in Great Britain

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board of the Medical Research Council of Great Britain recently published Report No. 51, "A Study of Absenteeism in a Group of Ten Collieries" which has been made by the Board's investigators. The "absenteeism" of nearly 23,000 miners, working at a group of ten collieries, was studied for periods of 21 months to six years. It was found that the total absenteeism of the men varied with the depth of the workings. In coal face workers the time lost at a depth of 650 feet averaged 13·8 per cent, whilst that at a depth of 2,160 feet came to 17·0 per cent, or 23 per cent more. The haulage men and others working underground showed less absenteeism, but a greater variation, for absenteeism in the deepest pits was 46 per cent greater than in the shallowest pits.

Absenteeism due to sickness varies greatly with the underground temperature. A rise of 13 degrees F. in the dry bulb temperature was associated with a 63 per cent increase of sickness in the coal face workers, whilst a rise of 10 degrees was associated with a 74 per cent increase of sickness in the other underground men. Presumably this influence depends chiefly on the sudden change of temperature experienced by the men on coming to the surface.

Absenteeism due to sickness is associated with air velocity, for the average time lost by underground workers other than those at the coal face was 85 per cent greater at a velocity of 260 feet than at one of 90 feet. This effect of air currents is probably due to the liability of the very lightly clad men to catch chills.

Absenteeism due to accidents is likewise related to air velocity. Accidents to underground men other than those at the coal face increased steadily at all velocities from 70 feet per minute upwards, and at a velocity of 264 feet they were 68 per cent more numerous than at one of 87 feet.

Accident frequency varies greatly with underground temperature, though accident severity shows but little response as the effect is confined to minor accidents.

The accident rate is greatly affected by the thickness of the seam. One seam was found to vary in thickness from 44 to 72 inches at six collieries, and the accidents from falls of coal and side were four times more numerous when

the seam was at its thickest than when at its thinnest. This effect was just as marked on major accidents as on minor ones.

Accident frequency is related to labour turnover, for minor accidents causing less than 20 days' disablement were three times more numerous at pits where the annual labour turnover was 20 per cent or more, than at those where it was less than 10 per cent.

Accident rates vary considerably with the age of the men, and reach a minimum at the age of 30 to 39. In comparison with this minimum, coal face workers over 60 years of age showed a 41 per cent excess in frequency rate.

Accident frequency varies greatly at different hours of the shift, and in coal face men working at high temperatures it reached a maximum in the last full hour of work but one. In those working at low temperatures it did not reach a maximum till the last full hour.

The time lost by "voluntary" absenteeism (i.e. all absenteeism not definitely attributed to sickness and accidents) was found to vary with the distance walked by the men underground, for men who walked 2,800 yards, showed 58 per cent more absenteeism than the men who walked 1,330 yards. It is related to labour turnover, the men at pits with an annual turnover of 27 per cent showing 24 to 75 per cent more voluntary absenteeism than those at pits with a turnover of 10 per cent. Again, it is related to the distance of the men's homes from the collieries, men living 2.6 miles away showing 80 per cent more voluntary absenteeism than those living 1.6 miles away.

The chief conclusions point to what the investigators describe as the extraordinary sensitiveness of the miner to his conditions of work and his general environment. "Any and every change of condition affects, not only his voluntary absenteeism, but the time lost by sickness and accidents as well." The investigators also say that "our results suggest that the most valuable method of reducing absenteeism is to improve the conditions of work."

Mechanization recommended in Gold Mining Industry

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York), in its issue of August 25, comments on the prevalence of miner's phthisis in the South African gold mines, and suggests the mechanization of the industry as a means of lessening the losses caused by this disease. It is pointed out that "one million pounds sterling—more than 2 per cent of the value of total production and more than 10 per cent of dividends declared—was the toll paid last year by

Rand mining companies to meet the ever-increasing requirements for compensation under the South African Miners' Phthisis Acts."

About 200,000 native labourers are now employed in the Rand gold mines. In the United States, on the other hand, the *Journal* states, the value of the combined production of non-ferrous metals in Utah and Arizona is almost equal to that of the Rand. Yet in these two states there are probably no more than 50,000 men engaged in mining. "Granting that the intelligence of the American worker is greater than that of the native "boy" on the Rand, and that the open-pit mines, which account for a large part of the total of the two states mentioned, require less labour to operate than the deep workings on the Rand, the difference is still so great as to call for some other explanation." The conclusion is reached that mechanization, not legislation, promises the ultimate in reducing to a minimum the hazard to health in the operation of the world's greatest gold field.

National Safety Council (U.S.A.)

The seventeenth annual congress of the National Safety Council (United States) will be held at New York City on October 1-5. The president of the Council, in an introduction to the printed program, states that this congress is dedicated to the presentation of ways and means of reducing the annual loss of lives, limbs and property occasioned through unnecessary and preventable accidents. Approximately 95,600 men, women and children met death during 1927 in such accidents on the streets and highways, in other public places, in their homes and throughout industry. It is the purpose of the Congress to demonstrate that these accidents did not just "happen" but that they were caused by circumstances and conditions within human control; that similar accidents have been prevented by thousands of devoted safety men, whose successes have been achieved under the inspiration of the original founders of the Council who attended the first Safety Congress.

From a mere handful of pioneers, the National Safety Council has grown into an organization of world-wide influence. It is supported by 4,560 members, representing 153 different kinds of industries, government departments, educational institutions, libraries, chambers of commerce, community safety councils, insurance companies, automobile clubs, miscellaneous national, state and local professional, trade and business organizations and public spirited individuals.

Use of Sprayers in Painting

An enquiry was undertaken in 1925 by the Pennsylvania Department of Labour and Industry, with a view to the drafting of regulations governing the use of sprayers in painting. This enquiry was followed by a supplementary investigation organized by the National Safety Committee of the United States. Both enquiries were supervised by Dr. H. F. Smith and the results obtained were combined in an article which appeared in the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene* for June last and which has been summarized by the International Labour Office in the September 3 issue of its weekly publication, *Industrial and Labour Information*.

The results of the spraying of lacquers, etc., were studied in over 150 industrial undertakings, and 177 air samples for benzene were taken. The tests were always accompanied by air velocity measurements. The medical examination covered 291 lacquer sprayers and 266 sprayers of other materials. It was shown that relatively small amounts of benzol in lacquers might give rise to benzol concentrations, in the air breathed by the sprayer, considerably above the limit of 100 parts per million, for continuous exposure, set by the Benzol Committee of the National Safety Council. While adequate exhaust ventilation reduces the benzol concentrations to within the limit of safety, it is not sufficient to ensure the safety of the sprayer. Protection against the danger is best afforded by discontinuing

the use of spraying materials containing more than the minimum amount of benzol that may be present in the best commercial toluol and in denatured alcohol used in the best lacquer manufacture—not over 0.5 per cent.

As regards paint and enamel sprayings, air tests were carried out on 49 occasions in 25 industrial undertakings, and 253 workers engaged in spraying various paints and enamels were examined. The conclusions show that there are so many variable and uncontrollable conditions encountered in the application of materials containing lead in any form that exhaust ventilation, as at present generally practised, cannot always be regarded as an effective protection for the sprayer. Adequate ventilation should provide for an air movement past the sprayer of 150 feet to 200 feet a minute towards the exhaust duct.

Research into the danger of spraying vitreous enamels took the form of 59 tests for suspended particles in 20 undertakings, and X-ray examinations of 84 sprayers of siliceous materials out of 137 examined generally. The risk was found to be especially great in the spraying of materials used for covering sheet metal.

It was found that in all cases the danger could be reduced by effective exhaust ventilation. It is recommended, however, that workers should be protected by masks or respirators, which are the only effective protection in the case of benzol. It is also recommended that workers employed in spraying paint should be subjected to periodical medical examination.

EMPLOYEES' WELFARE PROVISIONS IN ONTARIO INDUSTRIES

Results of Inquiry by Ontario Department of Labour

UNDER the heading of "Industrial Relations," Miss Marion Findlay, senior investigator of the Ontario Department of Labour, contributed to the August issue of *Social Welfare*, the monthly publication of the Social Service Council of Canada, a summary (based on an enquiry made by the Department into the industries of the Province) of the extent to which the problem of scientific management has been met by representative employers. By the term "industrial relations," is meant the application and development in modern industry of such sociological factors as accident prevention, health measures, recreation, holidays with pay, joint councils and shop committees, sickness and group insurance, pensions and annuities, regulation of hours of labour, and bonus and profit sharing schemes. The writer points out that while no attempt

has been made to cover all firms in the province, the 300 firms which provide material for the summary are fairly representative of the manufacturing industries and public utilities. They are situated in all parts of the Province in both large and small centres. The employees in these firms numbering 185,187, of which total 42,813, or 23 per cent, were female workers.

Safety and Health.—The importance of accident prevention in any program of improved management is now widely appreciated, and more effective work in this direction is being done each year by many firms in Ontario. Expert mechanical knowledge is being used in the equipment of dangerous machinery with the most adequate safeguards, and closer attention is being given to the lighting and ventilation of plants as

factors in safety; to good housekeeping methods; to the arrangement of employment so that only men who are physically and mentally fit are placed on jobs to which any hazard is attached; and to the education of every employee in the necessity for safe methods and constant precaution. As a result of these measures many of the 300 firms reported a decided improvement in accident experience.

As regards health conditions and first aid work, the enquiry revealed that many of the firms exceed the requirements of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the provision of first aid kits and first aid rooms, etc. Many firms make provision for hospital accommodation, for nurses for plant duty and visiting the homes of employees, and for the services of doctors for general health purposes as well as in cases of emergency. Two or three rooms are often given over for first aid or hospital purposes, and cots are provided to take care of temporary sickness as well as accidents, a graduate nurse being usually in charge of such increased accommodation. Seventy-three firms reported that they retained the services of one, and in a few cases more than one, graduate nurse, while 18 firms have special first aid attendants. In some plants nursing service in the home is provided by the insurance company under the terms of the policy by which the employees are insured. It is not an uncommon practice for a firm to arrange for the services of a dentist and oculist, or to endow a cot in the local hospital for the use of employees and immediate members of their families without charge. In addition to the firms with doctors on call, several of the larger companies have doctors engaged on salary to give their full time to health matters among employees, and many have doctors on duty in the dispensary for stated hours. Commenting on this phase of industrial health, the writer observes that "the industrial dispensary with a graduate nurse or doctor in charge may become a centre of education in matters of hygiene, and that physical fitness, which is essential to efficiency in work, may be greatly increased with a beneficial effect on production."

Recreation and Cafeterias.—The enquiry showed that the provision of recreation is a considerable factor in the industrial policy of the reporting firms. Approximately 41 per cent of these firms employing three-quarters of the workers, make some provision for the recreation of their employees. The majority have recreation clubs and athletic associations with membership fees, and the firm often makes an annual contribution to the funds or undertakes responsibility for equipment or for

any deficit which may be incurred. Many firms make elaborate provision for recreation in the way of athletic fields, with a baseball diamond, sometimes equipped with a grandstand, a cricket field, putting greens, tennis courts, bowling greens and hockey rinks. In two or three large firms where keen interest in sport is maintained, a sports director on salary from the firm devotes his whole time to managing the athletic activities of the employees. Where recreation or club rooms are established, the equipment varies, and in some cases is on an elaborate scale, including reading rooms, circulating library, lounge, gymnasium or assembly hall, billiard tables, bowling alleys, etc.

Eighty-nine of the 300 firms, employing approximately 50 per cent of the workers, reported having a cafeteria, frequently in charge of a graduate dietitian of long experience, at which a hot, full course dinner practically at cost or less may be obtained, and 20 other firms have lunch rooms where tea, and coffee are served free or at a nominal charge.

Holidays with Pay.—Within the last few years the giving of holidays with pay to production workers and other wage earners has come to be recognized by an increasing number of firms as a possible and desirable arrangement. Of the 300 firms circularized, over 20 per cent, in which are employed 32 per cent of 185,187 workers, allow annual holidays with pay to all workers after a stated length of service. In 96 firms holidays with pay are granted to foremen, time workers and salaried employees only, while in approximately 42 per cent of the firms arrangements may be made under special circumstances for holidays without pay. The usual holiday plan was found to be one in which the length of holiday varied. The most generous provision in this respect is two weeks with full pay for all factory workers with one year's service or over.

Joint Councils and Shop Committees.—The writer describes the establishment of joint industrial councils and shop committees by various large firms in the Province as "an important manifestation of the desire for co-operation between management and men." Of the total of 300 firms which made returns, 21 per cent, employing approximately 48 per cent of the workers, have well organized works councils. The allocation through these councils of certain responsibilities and the giving of some voice in the arrangement of working conditions, wages, hours, safety, recreation and general welfare are reported as being beneficial to both sides.

Sickness and Group Insurance.—Of the 300 firms, 212 reported having some scheme for the financial advancement of their employees. Twenty-six per cent, comprising almost half the employees, have some form of insurance other than group, and approximately 35 per cent, including 28 per cent of the workers, have adopted some system of group insurance. In most firms having any form of sick benefits practically all permanent employees are eligible for membership, usually optional, although in some firms it is a necessary condition of employment, medical examination being sometimes required before application for membership. The majority of sickness insurance schemes are contributory on the part of the employees, and in many cases these contributions alone form the fund from which benefits are paid. Amounts of contributions are based on length of service, earnings or age, or may be set at a flat rate for all members. In some cases female employees are assessed at a rate equal to one-half that of male, the benefits being also proportionate. A feature of sickness insurance is the provision for medical care under many of the schemes. The extent to which firms support sickness insurance schemes in their plants varies from complete responsibility without any contributions from employees to no support whatever. One firm has established a complete system of financial aid through the provision of sickness and group insurance and pensions, with a co-operative trust fund which enables employees to make advantageous investment in the company's stock.

Somewhat over one half of the firms having group insurance were found to pay the premiums in full, but an increasing tendency is noted during the past few years for schemes to be contributory. Usually from three months to three years of continuous service is required before employees are insured, and in many cases female employees are not eligible, or if so, usually at a lower rate. An initial sum of \$500, the minimum amount granted, or \$1,000 increasing with length of service, to a maximum of \$2,000 or higher, is a plan in general use, or a flat rate of \$1,000 for all.

Pensions and Annuities.—It was found that 61 of the 300 firms, with 56 per cent of the employees, make provision for workers who have grown old in service, and several others reported that the matter of establishing a pension plan was receiving attention. Of these 61 firms, 49, employing approximately 100,700 workers, have a regular pension scheme, while the remaining 12 firms take care of old employees by retaining them on the

pay roll as long as they are able to do work of any kind about the plant, and by granting retiring allowances, in which event each case is dealt with on its own merits. The majority of the pension funds are non-contributory. Where they are contributory the firms make substantial contribution to the funds. Under ordinary circumstances from 20 to 25 years' continuous service is required before employees are eligible for pension, and many firms make provision for pension in cases of incapacity after a shorter term of from 10 to 15 years. The retiring age is usually 65 years for men and 55 for women. The amount of superannuation is sometimes calculated at a certain percentage, one or two, of the average earnings for the last five or ten years of employment for each year of service, with a stated minimum and maximum amount, or the sum may vary with length of service only. In the case of the death of the pensioner some firms make provision for the continuance of the pension for the benefit of minor children, or, in whole or in part, to the widow.

Bonus, Profit Sharing and Sale of Stock.—Approximately one-quarter of the 300 firms reported a bonus system of some kind. In many cases there is a simple attendance bonus of a stated amount or percentage of wages per week for punctuality and regularity. A popular means of rewarding length of service is the annual bonus, frequently based upon the company's profits for the year, thus becoming a profit sharing scheme as well. Both wage earnings and length of service are taken into consideration when awarding these bonuses, the amounts of which vary from 5 to 15 per cent of wages after a fair term of employment. In several instances bonuses consisting of the company stock are granted for special service to the firm. Other firms have established some form of thrift plan in order to encourage systematic saving among their employees. Such thrift plans are often operated in conjunction with plans for the purchase of company stock by the employees. It is stated, however, that the sale of company stock to employees has not yet become a common practice in Ontario, although over 40 of the 300 firms were said to have instituted plans with considerable success.

Hours of Labour.—From reports of 276 firms, having 167,634 employees, it was indicated that 122,908 of the employees, or over 73 per cent, work a 48-hour week or less; 37,736, or over 22 per cent, work from 49 to 54 hours per week; and 6,940, or over 4 per cent, work 55 hours per week or longer. Of the 41,988 female workers in these 276 firms, approximately 75 per cent work a 48-

hour week or less; 23 per cent work 49 or 54 hours per week; and less than 2 per cent work a 55-hour week or longer.

Touching on other factors operating toward improving industrial relations, the writer notes that "one of prime importance is the employment department, which brings keen judgment and common sense to bear in the matter of employing workers, investigates

complaints, endeavours to arrive at the true cause of workers quitting their jobs, and to remove such cause in order to cut down labour turn-over." Another such factor is in the definite effort being made by many firms to stabilize employment through the planning of output months in advance. One firm guarantees 48 weeks' employment per year to all permanent employees, which has resulted in a reduction in turn-over.

Superannuation Scheme of Scottish Wholesale Society

Details of a proposed superannuation scheme for the employees of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society were given in the *Co-operative News* for September 1. The report is the outcome of an instruction to the directors of the society in September, 1927, and the scheme is now issued to the share-holding societies for approval.

Under the provisions of the scheme, every male and female employee in the permanent service of the Society, who has attained the age of eighteen, and who is not over fifty at the start of the scheme, may become a member; and every male and female who in future enters the permanent service of the society, and who is not over fifty on entry, must become a member of the scheme. Persons who in future enter the service under the age of eighteen must become members as soon as they attain that age.

Pension.—The pension on retirement will be one-eightieth of the average annual salary or wages in the five years immediately preceding the date of retirement, for each year of service after the date of entry into the scheme, together with one-hundred-and-sixtieth for each year of service prior to entry into the scheme. Not more than forty years' service may be taken into account, nor years of service before the age of eighteen. Any employee now aged twenty-five who joins the scheme and retires at sixty-five will receive half pay under these conditions.

Age at Retirement.—The normal age at retirement has been taken as sixty-five, although the directors would have the right to invite an official or employee to prolong his service from year to year beyond the normal retiral age. But no further contributions would be payable, and any such extended period shall be disregarded in calculating any superannuation allowance. No pension will be granted unless a minimum service of fifteen years has been completed.

Failure of Health.—Employees who have completed fifteen years' service who retire on account of permanent invalidity will receive

a pension calculated in accordance with the above scale. Employees who have not completed fifteen years' service who retire on account of permanent invalidity will be entitled to the return of their contributions with compound interest at the rate of three per cent per annum.

Refunds.—Employees who have not qualified for pension, and who leave the service for reasons other than ill-health, will be entitled to receive back their contributions with 3 per cent, compound interest. On death before superannuation, the representatives of the employee will be entitled to the return of the employee's contributions with compound interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. If death occurs after superannuation the representatives of the employee will be entitled to the return of the employee's contributions with compound interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, less the payments made by way of superannuation.

Contributions.—Employees entering the scheme will contribute an amount equal to 3½ per cent of their salary or wages (9d. in the pound) from the date of entry into the scheme. The society will contribute an amount equal to that paid by the employee. In addition, the society will pay an annual uniform amount of £3,945 for forty years to establish the solvency of the scheme.

Older Employees.—Older employees, who at the commencement of the scheme were over the age of fifty, would not come under the scheme outlined above.

For such employees contributions would be the same as those payable in respect of the younger employees, namely, 3½ per cent of salary or wages, and a like amount from the society. On death or permanent invalidity there would accrue to them a cash payment consisting of the employees' own and the society's contributions accumulated at 3 per cent per annum compound interest.

If such an employee were to leave the service for reasons other than death, permanent invalidity, or fraud, he would receive back

his own contributions with 3 per cent per annum compound interest. The normal age of retirement would be the same as that of the younger employees, namely, sixty-five; but the directors would have the right to invite such an official or employee to prolong his service from year to year beyond the normal retirement age.

Those now between age fifty and sixty-five would be allowed to continue their contributions as long as they were in the service up to, but not beyond, age seventy.

In the case of those now reaching the age limit, a certain hardship would be experienced by reason of the fact that, at the most, they would only contribute for a comparatively short period. Those, therefore, who at the commencement of the scheme are over sixty

years of age will not be required to retire until they have contributed for five years. But such service shall not extend beyond the age of seventy. Those now over the age of sixty-five are out with the scheme, but shall be permitted to continue in the service up to the age of seventy. None of those employees who, at the commencement of the scheme, are over age sixty-five will be required to retire until they have received at least a year's notice, but these rules are not to interfere with the full discretionary right of the directors to dispense with the service of any employee as and when they see fit.

Number of Workers Affected.—Nearly 10,000 workers are affected by the scheme, and their total wages and salaries amount to £1,280,906.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS FIRST AID COMPETITION, 1927

THE winning teams in the First Aid Competitions held by the Canadian National Railways in 1928 are given below, as compiled by the Company's Department of Safety and First Aid. All the Dominion and regional competitions were conducted by Colonel C. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., M.D., director-general of St. John Ambulance Association, and were under the special supervision of Vice-President W. D. Robb.

Dominion Trophies (St. John Ambulance Association)

Montizambert cup, representing championship of Canada, open to men. Winners, Canadian National Railways, Team No. 4, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

Wallace Nesbitt Trophy, representing the railway championship of Canada, open to men. Winners, Canadian National Railways, Fort Rouge Shops, Winnipeg.

Lady Drummond Cup, representing championship of Canada (Home nursing only), open to women. Winners, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, Belgo Building.

Sir George Brown Cup, representing championship of Canada (First Aid only), open to women. Winners, No. 32 Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Ottawa.

Wallace Nesbitt General Trophy, representing championship of Canada (for other than railway or miners' cups), open to men. Winners, Richards Family, Stratford.

Ontario Province Shield, representing Provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Canadian National Railways, Motive Power, St. Thomas.

Quebec Province Shield, representing Provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Canadian National Railways Team No. 4, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

Manitoba Province Shield, representing Provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Shops, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan Province Shield, representing Provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Canadian Pacific Railway Police, Moose Jaw.

New Brunswick Province Shield, representing Provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Canadian Pacific Railway Police, St. John.

System Championships

Thornton Cup, representing championship of Canadian National Railways System, open to men. Winners, Motive Power Shops, St. Thomas.

Robb Cup, representing championship of Canadian National Railways System, open to women. Winners, Belgo Building Team, Montreal.

Page Medal, representing individual championship of system, open to men. Winner, J. S. Slidders, Winnipeg.

Page Medal, representing individual championship of system, open to women. Winner, M. B. Parker, Battle Creek.

Regional Championships

Chamberlin Shield, representing championship of Central Region, open to men. Winners, Motive Power Team, St. Thomas.

Bowker Cup, representing championship of Central Region, open to women. Winners, Belgo Building Offices, Montreal.

Officers' Cup, representing championship of Grand Trunk Western Lines, open to men, Winners, Detroit General Offices.

Officers' Cup, representing championship of Grand Trunk Western Lines, open to women. Winners, Detroit team.

Officers' Cup, representing championship of Western Region, open to men. Winners, North Shops, Edmonton.

Officers' Cup, representing championship of Western Region, open to women. Winners Union Depot, Winnipeg.

Officers' Cup, representing championship of Atlantic Region, open to women. Winners, no competition.

Officers' Cup, representing championship of Atlantic Region, open to men. Winners, General offices, Moncton.

Officers' Cup, representing championship of Telegraph Department, open to men. Winners, Winnipeg offices.

Barber Cup, representing championship Telegraph Department, open to women. Winners, Montreal offices.

Galloway Cup, representing championship of Electric Lines, open to general competition, Winners, Lambton.

Local Trophies

Hutchison Shield, representing Montreal and District, open to men. Winners, Point St. Charles, No. 4 Team, Montreal.

Bourne Cup, representing Montreal and District, open to women. Winners, Belgo Building, Montreal.

Officers' Cup, representing Transportation Department only, open to men. Winners, Palmerston.

Deacon Shield, representing Stratford Motive Power Shops, open to men. Winners, Stratford Team No. 2.

McNaughton Cup, representing individual championship, Bonaventure Station, open to women. Winner, Miss Mae Stead.

Imperial Service Medals for Canadian Employees

Thirty-four employees of the Department of Railways and Canals of Canada have been awarded Imperial Service Medals by His Majesty, the King. This number included:—

Conductors: Edward James Abell, Moncton, N.B.; Hermenegilde Begin, Levis, Que.; Robert George Duff, Campbellton, N.B.; Napoleon Levesque, Mont Joli, Que.; Bliss Sears, Moncton, N.B.

Locomotive Wiper: François Xavier Boulanger, Joffre, Que.

Enginemen: Edward Brown, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; William John Coffey, St. John, N.B.; Joseph Charles Larouche, Rivière du Loup, Que.; Joseph Eugene Ouellet, Rivière du Loup, Que.; Edwin Sterling, St. John, N.B.; Fred Muir White, Truro, N.S.

Agent: Robert Armour Brown, Salisbury, N.B.

Carman: James Yeo Colwell, N.B.

Machinists: Theodule Darisse, Rivière du Loup, Que.; Octave Alphonse Thivierge, St. Malo, Que.

Roundhouse Foreman: John Gratton, Mulgrave, N.S.

Bridge and Building Master: François Xavier Halle, Levis, Que.

Janitor: Samuel Richard Hayward, Moncton, N.B.

Painter: Henry Conrad Hooper, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Section Foreman: Norman Van Horne, Durham, N.B.; James David Rolfe, Richmond, N.S.; William Henry Williams, Marshy Hope, N.S.

Boiler Maker: Silas Le Blanc, Moncton, N.B.

Moulder: John McNevin, Moncton, N.B.

Baggagemaster: Farquhar McPherson, Point Tupper, N.S.

Mail Porter: Robert Miller, Winnipeg, Man.

Lightkeeper: Michael Murray, Chatham, N.B.

Police Constable: Thomas Nicholls, Lethbridge, Alta.

Carpenter: Beverly James Price, Moncton, N.B.

Letter Carrier: Thomas Joseph Reading, Toronto, Ont.

Section and Extra Gang Foreman: Thomas Welford, Spencer, N.B.

Trackman: David Sullivan, Tide Head, N.B.

Coach Painter: Frederick Moore Wilson, Moncton, N.B.

Notice of these decorations appeared in the issue of the CANADA GAZETTE of September 29, 1928.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Ratification of Conventions

On August 20 the total number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations was 325. At the same date the number of Conventions of which ratification had been authorized by the competent authority in the country concerned, but had not yet been registered with the Secretary-General, was 28.

Between July 21 and August 20 the International Labour Office was informed of the registration of twelve new applications by Holland and Cuba.

Increase in Membership of the Governing Body

The International Labour Office has been informed of the ratification by Persia and Chile of the amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Fourth Session in 1922.

Article 393 fixes the number of members of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at twenty-four, twelve representing Governments and six each employers and workers. At its Fourth Session the International Labour Conference voted an amendment to this Article to bring the number of members of the Governing Body to 32, sixteen representing Governments, eight representing employers, and eight representing workers. The object of the amendment is to ensure a larger representation in the Governing Body of extra-European countries, and thus give it a composition more in keeping with the universal character of the Organization.

To take effect, the amendment must be ratified by 42 States. So far, including the ratifications of Persia and Chile, it has been ratified by 40 countries. Only two further ratifications are therefore required in order to allow the membership of the Governing Body to be increased, and thus provide for the direct representation of more extra-European countries.

Visit of the Canadian Prime Minister

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, accompanied by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Substitute Member for Canada on the Governing Body, paid a visit to the International Labour Office on September 11. In the absence of the Director, the Prime Minister was received by Mr.

H. B. Butler, deputy-director of the Office, who presented to him the chiefs of Division and Canadian members of the staff, and showed him over the building. Before leaving, Mr. Mackenzie King expressed keen interest in the work of the Office and his cordial good wishes for the future of the Organization.

Publications of the Office

Sickness Insurance in Germany.—The International Labour Office has recently published a study entitled "Benefits of the German Sickness Insurance System from the Point of View of Social Hygiene," prepared by two specialists, Dr. Franz Goldmann, research member of the health office of the municipality of Berlin, and Dr. Alfred Grotjahn, professor of social hygiene at the University of Berlin. The study describes the part played by sickness insurance benefits in the vast organization of social health institutions in Germany. It gives an account of the benefits, estimates their value from the point of view of public health, and analyses the work done and results obtained by insurance in reducing the risks of infection, preventing disablement, and maintaining the health of the insured persons and their families, who together form half the total population of Germany. Finally, the authors draw the outlines of a national health program for the State, and examine the relations which exist or ought to exist between insurance institutions and public health services. This volume should prove a valuable contribution to the study of the problems of co-ordination and collaboration between public health authorities and social insurance institutions for the prevention of disease, which, in accordance with a decision of the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations, has been undertaken conjointly by the Health Section of the League and the International Labour Office, with the help of an international committee of experts in social insurance and in public health.

Freedom of Association.—The third of five volumes of a study which is being made by the International Labour Office of Freedom of Association has just appeared, dealing with the history, legal status and actual position of trade unions in Germany, the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Baltic States, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland. Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1928, to the first volume of this



CANADIAN DELEGATES TO THE 11TH CONFERENCE, INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, GENEVA, MAY-JUNE, 1928
 Front Row.—Mr. H. B. McKinnon, Government Advisor; Mr. H. H. Champ, Employers' Delegate; Dr. W. A. Riddell, Government Delegate; Mrs. B. A. Rogers, M.L.A., Government Advisor; Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour of Canada, Government Delegate; Mr. Tom Moore, Workers' Delegate.
 Second Row.—Mr. T. J. Coughlin, Government Advisor; Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Employers' Delegate; Mr. G. Filion, Government Advisor; Mr. R. J. Tallon, Workers' Advisor.

series, which was devoted to a comparative international survey of trade union law.

Report of Migration Laws and Treaties.—A publication entitled "Emigration and Immigration Legislation and Treaties," was issued by the International Labour Office in 1922. This report, which analysed the laws and treaties of 76 countries and gave a general idea of the measures taken to regulate migration movements, was designed to serve as a handbook of information for those concerned with the protection of migrants, but like all international legislative treatises devoted to a question still in process of evolution, the information it contained soon became out of date. Since 1922 the regulation of migration has been a subject of ever-increasing legislative activity, showing how great is the interest of governments nowadays in this problem. Almost every country has adopted new legislation relating to migration, or has amended its existing laws. During the same period, international action has also progressed. A new publication, in three volumes, has accordingly been prepared in the International Labour Office, dealing with migration laws and treaties on wider lines than the former publication covering the laws and regulations of about 200 sovereign countries, federated states, mandated territories, protectorates, colonies and dependencies.

The three volumes are entitled respectively: (1) Emigration laws and regulations; (2) Immigration laws and regulations; and (3) International Treaties and Conventions. The first two have now been issued.

Occupation and Health.—The International Labour Office has just issued another series of brochures of "Occupation and Health," the Encyclopaedia of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare, which has been in course of preparation for some time. The series comprises monographs on: Candles (Manufacture of); Cellulose; Ferrosilicon; Gas-Works; Laundries; and Lead.

Study of Journalism.—The International Labour Office has in the press, for early publication, an international comparative survey of the conditions of work and life of journalists. The enquiry was undertaken in response to requests from several quarters, and primarily from the International Association of Journalists accredited to the League of Nations. It was carried out with the aid of this and other organizations of journalists in various countries, and latterly with the ready help of the young International Federation of Journalists. Indeed, one of the most interesting sections of the report is that which de-

scribes the present stage and broad tendencies of organization among journalists, on trade union or similar lines. Beyond that, the volume presents a fairly complete and detailed picture of the situation of working journalists to-day, as regards conditions of entry into the profession, securing of tenure in the profession, conditions of employment (hours of work, wage scales, etc.), provision for sickness, old age and kindred risks, provisions against unemployment and facilities for finding re-employment, and other matters affecting their life and work.

The report also touches on the present tendency in several countries towards the formation of huge press combines or syndicates, each owning and controlling a large number of daily and other publications, which may obviously have serious implications for the journalists as well as for the public at large. The publication should therefore be of value not only to the journalists who are endeavouring to safeguard themselves against the possible consequences of the "trust" movement, but also to all who are interested in the effects of modern industrial methods on the workers.

Vacancy for Chief of Statistical Section

The Civil Service Commission of Canada is asked to announce that a selection will shortly be made by the Director of the International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva, to fill the post of chief of the Statistical Section. The post is open to candidates of both sexes in all States Members of the International Labour Organization (including officials at present on the staff of the International Office). The salary attached to the post is 28,000 Swiss francs per year, rising by annual increments of 1,000 francs to a maximum of 33,000 francs. This salary is subject to modification in accordance with fluctuations in the cost of living in Geneva. Candidates desiring to apply for the post are to send in their applications to the International Labour Office, Geneva, before December 31, 1928, at the latest. Further information may be obtained from the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Naturalization of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, shows that 5,237 alien residents of Canadian origin were admitted to the citizenship during that period. The largest national group of persons naturalized was the Italian with 45,262, followed by the Polish group with 34,983 naturalizations. The British Empire is next on the list with 28,276, of whom 9,823 were Irish, 7,595 English and 3,386 Scottish.

AMERICAN VIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Study and Report by National Industrial Conference Board (United States)

THE National Industrial Conference Board (United States) has published in its series of "Studies of International Problems" a study on the work of the International Labour Organization (New York: National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 198 pp. Price \$2.50). The Board is an organization of American employers designated by and from national and state associations, its object being to provide a bureau of scientific research and a clearing house of information on all phases of industry. The present report therefore discusses the International Labour Organization from the standpoint of American industry, and its judgments and conclusions are primarily intended to answer the question whether or not the United States would benefit by entering the Organization. The study analyses all the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference and the action taken by the member nations in complying therewith, its material being mainly based on information contained in the publications of the International Office.

The report dwells on the inherent difficulties in the path of all attempts at international co-operation, particularly in matters connected with industry and employment. "Labour legislation," it is pointed out, "is primarily a domestic problem. Despite the advisability of remedying the competitive inequalities resulting from the differences in the living standards and conditions of employment of various countries, the fact remains that improvement in the status of the worker in any country can be brought about only when public opinion supports, and the domestic economic situation permits, such improvement. A shorter working day and better employment conditions are the results of productive efficiency as well as of legislative decrees. The existing differences in economic development among the nations of the world, therefore, in addition to the linguistic, racial and political obstacles, make international action difficult."

This difficulty, it is claimed, is evident in the structure and operation of the International Labour Organization, which is alleged to have all the disturbing factors associated with internationalism—diversity of language, of political rank and of social structure. Another disorganizing factor is found in the structure of the Organization by groups—em-

ployers, organized workers, and governmental representatives. This system, it is claimed, has been the cause of dissatisfaction for example, among unorganized workers, and has hampered individual action by the delegates at the various conferences. For such reasons as these the activities of the Organization, it is thought, have been "characterized by an elaborate formal and legalistic attitude and procedure. But despite the obstacles confronting it and the resulting complexity of its procedure, the International Labour Organization has proved itself an interesting and valuable experiment in the field of international labour affairs. Whether it has completely fulfilled the expectations of those who were responsible for its creation is open to question. Whether the record of accomplishment furnishes adequate ground for action by the United States in the direction of joining in the work of the Organization is likewise debatable. But there can be no dispute concerning the sincerity and earnestness with which the International Labour Organization has sought to promote the cause of social progress in the interest of the wage earners of the world."

As to the concrete results obtained so far by the International Labour Organization in reaching its objective, which is the improvement of the working conditions of wage earners throughout the world, the investigators find it difficult to trace any body of international labour legislation that may be attributed directly to the action of the Organization. Other agents are at work as well as the International Labour Organization. "The improvement of labour conditions throughout the world is being brought about by a combination of forces and not solely by the legislative activity of the International Labour Organization. Voluntary action on the part of employers, as well as legislation enacted without regard to the particular provisions of the international conventions, is shortening the hours of labour, limiting the work of women in hazardous employments, raising the age at which young persons may enter industry, and in other ways producing the results sought by international legislation. Moreover, even if the ratification of conventions is taken as a measure of the accomplishments of the International Labour Organization, it is obvious that in each country such ratification, and more particularly the subsequent legislative enforcement, is brought about

largely by domestic organizations. In the development of public opinion favourable to labour legislation in each member country, the International Labour Organization has played only a minor part. In short, it might be argued that the movement for improving labour conditions would have proceeded, though perhaps less rapidly, in the absence of any international agency."

On the other hand, the acceptance of the Draft Conventions shows the extent to which the International Labour Conference has formulated practical proposals, and avoided the obstacles to uniform legislation which arise out of differences in political, economic and social systems. The report analyses the ratifications from this point of view and makes the discovery that no convention so far has been ratified by a majority of the countries belonging to the Organization. The investigators find three main obstacles to a more general ratification: first, the federal constitution of some of the countries, such as Switzerland, Australia, and Canada; second, the rigid form of the conventions, which cannot be amended or modified to meet objections on minor points; third, the conference has proceeded without attempting to define the limits of its legislative activities. "As already pointed out, conditions and customs in individual countries vary to an extent which makes absolute uniformity in legislative regulations highly impractical. In such subjects as social insurance and workmen's compensation it would seem inadvisable to attempt anything more than the laying down of certain general principles, leaving the details to be worked out by the individual countries. Whether it is expedient to resort to the method of international legislation for the mere statement of such general principles may be questioned." The report concludes these criticisms by commending the more practical and opportunist policy shown by the International Labour Conference at its recent sessions as compared with the earlier meetings.

Passing to the activities of the International Labour Organization other than legislation, the report declares that the contributions of the Organization to social progress have been highly significant. "The International Labour Office has provided an agency for the centralization of information concerning all phases of the labour problem. Prior to its organization, there was no medium through which interested persons and organizations could keep in close touch with the developments in labour legislation and the changes in the broader field of employment relationships. The special investigations of the Office

have assembled information which would not otherwise be available. The service performed in the collection of material for the use of the International Economic Conference of 1927 was invaluable. Although criticisms have been made of the Office on account of its activities, which have directed primarily toward bringing about the ratification of conventions, it should be recognized that, as a fact-finding and research agency, the International Labour Office has functioned as satisfactorily as the breadth of its field of investigation in comparison with its resources permits."

In regard to the question of the participation of the United States in the work of the Organization the National Industrial Conference Board concludes as follows: "Affiliation of this country with the International Labour Organization does not at present seem necessary or desirable, but co-operation in the research, activities of the International Labour Office and in an exchange of information and views is not only practicable but also desirable and should be encouraged."

The Bureau of Statistics and Information of New York State has published, under the direction of the Industrial Commissioner, a pamphlet giving the text of the codified Labour Law of the State, including also the related sections of other laws. The new State Department law, effective January 1, 1927, reorganized the Department of Labour incidentally to the general reorganization of the State government. It increased the Industrial Board from three to five members, the original number. In 1921 the Legislature had substituted for the Industrial Commission of five members a single industrial commissioner as the administrative head of the Department, and an Industrial Board of three members as a quasi-judicial and quasi-legislative body for determining workmen's compensation questions, etc. At the same time it abolished the Industrial Council. However, in 1924, the Legislature reinstated this Industrial Council with some modifications, the Industrial Commissioner being named as its chairman. The pamphlet also gives references to legal decisions and opinions on labour subjects, and contains a full index of all the subjects for which provision is made in the labour law and related statutes.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Report of Proceedings at Sixteenth Annual Convention

FROM September 18 to 21, 1928, there was held in Cleveland, Ohio, the sixteenth annual convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services. Representatives were in attendance from many of the states of the American Union, and the provinces of Canada, as well as from the Federal Departments of Labour of both countries. The Canadian delegation was composed of: Mr. R. A. Rigg, director, and Mr. V. C. Phelan, secretary to the director, Employment Service Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa; Mr. A. Crowe, superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Quebec; Mr. F. Payette, superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Montreal; Mr. H. C. Hudson, Ontario superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Toronto; Mr. J. A. Bowman, Manitoba superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Winnipeg; and Mr. G. E. Tomsett, Saskatchewan superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Regina.

The conference was opened by addresses of welcome from Mr. John D. Marshall, mayor of Cleveland; Mr. Herman R. Witter, director of the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations; Mr. D. S. Blossom, director, Cleveland Department of Public Health and Welfare; and Mr. Stanley A. Corfman, chairman, employment managers' group, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. A wide range of subjects was dealt with in papers read to the convention by various officials. Most of the trends of employment and problems incidental thereto were exhaustively discussed by the delegates present. The list of subjects, together with the names of those presenting addresses on them, is as follows:—

The New York State survey of unemployment—its purpose, findings and conclusions, by Mr. James A. Hamilton, Industrial Commissioner, New York State Department of Labour.

What constitutes a good public employment service?—by Dr. William M. Leiserson, professor of economics, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

The creation and maintenance of public interest in public employment offices—by Mr. V. C. Phelan, secretary to director, Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

How can the public employment service best serve in times of unemployment? by Mr. Russell J. Eldridge, United States Employment Service, Newark, N.J.

The states' relationship to fee-charging employment agencies, by Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labour Legislation, New York.

Job specifications—the age limits in industry, by Mr. Walter J. Lloyd, Commissioner, Bureau of Employment, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Relationship of the Church to the public employment service, by Rabbi Abba H. Silver, D.D., Cleveland, Ohio.

The public employment service—its weakness and strength, by Mr. J. A. Bowman, provincial general superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Winnipeg, Man.

The place of the coloured worker in industry, by Mr. T. Arnold Hill, National Urban League, New York.

What the employer expects from the public employment service, by Mr. Oscar Grothe, vice-president, The White Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Why and how employers should support the public employment service, by Mr. Charles E. Adams, president, Cleveland Hardware Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Employment problems of the Southern States, by Mr. F. D. Grist, Commissioner, Department of Labour, Raleigh, N.C.

Is nation wide unemployment primarily a national or a local problem, by Mr. Cyrus Locher, United States Senator, Cleveland, Ohio.

Purposes, accomplishments and possibilities of the International Association of Public Employment Services, by Mr. R. A. Rigg, director, Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

What the public employment service means to the State of Ohio, by Mr. William G. Pickerel, Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.

Labour saving machinery as a factor in unemployment, by Mr. James J. Davis, secretary, United States Department of Labour.

During the concluding session of the conference resolutions were adopted, dealing with the uniformity of forms, methods and procedure for public employment offices, and other related matters incidental to the operation of public employment services.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President, Mr. A. L. Urick, State Labour commissioner, Des Moines, Iowa.

Past President, Mr. R. A. Rigg, director, Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

First vice-president, Mr. H. C. Hudson, general superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

Second vice-president, Mr. Francis I. Jones, director general, U.S. Employment Service, Washington, D.C.

Third vice-president, Mr. John S. B. Davie, commissioner, Bureau of Labour, Concord, N.H.

Secretary-treasurer, Mr. B. C. Seiple, superintendent, State-City Employment Service, Cleveland, Ohio.

Executive committee, Mrs. M. L. West, assistant federal director, U.S. Employment Service, Richmond, Va.; Mr. G. E. Tomsett, general superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Regina, Sask.; Mr. O. W. Brach, chief, Division of Labour, Statistics and Employment, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Emanuel Koveleski, examiner, U.S. Employment Service, Rochester, N.Y.; Mr. Walter J. Lloyd, director, Bureau of Employment, Harrisburg, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa., was chosen as the convention city for 1929.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES ON RAILWAYS IN UNITED STATES, 1917-1927

THE Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D.C., has published "Statistics of Railways of Class 1, United States (1917-1927)," the information being based upon official summaries of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the years named. "Class 1" includes only railways with annual operating resources above \$1,000,000. Switching and

terminal company statistics are not included. Class 1 railways operate about 90 per cent of the total mileage of the United States, and earn about the same proportion of the total revenues. The tables give the following information in reference to employees and their compensation.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES AND THEIR COMPENSATION, AND FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC OF CLASS I RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES

Calendar years ended December 31, 1917 to 1927

(Railways having annual operating revenues above \$1,000,000—excludes returns of switching and terminal companies)

Item	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
1—EMPLOYEES AND THEIR COMPENSATION:						
2 Number of employees.....	1,732,876	1,841,575	1,913,422	2,022,832	1,659,513	1,626,834
3 No. of hours worked (hourly & daily employees) a.....	5,437,976,803	5,701,417,385	5,032,493,422	5,446,740,533	4,147,318,574	4,311,097,145
4 Average number of hours worked per employee.....	3,138.1	3,095.9	2,630.1	2,692.6	2,499.1	2,650.0
5 Aggregate compensation of employees.....	\$1,739,482,142	\$2,613,813,351	\$2,843,128,432	\$3,681,801,193	\$2,765,218,079	\$2,640,817,005
6—AVERAGE COMPENSATION:						
7 Per employee per hr. (hourly & daily employees) a.....	\$0.320	\$0.458	\$0.565	\$0.676	\$0.667	\$0.613
8 Per employee per year.....	\$1,003.81	\$1,419.34	\$1,485.89	\$1,820.12	\$1,666.28	\$1,623.29
Item	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	
1—EMPLOYEES AND THEIR COMPENSATION:						
2 Number of employees.....	1,857,674	1,751,362	1,744,311	1,779,275	1,734,470	
3 No. of hours worked (hourly & daily employees) a.....	4,928,651,132	4,534,878,818	4,531,361,471	4,671,735,589	4,517,693,991	
4 Average number of hours worked per employee.....	2,653.1	2,589.3	2,597.8	2,625.6	2,604.7	
5 Aggregate compensation of employees.....	\$3,004,071,882	\$2,825,775,181	\$2,860,599,920	\$2,946,114,354	\$2,909,217,453	
6—AVERAGE COMPENSATION:						
7 Per employee per hr. (hourly & daily employees) a.....	\$0.610	\$0.623	\$0.631	\$0.631	\$0.644	
8 Per employee per year.....	\$1,617.11	\$1,613.47	\$1,639.96	\$1,655.79	\$1,677.29	

Employment in Mining in Canada in 1928

A preliminary report has been published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the Mineral Production of Canada during the six months ending June 30, 1928. Monthly records of employment collected by the Bureau and computed as an index number (January, 1920=100) showed, it is stated, an average of 106.7 for general mining during the half-year ending June, 1928, as compared with 99.2 for the corresponding half-year in 1927. In January, 1928, the index stood at 107.6 and in February at 108.2; but thereafter it declined slightly in March and April, recovering to 106.6 in May and 107.3 in June.

Coal mining showed an average employment index of 87.8 as compared with 85.9 in the first half of last year. Beginning the year at 92.5 the index gradually dropped each month to 82.1 in June. Metal mining, in

contrast, with an average for the half-year of 182.0 as against 155.2 for the first half of 1927, showed a steady advance month by month from 177.0 in January to 187.5 in June. Non-metal mines showed a similar improvement in employment, the index ranging from 99.7 in January steadily upward to 137.8 in June, with an average for the period of 111.2 as compared with 98.5 for the first half of 1927.

Thus, from the general index for mining it appears that employment in this industry, was, on the average, 7 per cent higher during the six months ending June, 1928, than during the first half of 1927 and that in metal and non-metal mining particularly, the improvement this year was in the neighbourhood of 15 per cent over the records for the first half of last year.

Co-operative Associations in Saskatchewan in 1927-28

The fourteenth annual report of the commissioner of co-operation and markets of Saskatchewan for the twelve months' period ended April 30, 1928, has been published recently by the provincial Department of Agriculture. The Co-operation and Markets Branch administers the Co-operative Associations Act, which was amended and consolidated at the last session of the provincial legislature. Under this revision membership in a co-operative association was thrown open to persons of any class, instead of being mainly confined to farmers, as formerly; transient purchasers of merchandise were excluded from the distribution of surplus, and the word "surplus" was employed in the new act, instead of "profit," the latter term being considered a misnomer in connection with co-operative associations. By another amendment the rate of interest was set at 6 per cent, with a provision, however, that by supplemental by-law an association may require that no interest be paid on capital stock, the old act having provided that interest should not exceed 8 per cent. The new act further made it compulsory upon an association to declare patronage dividends, the division of profits having formerly been voluntary. The only organizations now entitled to use the word "co-operative" in their titles are asso-

ciations under the new act, the old act, the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act, or any private act of the Legislature.

The branch administers also the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act and the Produce Merchants Act. The number of shareholders in the associations is given in the report as 13,867, with paid-up capital invested of \$547,888.97. The total sales of the associations amounted to \$3,861,904.71, the net savings being \$128,566.28.

The report notes that the associations are now more independent of departmental aid than formerly. Now that the farm produce marketing bodies are organized on a co-operative basis and are established in business, calls are not so frequent upon the branch to provide speakers for meetings, as the pools, generally speaking, furnish their own, drawing upon their directors and officials for the purpose. The branch, however, continues to assist the associations by means of bulletins by organizing exhibits at fairs, and by information.

The report contains lists of all the associations in the province, with summaries of the business transacted by each. It includes also summaries of other controlled marketing organizations or "pools," all of these indicating progress during the past year.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING AUGUST

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in August was 6,567, their employees numbering 1,004,286 persons. An employment index number is maintained, based on the number of workers employed by such firms in January, 1920, as 100;

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their mem-

bers who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for August was 1,604, having an aggregate membership of 181,022 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment;

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions;

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 63 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

Employment Situation at the Beginning of September, 1928, as Reported by the Employers

Chiefly owing to the demands upon the labour market for workers to harvest the exceptionally large western crop, there was a slight slowing-up of industrial activity at the beginning of September, but the situation continued considerably more favourable than in any month of the years 1920-27. Owing to the smallness of the unit of employment, agriculture is not represented in these statistics, so that the pronounced increase in the numbers employed in that industry cannot here be measured. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received data from 6,567 firms with a combined working force of 1,001,395 persons on September 1, as against 1,004,286 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 119.5, compared with 119.9 on August 1, 1928, and with 109.7, 104.9, 96.6, 93.1, 100.0, 93.7, and 88.7 on September 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, logging, mining, communications and transportation showed heightened activity, while there were heavy seasonal losses in construction, and trade was rather quieter.

Employment by Economic Areas

Quebec and Ontario reported improvement, while employment in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia declined moderately.

Maritime Provinces.—As on September 1 in most years of this record, there was a slackening in activity in the Maritime Provinces,

chiefly in highway construction, while gains were noted in manufacturing. Statistics were received from 533 firms, whose staffs aggregated 76,917 workers, compared with 77,584 in the preceding month. The index of employment was several points higher than on the corresponding date of any other year of the record.

Quebec.—Further gains were noted in manufacturing, construction, communications, transportation and mining, while logging was also seasonally brisker. Within the manufacturing group, the largest increases were in textile, rubber, building material, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor factories. The working force of the 1,455 co-operating employers stood at 279,369 persons, as against 276,163 on August 1. Less extensive advances were registered at the beginning of September, 1927, when the index was several points lower.

Ontario.—Increases on a rather smaller scale than on September 1 a year ago were recorded in Ontario, where 2,997 firms enlarged their staffs by 997 employees to 413,184 on the date under review. Manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, largely on account of losses in iron and steel and lumber plants, while there were gains in the rubber, textile, electrical apparatus, electric current, vegetable food and several other divisions. Logging camps reported considerable seasonal activity, and communications and transportation also showed improvement. The situation was decidedly more favourable than in the

early autumn of 1927, or in any other year since the series was commenced.

Prairie Provinces.—Following five months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a reduction in employment in the Prairie Provinces, where the index continued much higher than on the same date last year. Returns were tabulated from 874 employers of 144,015 workers, as compared with 149,522 at the beginning of August. Manufacturing, mining, communications, building and highway construction and trade afforded heightened employment, but railway construction was seasonally slacker.

firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with January, 1920, as 100.

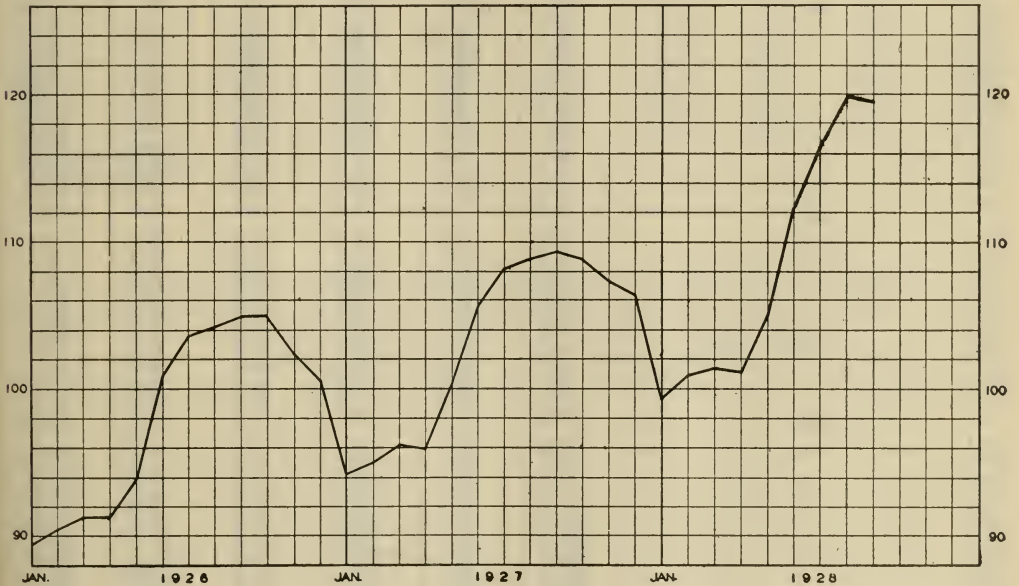
Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Ottawa slight curtailment was registered.

Montreal.—As on September 1, 1927, there was a large increase in Montreal on the date under review, 3,344 workers being added to the pay lists of the 781 co-operating firms, who employed 134,737. Manufactures (except of iron and steel products) showed general

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



British Columbia.—For the first time since the beginning of this year there was a reduction in employment in British Columbia; this took place chiefly in construction, while communications, transportation, trade and logging showed improvement. The working force of the 709 firms furnishing data declined from 88,830 persons on August 1 to 87,910 at the beginning of September. The contraction involved about the same number of workers as that indicated on September 1, 1927, when employment was in smaller volume.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas. The accompanying chart shows the course of employment in these areas in recent months; the curves are based upon the number of workers indicated by the reporting

improvement; construction, transportation, communications and trade were also considerably busier. The index was higher than at the beginning of September in any other year of the record, which for this city goes back to 1922.

Quebec.—Heightened activity was indicated in Quebec, according to 103 employers of 12,016 persons, as compared with 11,797 in the preceding month. Most of the gain took place in construction and manufacturing. Employment was at its maximum during the four years' record for this city.

Toronto.—Manufacturing and communications afforded more employment, while construction and transportation were slacker.

Statements were received from 844 firms with 114,869 workers, or 242 more than on August 1. Larger increases had been indicated on the corresponding date a year ago, but employment then was below its present level; on the date under review it was, in fact, at its maximum in the record for this city.

Ottawa.—There was a small decline in Ottawa, chiefly in trade, while construction was brisker. The 141 firms furnishing returns reported 13,290 employees, compared with 13,401 in the preceding month. On September 1, 1927, practically no change had been noted, but the index then was many points lower.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Sept. 1.....	88.7	93.5	87.4	83.7	98.5	95.6
1922						
Sept. 1.....	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0
1923						
Sept. 1.....	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6
1924						
Jan. 1.....	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1.....	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
March 1.....	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1.....	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1.....	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1.....	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1.....	95.9	90.6	100.6	94.2	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1.....	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1.....	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1.....	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1.....	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1.....	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
1925						
Jan. 1.....	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1.....	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
Mar. 1.....	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1.....	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1.....	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1.....	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1.....	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1.....	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1.....	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1.....	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1.....	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1.....	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
1926						
Jan. 1.....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
Mar. 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1.....	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
1927						
Jan. 1.....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1.....	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
Mar. 1.....	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1.....	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.2	94.8	106.3
May 1.....	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1.....	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1.....	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1.....	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1.....	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1.....	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.8	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1.....	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1.....	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
1928						
Jan. 1.....	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1.....	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
Mar. 1.....	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1.....	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1.....	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1.....	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
July 1.....	118.3	103.5	119.2	110.5	130.7	128.5
Aug. 1.....	119.9	105.3	122.6	113.6	137.5	131.7
Sept. 1.....	119.5	104.4	123.9	113.9	132.2	131.2
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at September 1, 1928.....	100.0	7.7	27.9	41.2	14.4	8.8

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (JAN. 1920=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Sept. 1.....	90.5		88.3				98.9	102.2
1923								
Sept. 1.....	93.6		89.6	107.5	92.2		89.9	104.3
1924								
Sept. 1.....	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
1925								
Sept. 1.....	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
1926								
Sept. 1.....	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
1927								
Jan. 1.....	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1.....	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1.....	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1.....	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1.....	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1.....	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1.....	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1.....	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1.....	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1.....	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1.....	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1.....	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
1928								
Jan. 1.....	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1.....	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1.....	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
April 1.....	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1.....	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1.....	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
July 1.....	112.0	124.8	102.9	120.6	103.8	160.7	111.0	125.1
Aug. 1.....	114.0	124.2	104.5	124.4	106.7	176.1	113.8	129.5
Sept. 1.....	116.8	126.8	104.6	123.6	108.8	188.0	116.4	129.8
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1928.....	13.5	1.2	11.5	1.3	3.3	2.2	3.3	2.9

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

—	All industries	Manufactures	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Sept. 1.....	88.7	79.3	41.9	96.0	106.8	106.6	141.6	107.3	92.1
1922									
Sept. 1.....	93.7	86.5	36.5	97.1	103.4	111.9	164.3	105.0	90.8
1923									
Sept. 1.....	100.0	93.0	43.1	104.0	106.4	113.4	180.9	120.3	92.0
1924									
Sept. 1.....	93.1	84.5	43.7	99.1	113.1	107.8	165.3	121.7	92.1
1925									
Sept. 1.....	96.6	89.4	38.5	93.7	114.8	108.7	175.5	125.9	95.6
1926									
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9
1927									
Jan. 1.....	94.8	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8
Feb. 1.....	95.4	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0
Mar. 1.....	96.3	92.2	87.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0
April 1.....	96.2	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1
May 1.....	100.6	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3
June 1.....	105.9	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7
July 1.....	108.4	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8
Aug. 1.....	109.2	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2
Sept. 1.....	109.7	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3
Oct. 1.....	109.0	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	297.0	138.0	110.3
Nov. 1.....	107.5	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	120.9	129.2	112.8
Dec. 1.....	106.8	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2
1928									
Jan. 1.....	99.5	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4
Feb. 1.....	100.8	94.5	93.0	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9
Mar. 1.....	101.4	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6
April 1.....	101.1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0
May 1.....	105.5	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6
June 1.....	112.4	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6
July 1.....	116.3	105.4	40.9	108.1	126.0	118.4	264.6	152.2	118.0
Aug. 1.....	119.9	107.7	40.6	111.4	129.5	120.4	287.6	157.7	119.8
Sept. 1.....	119.5	108.2	44.4	112.4	133.3	120.9	272.6	159.5	119.4
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1928.....	100.0	53.7	1.8	5.0	2.8	12.6	14.6	2.0	7.5

Hamilton.—Manufacturing, particularly of electrical apparatus, textile and rubber products, reported improvement in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change; 208 employers recorded 33,541 persons on their payroll, as against 32,975 on August 1. Employment was in greater vol-

ume than at the beginning of September a year ago, or than in any other month of the record.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Another large advance was registered in the Border Cities, where the 128 co-operating firms reported 21,626 workers, as against 20,388

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	¹ Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1928	Aug. 1 1928	Sept. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1925	Sept. 1 1924
Manufacturing	53.7	108.2	107.7	98.7	96.9	89.4	84.5
Animal products—edible.....	2.0	119.7	116.1	114.2	108.4	104.2	100.2
Fur and products.....	0.1	85.6	78.8	85.1	85.9	84.0	87.3
Leather and products.....	1.7	79.6	79.2	81.5	78.5	72.3	73.7
Lumber and products.....	6.0	121.0	121.7	115.0	119.5	115.1	110.5
Rough and dressed lumber....	4.0	142.5	143.8	139.9	150.8	145.5	143.5
Furniture.....	0.9	98.3	99.9	89.4	83.1	77.3	66.3
Other lumber products.....	1.1	90.1	89.4	78.4	78.4	75.4	69.7
Musical instruments.....	0.3	72.4	67.3	70.1	75.5	62.5	62.3
Plant products—edible.....	3.1	111.9	111.2	107.8	107.3	104.4	101.8
Pulp and paper products.....	6.3	123.6	125.2	117.9	113.8	102.9	100.5
Pulp and paper.....	3.3	138.4	140.7	134.2	131.2	111.4	107.4
Paper products.....	0.8	111.4	108.7	99.1	92.5	88.8	87.6
Printing and publishing.....	2.2	110.2	112.5	105.2	100.4	97.6	96.6
Rubber products.....	1.7	121.4	115.1	101.2	87.0	89.9	67.3
Textile products.....	7.6	98.9	97.5	97.0	92.5	88.0	79.9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.0	119.8	118.4	118.9	105.9	100.9	84.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.5	106.0	105.1	99.9	102.8	92.4	82.3
Garments and personal furnish- ings.....	2.2	75.2	72.9	72.9	74.0	72.3	72.6
Other textile products.....	0.9	106.7	107.1	109.3	98.3	94.6	86.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.5	122.4	120.0	109.3	102.2	103.9	99.3
Wood distillates and extracts....	0.0	121.2	103.8	104.2	84.1	73.6	105.8
Chemicals and allied products....	0.7	93.8	91.0	87.6	84.1	79.6	82.3
Clay, glass and stone products....	1.3	120.6	118.8	107.2	109.5	90.0	89.7
Electric current.....	1.6	166.4	165.2	147.7	134.0	138.3	133.2
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	152.0	146.8	133.6	125.4	109.2	107.2
Iron and steel products.....	15.0	95.8	96.7	80.8	82.4	71.0	65.7
Crude, rolled and forged pro- ducts.....	1.5	74.6	74.0	64.9	62.2	49.8	42.2
Machinery (other than ve- hicles).....	1.3	97.0	94.4	84.5	75.9	71.2	65.4
Agricultural implements.....	0.8	79.9	85.3	77.4	79.6	57.2	39.5
Land vehicles.....	6.9	112.8	115.5	90.5	98.4	86.1	82.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0.4	33.3	36.2	28.6	30.5	30.0	28.1
Heating appliances.....	0.5	105.9	99.9	91.9	89.8	83.8	82.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	0.9	138.0	143.6	110.5	99.7	75.7	74.0
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.7	101.6	99.0	80.4	81.4	73.4	64.2
Other iron and steel products..	2.0	90.4	88.6	83.5	81.6	71.1	67.1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	122.5	122.0	108.5	102.8	83.8	78.0
Mineral products.....	1.3	142.8	141.3	112.0	108.1	110.9	108.0
Miscellaneous.....	0.4	93.3	96.2	89.3	85.5	82.5	82.6
Logging	1.8	44.4	40.6	43.4	37.0	38.5	43.7
Mining	5.0	112.4	111.4	105.1	97.2	93.7	99.1
Coal.....	2.6	84.3	83.4	85.2	80.6	73.0	84.8
Metallic ores.....	1.5	202.5	198.9	175.5	154.7	157.0	148.1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.9	145.3	146.5	120.0	111.3	107.1	99.9
Communications	2.8	133.3	129.5	124.8	120.1	114.8	113.1
Telegraphs.....	0.6	147.3	142.1	132.3	126.5	119.1	113.8
Telephones.....	2.2	129.7	126.3	122.8	118.4	113.6	112.9
Transportation	12.6	120.9	120.4	114.7	113.4	108.7	107.8
Street railways and cartage.....	2.3	131.4	130.0	123.2	118.4	115.1	114.9
Steam railways.....	8.8	110.0	110.9	103.6	102.4	98.4	98.5
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.5	219.0	204.5	216.7	224.9	208.3	195.6
Construction and maintenance ..	14.6	272.6	287.6	245.2	217.6	175.5	165.3
Building.....	5.1	244.2	232.7	215.3	199.4	147.2	140.9
Highway.....	3.7	3,225.7	3,432.4	3,673.2	2,893.2	2,523.4	1,945.6
Railway.....	5.8	182.8	211.9	163.9	153.9	130.1	132.0
Services	2.0	159.5	157.7	143.6	132.2	125.9	121.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.1	171.4	168.9	155.4	144.1	142.7	136.2
Professional.....	0.2	140.9	140.1	116.5	116.9	108.9	101.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)....	0.7	148.7	147.6	135.2	120.4	106.6	105.3
Trade	7.5	119.4	119.8	109.3	98.9	95.6	92.1
Retail.....	5.2	123.4	124.0	110.0	97.8	94.9	89.7
Wholesale.....	2.3	111.1	111.1	107.9	101.0	96.8	96.6
All Industries	100.0	119.5	119.9	109.7	104.9	96.6	93.1

¹The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

in the preceding month. Automobile plants afforded increased employment and construction was also more active. A slight gain had been indicated on the same date last year; the index number then was considerably lower.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg continued to expand, the increases being on much the same scale as at the beginning of September, 1927, when the situation was not so favourable. Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade recorded most of the improvement. An aggregate working force of 32,983 persons was reported by the 299 employers whose returns were received, and who had 32,162 employees in the preceding month.

Vancouver.—There was a slight increase in activity in Vancouver, according to statements received from 253 firms employing 28,531 workers, as against 28,514 on August 1. Construction reported reductions in personnel, while shipping was rather brisker. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date a year ago.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper factories showed curtailment, partly seasonal in character, while all other divisions of the group recorded improvement, that in the textile, rubber, electrical apparatus, electric current, food, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor industries being most pronounced. Statements were received from 4,018 manufacturers employing 538,015 operatives, or 1,916 more than at the beginning of August. Employment on September 1, 1927, had declined slightly, and the index then was between nine and ten points lower than on the date under review.

Animal Products — Edible.—Improvement was shown in meat-preserving plants, mainly in the western provinces, while other divisions reported slight declines. The payrolls of the 214 co-operating factories aggregated 19,453 employees, as compared with 19,152 in the preceding month. Employment on September 1, 1927, had decreased and the index number then was lower by nearly six points.

Leather and Products.—A slight increase was shown in leather factories, in which it was smaller than at the beginning of September last year, when the level of employment was rather higher. Statements were received from 190 manufacturers having 17,174 persons in their employ, as against 17,145 on August 1.

Lumber and Products.—The commencement of seasonal inactivity in sawmills caused a reduction in employment, and furniture factories also released help. The decrease, which was reported to a considerable extent in Ontario, was much less extensive than that noted on September 1, 1927; the index then was several points lower. A combined working force of 60,236 persons was registered by the 741 establishments from which returns were received, and which employed 60,737 in their last report.

Musical Instruments.—The trend of employment was upward in musical instrument plants, repeating the movement indicated on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index was rather lower. Statistics were compiled from 40 plants employing 3,160 workers, or 212 more than at the beginning of August. The bulk of the gain was in Quebec.

Plant Products—Edible.—Biscuit, confectionery, chocolate, cocoa, flour and cereal factories reported heightened activity, but the improvement was on a smaller scale than on the same date last year. Data were compiled from 319 firms in the vegetable food group, whose payrolls rose from 30,686 on August 1, to 30,906 at the beginning of September. Ontario reported most of the advance.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Employment in this group showed a reduction, mainly in pulp and paper mills and printing shops; although the tendency was slightly upward on September 1 last year, the index then was several points lower than on the date under review. The forces of the 476 co-operating establishments included 63,083 persons, as compared with 63,821 in the preceding month. A large proportion of this decline took place in Quebec and the western provinces.

Rubber Products.—Further pronounced improvement was indicated in rubber factories, 38 of which employed 17,413 workers, or 908 more than in their last report. Practically all the advance was made in Ontario and Quebec. This gain greatly exceeded that registered on September 1, 1927, while the index on the date under review was at its maximum for this record.

Textile Products.—Continued important increases were noted in textile factories; 524 plants had 76,404 employees, as against 75,001 on August 1. Most of the improvement took place in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Woollen, knitting and garment factories registered the bulk of the gain. Employment on the corresponding date last year was in rather smaller volume.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Further and larger advances were noted in this industry on September 1, when 296 persons were added to the payrolls of the 131 co-operating factories, which employed 14,886 operatives. A large share of the expansion took place in Quebec. The level of employment was much higher than at the beginning of September, 1927, when a smaller gain was noted.

Chemical Products.—Employment in this division showed improvement, according to statistics from 115 employers of 7,210 persons, compared with 7,036 on August 1. Ontario plants absorbed most of these extra workers. The situation was better than on the same date a year ago.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Glass factories released some workers, while the trend was favourable in brick and stone works. Statements were received from 129 plants, having 12,459 employees, as against 12,272 in the preceding month. Quebec registered a large proportion of the increase. A decided reduction had been noted on the corresponding date last year, and the situation then was not so favourable.

Electric Current.—Continued expansion was shown in electric current plants, 89 of which employed 15,610 persons, compared with 15,285 in their last report. Ontario and British Columbia recorded most of the advance. The index stood at the highest point so far reached in the record of nine years.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in this group increased substantially on September 1, when 424 workers were added to the forces of the 47 co-operating establishments, which had 12,444 employees. This gain occurred mainly in Ontario; it was rather smaller than that noted on the corresponding date in 1927, when the index was over 18 points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Agricultural implement, railway car, ship-building, steel fabrication and some other branches of the iron and steel group recorded contractions in employment, while the machinery, heating appliance, tool, pipe and a few other groups showed improvement. The result was a reduction of 1,554 in the forces of the 670 co-operating firms, who employed 150,162 persons. Activity decreased chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. The trend on September 1, 1927, was also unfavourable and the index number then was much lower than on the date under review.

Non-Ferrous Metal-Products.—Lead, tin, zinc and copper products reported heightened employment, while there were only small,

general changes in other branches of this group; 113 manufacturers employed 18,586 operatives, as against 18,471 on August 1. Practically no change had been indicated on the same date last year, when employment was in much less volume.

Logging

The commencement of seasonal operations in logging camps caused a large increase in employment, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. The 226 co-operating firms reported 18,570 workers, compared with 17,094 in the preceding month. Employment was rather more active than on September 1, 1927.

Mining

Coal.—Data were received from 89 operators having 26,236 men on their payrolls as compared with 25,951 at the beginning of August. The largest gains were in the Prairie Provinces. Although reductions had been registered on the corresponding date a year ago, the index number then was very slightly higher.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in metallic ore mines continued to advance, according to returns from 72 firms whose forces rose from 14,830 persons on August 1 to 15,112 at the beginning of September. The Prairie Provinces recorded most of the increase. A smaller advance had been shown on September 1, 1927, when the index number was some 27 points lower.

Communications

Further large gains were noted in this division, chiefly in telephone. Statistics were compiled from 187 companies and branches employing 27,737 workers as against 26,893 in their last report. Employment continued in greater volume than on the corresponding date in 1927, or in any other year of the record.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.—Considerable expansion was shown in local transportation on the date under review, when 324 employees were added to the forces of the 120 firms furnishing data, who had 22,886 in their employ. A large proportion of this advance was in the Prairie Provinces. The index number was over eight points higher than at the beginning of September, 1927, when an important gain was also indicated.

Steam Railways.—There was a decrease in the number employed in steam railway operation on September 1, according to the 106

companies and branches from which returns were received and which reported 87,613 employees, compared with 88,352 on August 1. Employment was at a higher level than on the same date last year, although improvement was then noted. Practically all the contraction took place in Quebec, the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere additions to staffs were registered.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was another marked increase in employment in water transportation, in which activity was rather greater than on the corresponding date in 1927. Statements were received from 66 employers of 15,243 workers, as against 14,226 in the preceding month. Most of the advance was reported in Quebec.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Further important expansion was shown in building construction, the gains being the largest on September 1 in the last nine years, while the index number, standing at 241.2, was at its maximum since this series was instituted in 1920. Data were received from 552 contractors, whose payrolls rose from 49,030 on August 1 to 51,359 persons on the date under review. The trend was favourable in all provinces except British Columbia.

Highway.—There was a decrease in this group, 1,269 men being released from the forces of the 184 co-operating employers, who had 37,289 workers. Improvement in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces was offset by a decline in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.

Railway.—A large, seasonal contraction in employment was indicated by the 57 firms

furnishing data in this division, who employed 57,312 persons, as against 66,485 in the preceding month. Practically all the shrinkage was in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Although much less pronounced losses had been noted on the corresponding date of 1927, the index number was some 19 points lower.

Services

Minor gains were registered in the service group, which has shown unusual activity this year. Employment on the date under review was at the maximum so far reached in this record. The 177 establishments furnishing returns reported 19,806 assistants, as against 19,730 on August 1.

Trade

There was a slight falling-off in employment in retail trade, while wholesale establishments showed no general change; employment continued at a higher level than in the autumn of any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920. Returns were received from 644 retail and wholesale houses employing 75,342 persons, compared with 75,579 at the beginning of August.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of August, 1928

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from our tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The unemployment level among local trade unions at the close of August varied but slightly from that of the preceding month according to the reports tabulated from a

total of 1,604 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 181,022 persons. Of these, 4,274 were without employment on the last day of August, a percentage of 2.4 as compared with 2.5 per cent of unemployed members on July 31, and with 3.7 per cent at the end of August, 1927. It is an interesting feature that the August trade union situation this year is the best for that month which has been recorded since 1923. Quebec unions reported a decline in employment over July of 1.4 per cent, which was followed by nominal recessions in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. The improvement registered in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, however, was more than sufficient to offset these contractions. The situation for New Brunswick and British Columbia unions remained un-

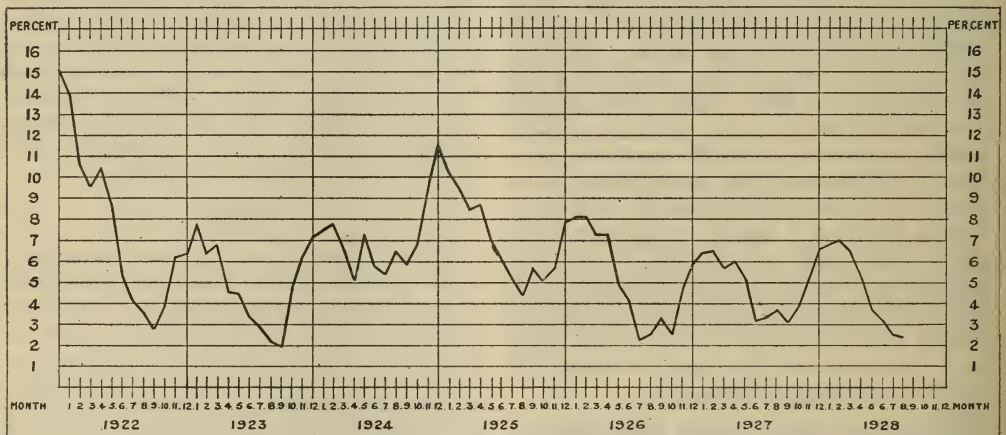
changed from that of July. In all provinces except Nova Scotia the employment trend was more favourable during August than in the same month a year ago, though the changes were not of particular importance in any one province.

Each month a separate tabulation is made of trade union unemployment in the largest city, in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. During August Regina and Edmonton unions reported the best situations of any of the cities used in the comparison, the unemployment percentage in each of these cities being less than 1 per cent, as was the case in July. Montreal, with 3.8 per cent of inactivity, and St. John with 2.6 per cent indicated nominal increases in the volume of unemployment over July, while

than at the close of the same month last year, showing that a greater volume of employment was afforded union members than in August, 1927.

From unions in the manufacturing industries 447 reports were received during August, indicating a membership of 50,826 persons, 3.5 per cent of whom were without work on August 31, contrasted with 3.8 per cent of unemployed members in July. The most noticeable improvement during August was reported by papermakers, though iron and steel workers, cigarmakers, hat and cap, fur and glass workers, and metal polishers also contributed minor gains in employment. On the contrary, garment and textile workers, printing tradesmen, bakers, and leather workers were not so fully engaged as in July.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Toronto, Halifax and Winnipeg showed slight improvement. From Vancouver the percentage of idleness reported was the same as in July, namely 4.5. When comparison is made with the returns for August, 1927, all cities with the exception of St. John and Regina reported a higher level of employment during the month reviewed, the largest percentage gains being recorded by Montreal and Vancouver unions. The contractions in available work reported from St. John and Regina, however, were very slight.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1922, to date. The curve which has steadily pursued a downward course from the close of February this year showed a slight continuation in this favourable direction during August. At the end of August the curve rested also at a lower level

In comparing with the returns for August, 1927, when the unemployment percentage in the manufacturing industries as a whole, stood at 5.9, practically all tradesmen except bakers and textile workers shared in the group advancement shown during August this year.

The 40 unions of coal miners from which reports were tabulated at the end of August, combining a membership of 17,136 persons, showed a 3.4 per cent increase in employment over July, due largely to heightened activity in the Alberta mines, though Nova Scotia and British Columbia unions also reported nominal improvement. The situation was also slightly better than in August last year, Alberta and Nova Scotia miners as in the previous comparison showing an upward employment trend, while from British Columbia a nominal unemployment percentage was

reported, compared with no idleness in August a year ago.

The building trades, with 191 unions reporting 23,841 members at the close of August, registered 3.5 per cent of unemployment as compared with 3.3 per cent in July, and with 8.5 per cent in August last year. Reductions in activity reported by carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, hod carriers and building labourers, and bridge and structural iron workers were for the most part, offset by gains in employment for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stone-cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Apart from hod carriers and building labourers a higher level of employment was maintained by all tradesmen during August than in the same month in 1927, while among the first named the reductions reported were not extensive.

Among transportation workers at the close of August 1.7 per cent of idleness was recorded in contrast with 1.1 per cent in July, and 1.9 per cent in August a year ago. The percentage for August was based on reports received from 684 unions with a combined membership of 63,130 persons. In the navigation division unemployment was in considerably greater volume than in July, while in the steam railway division, the membership of which is over 79 per cent of the total group membership reporting, and among teamsters and chauffeurs a nominal unemployment increase was noted. The situation for street and electric railway employees remained the same in both months. In comparison with the returns for August, 1927, navigation workers again reported marked declines in activity during the month under review, while among steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs conditions were slightly improved. Among street and electric railway employees there was practically no change in the situation.

Longshore men whose reports are tabulated separately each month indicated 17.2 per cent of unemployed members at the close of August, compared with 16.7 per cent of idleness in July, and with 14.0 per cent in August, 1927. Reports were received for August this year from 12 unions of longshore workers with a membership of 7,059 persons.

Conditions among retail shop clerks, as shown by reports tabulated at the end of August from 5 unions with 734 members, were slightly better than in July, though a nominal adverse change was indicated in comparison with August of last year.

From 64 unions of civic employees with 6,454 members at the close of August the per-

centage of unemployment reported was very small, as in both the previous month and August last year.

The miscellaneous group of trades as a whole, as indicated by the returns tabulated from 113 unions with 5,657 members, reported 3.3 per cent of unemployment at the end of August, as compared with 4.4 per cent in July, hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen all contributing a share to the August employment increase. Barbers, however, were not quite so fully engaged as in July. In comparison with August of last year when 4.9 per cent of inactivity was registered, the most substantial improvement was shown by hotel and restaurant employees, followed by lesser gains for theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen. Barbers, as in the previous comparison, were not so busy as in August a year ago.

The unemployment percentage reported by the 3 unions of fishermen from which reports

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Aug., 1919.....	5.4	1.5	2.7	1.3	.8	2.0	1.1	4.1	2.2
Aug., 1920.....	.3	1.0	7.5	1.7	.3	.5	.7	4.7	2.4
Aug., 1921.....	7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Aug., 1922.....	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.6
Aug., 1923.....	.5	.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.2
Aug., 1924.....	9.2	3.1	8.9	5.8	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.7	6.5
Aug., 1925.....	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.0	3.0	4.9
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.8	2.6
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Dec., 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	0.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	8.0	6.5
April 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
June 1928.....	.5	.8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
July 1928.....	1.5	.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	.6	4.5	2.8	2.5
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	.8	1.2	2.8	2.4

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufactures	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
August 1919	0	0	5	33	13	13	13	15	6	8	9	11	11	3	48	3	4	3	0	29	13	38	1	16	1	1	0	1	10	1	17	1	1
September 1919	2	2	7	41	17	17	17	14	6	5	5	5	5	11	14	4	3	5	10	3	6	3	1	1	1	1	0	16	1	1	2	2	
October 1919	14	22	9	11	31	31	31	11	4	2	3	3	3	3	18	2	1	3	10	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	3	3	3
November 1919	12	3	4	5	10	10	10	8	6	3	3	3	3	1	3	10	0	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	21	1	1	4	5	
December 1919	0	3	2	4	9	9	9	4	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	15	0	0	2	3	3
January 1920	0	3	2	4	9	9	9	4	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	15	0	0	2	3	3
February 1920	0	4	2	5	10	10	10	5	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	15	0	0	2	3	3
March 1920	0	4	2	5	10	10	10	5	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	15	0	0	2	3	3
April 1920	0	0	0	8	20	20	20	9	8	4	4	4	4	2	8	6	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	1	1	1	1	1
May 1920	0	0	0	8	20	20	20	9	8	4	4	4	4	2	8	6	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	1	1	1	1	1
June 1920	0	0	0	8	20	20	20	9	8	4	4	4	4	2	8	6	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	1	1	1	1	1
July 1920	0	0	0	8	20	20	20	9	8	4	4	4	4	2	8	6	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	1	1	1	1	1
August 1920	0	0	0	8	20	20	20	9	8	4	4	4	4	2	8	6	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	1	1	1	1	1
September 1920	2	6	3	7	8	8	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
October 1920	5	2	2	3	7	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
November 1920	12	9	10	3	15	15	15	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
December 1920	12	9	10	3	15	15	15	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
January 1921	3	1	6	13	7	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
February 1921	4	1	6	13	7	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
March 1921	4	1	6	13	7	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
April 1921	13	0	0	6	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
May 1921	13	0	0	6	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
June 1921	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
July 1921	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
August 1921	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
September 1921	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
October 1921	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
November 1921	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
December 1921	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
January 1922	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
February 1922	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
March 1922	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
April 1922	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
May 1922	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
June 1922	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
July 1922	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
August 1922	26	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1

were tabulated at the end of August with 1,415 members, was less than 1 per cent, in contrast with no inactivity in July, and an unemployment percentage of 1.5 in August last year.

Lumber workers and loggers, with 3 unions reporting 797 members, indicated 12.5 per cent of their members unemployed at the end of August, compared with 1.0 per cent

in July, and with a fully engaged situation in August last year.

Table I is a summary of the returns by provinces for August in each year from 1919 to 1925 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1926, to date, and Table II shows the percentages of unemployment registered in the various groups of industries for the same months.

Employment Office Reports for August, 1928

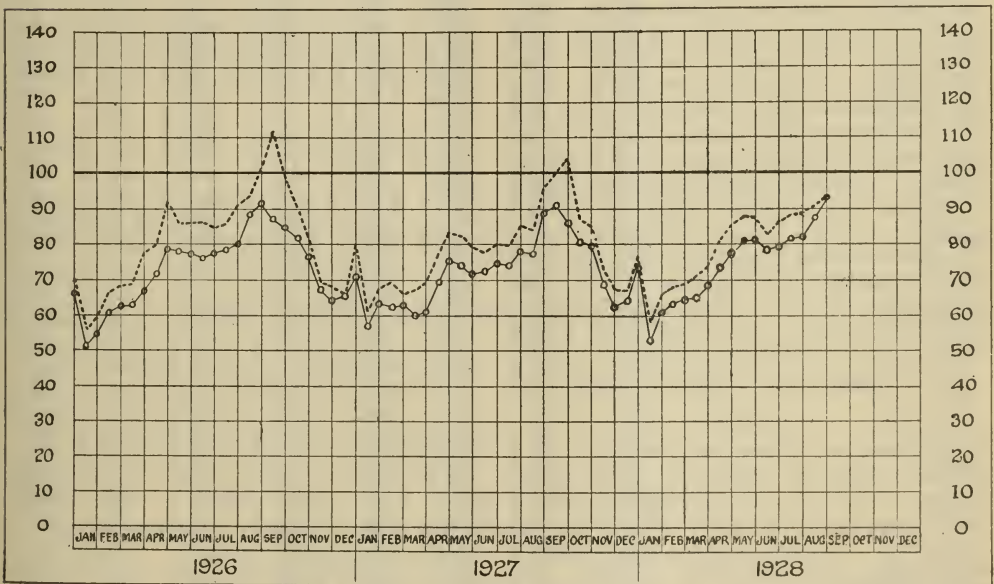
During the month of August, 1928, the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase of 88 per cent in the average daily placements over that of the preceding period, while a gain of nearly 36 per cent was also registered when a comparison was made with the average daily

maintenance, manufacturing and services, particularly in the farm household section of this group where many additional workers were required in the Prairie provinces.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January 1926, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago. All industrial divisions except logging, showed a gain under both comparisons. In this group a decline was recorded when a comparison was made with August 1927. The most noteworthy gain in both instances occurred in farming due to the heavy demand for harvesters in the West where the call for workers was made somewhat earlier this year than last. Substantial increases were also shown in construction and

of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve both of vacancies and of placements showed an upward trend throughout the month, though at the close of the period under review, the ratio of vacancies to applications was somewhat lower than that shown at the close of August 1927, the ratio of placements to applications was over 4 points higher. The

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1928.

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Place- ments same period 1927
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	714	135	646	646	230	375	507	221
Halifax.....	322	56	301	273	42	281	294	46
New Glasgow.....	150	56	128	154	87	28	128	117
Sydney.....	242	23	217	219	101	116	85	53
New Brunswick	842	33	900	820	366	451	489	372
Chatham.....	75	9	76	73	49	24	91	57
Moncton.....	357	20	346	337	140	197	93	93
St. John.....	410	4	478	410	177	230	347	222
Quebec	3,724	586	4,990	3,690	3,348	52	823	2,688
Hull.....	654	235	645	537	537	0	55	496
Montreal.....	1,965	224	2,825	1,996	1,891	25	466	1,236
Quebec.....	661	55	827	668	573	27	110	506
Sherbrooke.....	159	21	396	189	140	0	137	177
Three Rivers.....	285	51	297	300	207	0	55	273
Ontario	19,392	3,522	19,849	17,367	11,589	5,199	3,847	9,246
Belleville.....	242	0	232	236	180	56	54	207
Brantford.....	517	72	611	476	195	278	180	121
Chatham.....	553	43	574	567	433	134	34	263
Cobalt.....	450	115	269	222	213	1	53	204
Port William.....	663	26	1,056	1,032	896	136	48	337
Guelph.....	242	98	247	215	103	63	105	111
Hamilton.....	1,101	62	1,540	1,102	516	586	735	311
Kingston.....	393	58	365	364	218	146	61	176
Kitchener.....	255	51	361	281	168	75	134	144
London.....	555	105	505	496	355	109	134	326
Niagara Falls.....	272	45	300	227	151	70	113	155
North Bay.....	357	82	443	444	402	42	2	917
Oshawa.....	866	0	854	834	495	339	11	322
Ottawa.....	1,047	248	997	945	607	232	394	648
Pembroke.....	206	76	209	203	167	36	5	224
Peterborough.....	225	23	227	228	167	32	48	202
Port Arthur.....	1,217	0	1,305	1,305	1,137	168	0	839
St. Catharines.....	513	36	531	487	268	219	133	146
St. Thomas.....	281	25	276	276	171	105	19	62
Sarnia.....	278	8	254	271	156	115	37	152
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,145	444	621	455	342	84	69	212
Sudbury.....	1,420	1,049	547	536	519	17	4	663
Timmins.....	413	99	317	284	277	7	24	309
Toronto.....	5,163	725	6,137	4,887	2,756	1,847	1,397	1,763
Windsor.....	1,018	32	1,021	994	692	302	53	432
Manitoba	11,557	284	11,066	10,688	8,207	2,347	857	5,045
Brandon.....	1,590	46	1,477	1,466	1,398	68	5	788
Dauphin.....	552	80	352	354	332	22	0	273
Portage la Prairie.....	968	8	926	926	926	0	0	221
Winnipeg.....	8,447	150	8,311	7,942	5,551	2,257	852	3,763
Saskatchewan	15,918	976	12,054	11,847	10,358	1,437	436	12,179
Estevan.....	507	57	399	388	380	8	19	356
Melfort.....	317	0	317	317	317	0	0	102
Moose Jaw.....	4,885	399	3,996	3,949	3,724	173	182	4,088
North Battleford.....	479	33	355	355	249	106	0	253
Prince Albert.....	605	171	291	286	243	43	5	249
Regina.....	3,955	168	2,611	2,583	2,002	581	113	2,723
Saskatoon.....	2,417	17	1,798	1,742	1,369	373	78	2,475
Swift Current.....	1,386	86	1,033	1,036	970	66	0	1,095
Weyburn.....	756	22	667	666	629	37	1	512
Yorkton.....	611	23	567	525	475	50	38	326
Alberta	18,675	252	16,792	16,185	14,358	1,297	660	7,940
Calgary.....	6,226	72	5,950	5,620	5,148	472	235	2,486
Drumheller.....	1,288	17	1,190	1,055	958	97	122	483
Edmonton.....	7,569	133	6,427	6,408	5,919	459	171	3,562
Lethbridge.....	2,259	20	1,946	1,823	1,622	201	132	698
Medicine Hat.....	1,333	10	1,279	1,279	1,211	68	0	711
British Columbia	5,520	497	15,003	14,298	11,953	2,167	1,001	7,204
Cranbrook.....	198	26	296	287	284	3	9	197
Kamloops.....	219	26	514	477	454	2	13	344
Kelowna.....	234	8	253	236	193	36	5	137
Nanaimo.....	130	0	100	90	36	54	49	26
Nelson.....	98	68	612	626	623	0	13	380
New Westminster.....	380	12	1,137	1,123	1,064	59	66	706
Penticton.....	203	30	276	261	222	35	14	142
Prince George.....	68	7	649	649	649	0	0	409
Prince Rupert.....	221	31	568	573	518	55	12	353
Revelstoke.....	56	11	83	67	66	1	7	37
Vancouver.....	2,820	198	8,873	8,319	6,767	1,418	621	3,617
Vernon.....	182	3	388	390	329	60	15	179
Victoria.....	711	3	1,254	1,200	748	444	177	677
All Offices	76,342	6,283	81,280	75,541	60,909	13,325	8,620	44,895
Men.....	63,182	3,705	67,660	63,481	54,861	8,261	6,025	39,751
Women.....	13,160	2,580	13,620	12,060	6,048	5,064	2,595	5,144

ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 90.8 during the first half and 93.9 during the second half of August 1928, in contrast with the ratios of 83.9 and 95.4 during the corresponding periods of 1927. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 87.6 and 93.5, as compared with 77.5 and 89.0 respectively, during the corresponding month of 1927.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employees to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during August 1928 was 2,828 as compared with 1,588 during the preceding month and with 2,180 in August a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 3,011 in comparison with 1,789 in July 1928, and with 2,386 during August last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during August 1928, was 2,750, of which 2,256 were in regular employment and 494 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,463 during the preceding month. Placements in August a year ago averaged 2,028 daily, consisting of 1,664 placements in regular and 364 in casual employment.

During the month of August, 1928, the offices of the Service referred 75,541 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 74,234 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 60,909, of which 54,861 were for men and 6,048 for women, while placements in casual work totalled 13,325. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 63,182 for men and 13,160 for women, a total of 76,342, while applications for work numbered 81,280 of which 67,660 were from men and 13,620 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:--

Year	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	108,021	414,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928 (8 months).....	198,781	86,933	285,714

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of August 1928, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were over 3 per cent less than in the

preceding month, but nearly 6 per cent higher than during the corresponding month last year. There was a reduction of nearly 9 per cent in placements when compared with July and of over one per cent in comparison with August, 1927. When comparing placements by industrial groups with the month under review with the corresponding month last year minor changes only were recorded. Logging and farming showed the largest declines and trade the only gain of importance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 76; logging, 29; farming, 29; transportation, 27; construction and maintenance, 57; trade, 73 and services, 296, of which 221 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 165 of men and 65 of women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was an increase of nearly 17 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during August when compared with the preceding month and of over 7 per cent in comparison with August of last year. Placements were over 12 per cent higher than in July and nearly 10 per cent in excess of August, 1927. The gain under the latter comparison was nearly all attributable to increased placements in the service group, although mining and transportation also showed increases. Logging showed the largest decline. The changes in other groups were small. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 48; farming, 41; transportation, 50; construction and maintenance, 144; trade, 33 and services, 478, of which 369 were of household workers. During the month 251 men and 115 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at offices in Quebec during August increased 47 per cent over the preceding month and nearly 16 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed a gain under both comparisons being 46 per cent higher than in July and nearly 25 per cent more than in August 1927. All industrial groups except logging and mining showed gains in placements over August of last year, those in construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 321; logging, 844; farming, 133; transportation, 85; construction and maintenance, 1,212; trade, 76 and services, 709, of which 415 were of household workers. During the month under review 2,714 men and 634 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

During August orders received at employment offices in Ontario called for nearly 13 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 25 per cent more than in the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 10 per cent in placements over July and of over 30 per cent when compared with August, 1927. All industrial divisions except logging showed gains in placements over August of last year, the largest increases being in manufacturing, construction and maintenance, farming and services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 2,758; logging, 875; farming, 2,346; mining, 137; transportation, 909; construction and maintenance, 4,362; trade, 612 and services, 4,688, of which 2,517 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 9,986 of men, and 1,603 of women.

MANITOBA

Orders listed at employment offices in Manitoba during August called for 147 per cent more workers than those received in the preceding month and 87 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of 137 per cent in placements when compared with July and of 52 per cent when compared with August, 1927. Construction and maintenance and logging were the only groups in which less placements were made during the month under review than in August, 1927. Farm placements which represented nearly 65 per cent of the total placements within the Province showed the most substantial gain. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 230; logging, 64; farming, 6,822; transportation, 110; construction and maintenance, 670; trade, 373 and services, 2,260, of which 1,747 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 7,439 men and 768 women.

SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at offices in Saskatchewan during August were 262 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 8 per cent less favourable than in the corresponding month of last year. Placements showed an increase of 189 per cent over July, but declined over 11 per cent when compared with August 1927. All groups showed increases in placements over August of last year except farming and logging. The most noteworthy gain was in services. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 243;

farming, 8,126; communication, 51; transportation, 111; construction and maintenance, 1,185; trade, 405; and services, 1,653, of which 1,096 were of household workers. During the month 9,287 men and 1,071 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

There was an increase of 307 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during August when compared with the preceding month and of 92 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. Placements showed an increase of 264 per cent over July and of 80 per cent when compared with August 1927. All industrial groups participated in the gains in placements over August of last year, those in farming represented about 80 per cent of the total increase. Construction and maintenance also showed a substantial gain. Industrial division in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 590; logging, 101; farming, 11,859; mining, 184; transportation, 158; construction and maintenance, 1,793; trade, 283; and services, 1,127, of which 707 were of household workers. There were 14,296 men and 562 women placed in regular employment during the month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities as indicated by order received at employment offices in British Columbia during August were more favourable than in the preceding month, there being an increase in demand for workers of 15 per cent. When comparison is made with the corresponding month of last year a nominal decline only is recorded. Placements showed an increase of 209 per cent over July and of 66 per cent over August 1927. Logging placements were slightly lower during the month under review than in August 1927, but all other groups showed gains, those in farming, services, manufacturing and construction and maintenance being the most noteworthy. Nearly all the farm placements which constituted over 60 per cent of the total placements made by British Columbia offices were transfers out to Alberta and Saskatchewan. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 1,028; logging, 494; farming, 8,882; mining, 175; transportation, 376; construction and maintenance, 1,222; trade, 326; and services, 1,599, of which 1,127 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 10,723 of men and 1,230 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of August, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 60,909 placements in regular employment, 49,367 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 8,493 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 4,237 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 4,256 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2-7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate effected by offices in Quebec during August were 462 in number, 251 of which were provincial and 211 interprovincial. Within the province 228 transfers were of bushmen, 129 of whom travelled from Quebec and 99 from Montreal to points within their respective zones. In addition, Montreal despatched 23 sawmill labourers also to employment within the territory covered by the Montreal office. The entire movement outside the province was of bushmen, 186 of whom were conveyed from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie, while from Hull 21 received reduced rate certificates to Cobalt and 4 to North Bay.

Ontario offices transferred 1,075 persons at the special rate, 524 to stations within the province and 551 to outside centres. Of the workers travelling to other provinces 538 were harvesters, 373 of whom bound for points in Manitoba, 163 for Saskatchewan and 2 for Alberta. A large majority of these secured the reduced rate certificates at Fort William and Port Arthur. The Hull zone received 2 muckers and 3 drift miners from Timmins and 2 carpenters from Cobalt. To the Winnipeg zone Sudbury sent 2 miners and Pembroke 1 carpenter foreman. In addition 3 cooks were despatched to Calgary, 2 from Fort William and 1 from St. Catharines. Within the province North Bay transferred 1 construction labourer, 25 track men, 1 millwright, 4 carpenters, 2 painters and 1 waitress to Timmins; 15 muckers, 2 teamsters, 1 cook, 1 setter, 1 edgerman, 1 trimmer and 1 painter to Sault Ste. Marie; 3 paving construction workers to Toronto; and 6 carpenters and 1 cook to Cobalt. The Toronto office issued certificates to 26 power construction labourers going to Ottawa, one plumber to Sarnia and one blacksmith to North Bay, while from Sudbury 13 carpenters were sent to Timmins, 2 miners to Fort William, 3 carpenters to Sault Ste. Marie

and 10 building construction labourers, 38 railroad construction labourers and 1 camp clerk to points within the Sudbury zone. Timmins received in addition 1 papermaker from St. Catharines and 2 carpenters from Cobalt; Sault Ste. Marie 1 carpenter from Hamilton; Brantford 1 farm hand from Ottawa and Port Arthur 1 hoist man and 4 muckers from Timmins. From Port Arthur 51 construction labourers, 2 carpenters, 1 cook, 15 mill hands, 1 cookee, 9 sawmill labourers, 3 teamsters and 1 farm hand proceeded to points within its own zone, and from Fort William 10 railroad construction labourers went to Sault Ste. Marie and 1 cook within its own zone. The balance of the movement provincially was of bushmen, 259 of whom travelled to employment in the vicinity of Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William, receiving their certificates for the most part at these points.

Of the 3,907 reduced rate certificates which were issued by Manitoba offices in August, 1,403 were granted to persons travelling to employment within the province and 2,504 to points in other provinces. Apart from the transfer of 2 farm hands from Dauphin to Brandon, the provincial movement had its origin in Winnipeg and was featured by the exodus of 1,228 harvest hands including a few domestic workers to farming districts throughout the province. Included in this movement also were 100 railroad construction labourers, 9 teamsters, 1 grader man, 3 porters, 2 truck drivers, 1 bridgeman, 50 railroad construction labourers, 1 mine sampler and 1 cook going to points within the Winnipeg zone; 2 hotel cooks and 1 hospital cook to Brandon; and 2 female hotel workers to Dauphin. Of those transferred outside the province the Saskatchewan harvest fields received 1,984 workers and Alberta 397. All of these received their certificates for reduced transportation at Winnipeg. From Winnipeg in addition, 67 bushmen, 6 carpenters, 1 cook, 4 female hotel workers, 12 sawmill labourers, 2 construction cooks, 1 waitress, 1 general and 1 construction labourer were carried at the reduced rate to Port Arthur; 1 hair dresser to Fort William; 2 labourers, 4 carpenters, 9 plasterers, 1 railroad construction labourer to Saskatoon; 3 construction labourers and 1 bricklayer to Regina; 2 teamsters to Yorkton; 1 bricklayer to Moose Jaw; 2 railroad construction labourers to Prince Albert; and 1 hotel general to Swift Current. The one remaining interprovincial transfer was of a waitress going from Dauphin to Prince Albert.

From Saskatchewan offices 774 persons travelled at the reduced rate during August, 728 to provincial points and 46 to points out-

side the province. Provincially the transfers included 713 harvest hands, 320 of whom were despatched from Moose Jaw, 175 from Regina, 109 from Saskatoon, 107 from North Portal and 2 from Prince Albert to various rural centres. Saskatoon in addition transferred 8 railroad construction labourers and 1 blacksmith to North Bay; 2 sawmill labourers and 1 railroad construction labourer to Prince Albert; 1 orderly to Regina and 1 railroad construction labourer within the Saskatoon zone, while from Regina 1 motor mechanic went to Swift Current. Of those going to other provinces 45 were harvest hands, 39 of whom were destined to the Alberta harvest fields, and 6 to Manitoba centres. The majority of these received their certificates for reduced transportation at Moose Jaw, from which city also 1 office clerk was carried at the special rate to Vancouver.

Reduced rate certificates granted by Alberta offices during August totalled 1,182, and of these 1,031 were provincial and 151 interprovincial. Of the certificates to points within the province 777 were issued to harvesters going to rural districts, 159 of whom travelled from Calgary and 618 from Edmonton. Edmonton in addition transferred 11 bushmen at the reduced rate to Lethbridge; 2 railroad construction labourers to Drumheller; and 78 mill hands, 69 road construction labourers, 1 maid, 1 dishwasher, 4 cookees, 1 blacksmith's helper, 4 female hotel workers, 4 cooks, 2 handymen, 3 sawmill labourers, 9 carpenters, 1 plasterer, 17 coal mine labourers, 5 bushmen, 3 labourers, 2 rock miners, 9 elevator cribbers, 5 engineers, 1 porter, 1 rock driller, 1 painter and 1 driller's helper to employment within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary also certificates were issued to 10 railroad construction labourers, 1 cook and 1 teamster going to Drumheller; 3 bushmen and 1 labourer to Lethbridge and 1 engineer to Medicine Hat; while from Lethbridge 2 coal miners proceeded to Edmonton. The bulk of the movement outside the province was of harvest labour for Saskatchewan agricultural districts and comprised the transfer of 131 harvesters from Edmonton and 11 from Calgary. The Calgary office was responsible for the balance of the interprovincial movement sending 8 railroad construction labourers to Swift Current and 1 cook to Pembroke.

The volume of business transacted by offices in British Columbia during August involved an issue of 1,093 special transportation rate certificates, 793 of which were to points outside the province and 300 to provincial centres. Of the latter the Vancouver office was instrumental in granting certificates

to 37 vegetable cannery workers, 11 colliery workers, 8 road construction labourers, 3 mine workers, 2 lumber pilers, 1 baker, 2 construction labourers, 1 construction cook, 1 blacksmith, 1 smelter mill operator, 2 smelter mill operator's helpers, 2 bushmen, 3 farm hands and 2 farm household workers going to Penticton; to 32 highway construction labourers, 24 bushmen, 17 vegetable cannery workers, 8 plasterers, 1 plasterer's helper, 1 planer man, 1 hospital orderly, 3 building construction labourers, 2 construction cooks, 1 construction flunky and 1 cement finisher travelling to Kamloops and to 13 tunnel construction labourers, 1 axe man, 3 engineers, 4 cooks, 2 flunkies, 1 storekeeper, 1 hotel maid, 2 blacksmiths and 1 miner travelling to employment within the Vancouver zone. From Vancouver in addition 36 vegetable cannery workers and 9 apple pickers were transferred to Kelowna; 15 building carpenters, 2 cement finishers, 1 mining engineer, 1 clerk, 1 electrician's helper and 1 building labourer to Nelson; 5 carpenters, 2 apple pickers and 1 power company flunky to Vernon; 4 millwrights and 1 steel sharpener to Cranbrook; and 2 mine labourers and 1 cook to Revelstoke. The Prince Rupert office issued certificates to 5 loggers, 2 bush treamsters, 1 cook, 1 building construction labourer, 1 millwright, 3 axe men, 3 sawyers and 1 rock man, the Prince George office to 1 bridge-man and Kamloops to 2 bushmen for points within their respective zones. From Nelson 1 watchman was carried at the reduced rate to Penticton and 2 sawyers within the Nelson zone. Of the workers going to other provinces 789 were harvest hands, 689 of whom were for Alberta harvesting operations and 100 for employment in Saskatchewan. Of these 537 travelled from Nelson, 128 from Kingsgate, 83 from Cranbrook and 41 from Revelstoke. In addition Vancouver despatched 1 housekeeper and 1 tire worker to Toronto and 1 theatre assistant to Brandon while from Prince George 1 farm worker went to employment in the Saskatoon zone.

Of the 8,493 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during August, 2,761 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, 5,691 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 26 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 15 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

In addition to the transportation facilities afforded workers through the 2.7 cents per mile rate referred to in the above the railway companies during August, as in the previous years, granted special harvest excursion rates to the Prairie Provinces. The fares to Winnipeg for harvest hands are \$15

from centres in Ontario and Quebec and \$20 from the Maritime Provinces, the return journey in each case costing an additional \$5. Holders of these excursion tickets are entitled to transportation beyond Winnipeg at a one-half cent per mile rate. All such reduced transportation is secured by direct application to the agents of the railway companies, although employment office officials meet all excursion trains at Winnipeg to advise the workers of available employment. The movement of harvest hands to the Prairie Provinces from British Columbia is recruited entirely by the Employment Service and a special rate is granted by the railway companies to all applicants upon presentation of a certificate furnished by the Employment Service. Such certificates entitle the holder to a rate of \$11 from Victoria

and \$10 from Vancouver or other British Columbia offices (with the exception of Cranbrook, Revelstoke and Nelson where the 2.7 cents per mile rate was in effect) to Calgary or Edmonton, beyond which points the fare is one-half cent per mile. From August 8 to 31, the period in which this special harvest rate was in force this year, 9,032 persons travelled from British Columbia to employment in Alberta and Saskatchewan, the former province receiving 3,986 of these harvest hands and the latter 5,046. Among these were a number of female workers for domestic employment during the harvest season. Of the workers taking advantage of this special harvest rate 3,129 were carried by the Canadian National Railways and 5,903 by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Building Permits Issued in Canada during August, 1928

There was a decline in the value of the building permits issued during August, 1928, as compared with the exceptionally large totals reported in both July, 1928, and August, 1927, but the aggregate for the elapsed months of this year continued considerably higher than in any other year of the record. The 63 co-operating centres authorized building estimated to cost \$17,383,279; this was 32.9 per cent lower than in the preceding month and 41.0 per cent lower than in the same month last year.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics showing that they had issued over 1,600 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$8,000,000 and nearly 2,800 permits for other buildings valued at about \$7,650,000. During July, authority was granted for the erection of some 1,700 dwellings and 2,800 other buildings estimated at about \$7,000,000 and \$18,000,000, respectively.

Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia reported gains as compared with July, 1928, that of \$667,070, or 16.8 per cent, in Quebec being most noteworthy. Of the reductions elsewhere registered, that in Ontario of \$8,425,418, or 55.0 per cent, was greatest.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported higher aggregates of building permits issued than in August last year, Nova Scotia showing the greatest proportionate increase and Ontario the largest actual advance. Quebec registered a pronounced decrease from the unusually high total of August, 1927.

Of the larger cities, Winnipeg showed improvement as compared with both July, 1928,

and August, 1927; in Montreal and Vancouver, there were increases in the latter and reductions in the former comparison, while Toronto recorded an increase over the corresponding month of 1927, but a falling-off from July, 1928. Of the remaining centres, New Glasgow, Sydney, Moncton, Quebec, Westmount, Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Ford, Walkerville, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Point Grey and Victoria reported gains in both comparisons.

Cumulative Record for First Eight Months, 1928.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during August and in the first eight months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first eight months of the years since 1920 are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of permits issued		Indexes of value of permits issued, first eight months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eight months (1913=100)
	In August	In first eight months		
	\$	\$		
1928.....	17,383,279	144,886,463	175.5	149.1
1927.....	29,478,378	126,690,292	146.8	147.4
1926.....	11,672,599	109,211,942	126.5	150.0
1925.....	9,511,008	88,223,328	102.2	154.0
1924.....	9,406,733	81,762,083	94.7	162.6
1923.....	11,425,031	97,551,074	113.0	166.8
1922.....	18,158,932	105,181,416	121.9	161.8
1921.....	10,928,039	77,665,614	90.0	192.1
1920.....	10,805,846	86,303,601	100.0	214.6

The aggregate for the first eight months of this year was 14.4 per cent greater than in 1927, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued lower than in any other year since 1920, except 1927.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during July and August, 1928, and August, 1927. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	Aug., 1928	July, 1928	Aug., 1927	Cities	Aug., 1928	July, 1928	Aug., 1927
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown			Nil	Sault Ste. Marie	63,106	22,153	26,157
Nova Scotia	432,270	819,817	65,925	* Toronto	3,719,454	10,606,253	2,724,623
* Hallifax	407,045	810,885	60,700	York and East			
New Glasgow	5,275	950	100	York Townships ..	628,005	656,800	496,000
* Sydney	19,950	7,982	5,125	Welland	19,345	148,671	15,855
New Brunswick	66,600	159,854	65,156	* Windsor	276,905	586,282	240,400
Fredericton	Nil	70,990	1,628	Ford	112,300	34,530	73,030
* Moncton	43,045	14,515	23,545	Riverside	28,300	25,860	32,540
* Saint John	23,555	74,439	39,983	Sandwich	21,300	33,700	79,335
Quebec	4,627,719	3,960,649	19,722,215	Walkerville	173,000	69,000	54,000
* Montreal—Maison-				Woodstock	16,045	54,292	8,291
neuve	3,634,211	3,301,769	19,206,553	Manitoba	1,270,115	1,015,685	797,275
* Quebec	607,408	230,905	250,637	* Brandon	137,330	13,055	83,175
Shawinigan Falls	12,400	28,625	32,550	St. Boniface	85,735	166,780	90,050
* Sherbrooke	17,200	12,300	31,550	* Winnipeg	1,047,050	835,850	624,050
* Three Rivers	63,150	139,450	170,325	Saskatchewan	1,864,897	2,438,690	1,086,298
* Westmount	293,350	247,600	30,600	* Moose Jaw	21,650	629,150	338,788
Ontario	6,884,665	15,310,083	5,837,231	* Regina	1,338,620	1,176,540	411,375
Belleville	19,000	5,200	2,250	* Saskatoon	504,627	633,000	336,135
* Brantford	82,022	69,165	52,648	Alberta	899,775	892,607	483,561
Chatham	78,875	50,450	71,850	* Calgary	692,880	523,107	170,941
* Fort William	44,700	747,000	97,825	* Edmonton	171,155	316,875	233,785
Galt	50,052	25,560	1,860	Lethbridge	24,520	37,070	51,510
* Guelph	39,105	33,905	39,774	Medicine Hat	11,220	15,555	27,235
* Hamilton	443,400	427,000	502,650	British Columbia	1,337,233	1,299,601	1,420,717
* Kingston	26,372	52,304	47,112	Kamloops	4,100	9,053	5,500
* Kitchener	52,682	162,239	193,903	* Nanaimo	750	Nil	8,650
* London	155,670	318,715	202,635	* New Westminster	63,175	56,000	116,210
Niagara Falls	58,680	46,275	47,180	† Prince Rupert		22,000	8,565
Oshawa	205,445	207,310	353,375	* Vancouver	588,735	412,875	717,504
* Ottawa	400,220	288,535	230,070	Point Grey	423,490	373,140	345,040
Owen Sound	3,200	24,225	7,050	North Vancouver	38,590	198,040	29,170
* Peterborough	14,095	37,885	9,435	South Vancouver	90,600	101,350	140,000
* Port Arthur	35,810	433,430	47,944	* Victoria	127,798	127,143	50,078
* Stratford	17,209	19,500	15,799	Total—63 Cities	17,383,279	25,896,986	29,478,378
* St. Catharines	40,119	51,000	51,940	* Total—35 Cities	14,512,942	23,421,163	27,375,392
* St. Thomas	11,980	24,510	17,575				
Sarnia	48,269	43,334	89,215				

†Not received.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Detailed reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during August. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the September issue relates to the situation exist-

ing in July, 1928. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for July and previous months taken from the September issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment during August, apart from temporary fluctuations at the holiday periods, showed little change in total volume. In the coal-mining industry there was a slight improvement, which reduced the number of

workpeople temporarily suspended from their employment; and there were also reductions in the numbers unemployed in the tinplate, tube, linen, carpet and confectionery industries, and in canal, dock, harbour, etc., service. On the other hand, there were increases in unemployment in a number of industries, including constructional and motor engineering, pottery manufacture, public works contracting, the cotton industry, and most of the clothing trades.

Among workpeople numbering approximately 11,800,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 20th August, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 11.7, as compared with 11.7 at 23rd July, 1928, and 9.3 at 22nd August, 1927. For males alone the percentage at 20th August, 1928, was 13.0, as compared with 13.1 at 23rd July, 1928; for females the corresponding figures were 8.1 and 7.9. The percentage wholly unemployed at 20th August, 1928, was 8.3 as compared with 8.1 at 23rd July, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 27th August, 1928, was approximately 1,367,000, of whom 1,055,000 were men and 232,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 30th July, 1928, it was 1,354,000, of whom 1,058,000 were men and 223,000 were women; and at 29th August, 1927, it was 1,076,000, of whom 845,000 were men and 161,000 were women.

United States

Employment in July, 1928, was 1.1 per cent lower than in June and pay-roll totals decreased 3.1 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics.

The usual closing for inventory taking and the season for repairs and vacations customarily result in a decrease in employment in July and also in a pronounced drop in pay-roll totals. The falling off in employment was, however, considerably *less in July, 1928*, than it was in July of 1923, 1924, 1926, and 1927; it was the same as in July, 1925.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment for July, 1928, is 84.7, as compared with 85.6 for June, 1928, 85.5 for May, 1928, and 87.3 for July, 1927; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for July, 1928, is 87.4, as compared with 90.2 for June, 1928, 90.1 for May, 1928, and 89.1 for July, 1927.

Employment in July, 1928, stood 3 per cent below the level of employment in July, 1927, and pay-roll totals were 1.9 per cent smaller. The decreases in both these items, comparing 1928 with 1927, were decidedly smaller in July, 1928, than in any previous month of 1928.

The data for July, 1928, are based on returns made by 11,130 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in July had 3,062,147 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$81,145,928.

Increased employment was shown in July, 1928, as compared with June in 18 of the 54 separate industries and increased pay-roll totals were shown in 12 industries. The notable increase in employment were 11.7 per cent in cane sugar refining, 9 per cent in ice cream, 6.6 per cent in rubber boots and shoes, 5.6 per cent in leather boots and shoes, and 4.5 per cent in automobile tires. The petroleum-refining industry showed a continuation of the mild upward trend begun in June, following a prolonged period of decline during which one-fifth of the industry's employees were dropped.

The pronounced decreases in employment were in knit goods, silk goods, woollen and worsted goods, women's wearing apparel, stoves, pottery, glass, the two tobacco industries, and pianos. The iron and steel industry reported a loss of 1 per cent in employment and the automobile industry a drop of 0.1 per cent in employment. The strike in cotton-goods mills in one vicinity, which occurred in May was still unsettled in July, and the industry therefore had not yet regained any of the employees concerned.

Two of the twelve groups of industries, each considered as a whole, showed more employees in July than in June. These were the leather group with a seasonal gain of 4.3 per cent, and the food group with a gain of 0.5 per cent; employment in the paper group was unchanged. Both industries in the tobacco group and the 10 industries of the textile group reported fewer employees in July than in June, the total results being a drop of 5.4 per cent in the tobacco group and a drop of 3.3 per cent in the textile group. In the stone-clay-glass group, pottery and glass showed customary July drops in employment while brick and cement increased but little, leaving the group with a net loss of 3 per cent. The decreases in the six remaining groups were comparatively small.

The West South Central and Mountain geographic divisions showed a gain in employment in July as compared with June, while each of the remaining seven divisions reported

fewer employees in July, the decreases ranging from less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in the New England States to 3.6 per cent in the East South Central States.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States. The method of compiling as described in the *American Federationist*, March, 1928, is as follows:

"The local unions in the 23 cities under review report monthly their membership and the number of unemployed members at the first of the month or the nearest possible date. From these reports the percentage of unemployed members is calculated for identical unions in the current and the previous month. Thus for every month there

are two percentage figures—that is for identical unions in December and January—and for identical unions in January and February, and so on. The final figure for January, then, is calculated by taking the simple arithmetical average of the two January percentages. It may be noted that the reports cover all trades which are organized, factory workers as well as teachers and building trade workers."

By the above method the proportion of unemployed members to the total membership of the local unions reporting, is computed. According to the September issue of the *American Federationist*, the most recent unemployed percentages during the various months in the 23 cities works out as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN FIRMS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 116.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays.

Overtime: all work between 5 p.m. and midnight and Saturdays between noon and 5 p.m., time and one-half; after midnight and work on Sundays, Christmas and New Year's Day, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages: 75 cents per hour.

Travelling time to 10 p.m. at regular rate. All travelling and boarding expenses out of the city to be paid by employer.

Apprentices: one allowed for every three or less journeymen. Helpers not to do journeyman work.

No union member to work on sub-contracts or do any jobbing.

Manufacturing: Textiles

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS CLOTHING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE MONTREAL JOINT BOARD AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Agreement signed at the conclusion of the strike mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, page 960.

Agreement to be in effect from August, 1928, to May 31, 1929, and from year to year thereafter unless notice of abrogation or amendment shall be given, in writing, by either of the parties to the other, thirty days prior to its expiration.

If there should be any change in working conditions or hours of work in the clothing industry, such change shall automatically become effective also in the shops of the firm and in the shops of the contractors making work for the firm.

The firm agrees to employ none but union members in good standing. When additional workers should be required, application shall be made to the union, specifying the number and kind of workers needed. If the union should be unable to furnish such additional workers as needed, within a reasonable time, the firm shall then be privileged to secure such workers who, if not members of the union, must become members and secure working cards at the union office, before beginning to work. All cutting and trimming must be done by union members only.

The representatives of the union should at all times have the right to go into the cutting

rooms and check up the amount of work cut and where it is being sent to.

When employing additional workers, two weeks shall be considered probationary period, after which time new engaged workers shall be considered as part of the permanent working force in the shop.

There shall, at all times, be equal division of work among the employees of the shop.

Forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work. Overtime work shall be dispensed with as far as possible. If overtime work shall be required, permission for it shall be secured from the union. All overtime work performed before or after the regular hours of the working day, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Contractors shall not do productive work in the shops before or after working hours.

Matters in dispute shall be taken up for adjustment by the shop chairman and shop committee and the employer or his representative. If they should be unable to reach an adjustment, the union representative and the representatives of the firm and of the contractors (if contractor is involved) shall then take up the matter and make all possible efforts to reach an amicable adjustment of the matter.

The firm agrees that all garments shall be made in shops recognized by and working under agreement with the union.

The firm agrees not to place any obstacles in the way of the union, to discipline its members in accordance with its rules and regulations.

Change of contractors from those registered as the contractors doing work for the firm to other contractors, can be made for cause and only after consent of the union is secured.

The scales of wages established in the market shall be paid in the shops of the firm and of the contractors working for the firm.

The firm assumes responsibility for contractors doing work for the firm. Conditions and terms of agreement shall prevail in the shops of the contractors as well as in the inside shops (if any) of the firm. The firm also assumes responsibility for the wages of the workers employed by the contractors doing work for the firm.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—THUNDER BAY PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPERMAKERS, LOCAL NO. 249, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 134 AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL NO. 865.

Agreement to be in effect from May 17, 1928, to May 1, 1929.

Union members to be given preference of employment; others employed to join union within fifteen days.

Hours: Four workers and outside day workers, 8 per day, 6 day week; hours for day workers from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Only necessary repair work, etc., to be performed between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday. Men in all

departments are required to rest one day of every week, including at least one Sunday every three weeks.

Overtime and work between 8 a.m. Sundays and 8 a.m. Mondays and on Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas, time and one-half. Mechanics called in between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m. to be allowed one hour for reporting with a minimum of four hours' pay.

No strike or lockout to occur. Grievance committee to meet regularly with the mill manager. Any grievance is to be reported to the mill manager. If he fails to adjust it, it will then be taken up by the general manager or president of the company and representatives of the international unions. If no settlement is reached, the matter shall be referred to a third party selected by them. If the two representatives are unable to select a third party, the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, shall appoint one. The decision of this arbitration board is to be final and binding.

Wages per hour: Paper mill: machine tenders, \$1.45 and \$1.48; back tenders, \$1.27 and \$1.30; third hands, 87 and 90 cents; fourth hands, 60 cents; fifth hands, 45 to 50 cents; sparehand, 70 cents; oilers, 50 to 73 cents; mixing system operators, 58 cents; broke beater men, 45 cents. Groundwood mill: tour foreman, 70 cents; screen men, 50 cents; grinder men, block pilers, wet machine operators, cleaners and oilers, 45 cents. Sulphite mill: cooks, 80 cents; cook's helper, 60 cents; blow pit men, 48 cents; labour, 45 cents. Boiler house: engineer, 75 cents; fireman, 60 cents; repair man, 78 cents; labour, 45 cents. Yard and crane: crane operator, 85 cents, crane fireman, 50 cents; crane operator helper, 47 cents; subforeman yard, 50 to 55 cents; labour, 45 cents. Wood room: tour foreman, 65 cents; sawyers and chippermen, 50 cents; oilers and drum man, 45 cents; boom man, 55 cents; sorters, hand barker men, jack ladder men, slip men, stacker men, cleaners, 45 cents. Finishing room: shipping clerk, 60 cents; head finisher and shippers, rewinder man, 50 cents; coreman, 48 cents; wrapperman, truckers, 45 cents. Mechanics: machinists, millwrights, blacksmith, electrician, pipefitter, 73 cents; mechanics' helpers, 45 to 59 cents.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE TRACK DEPARTMENT.

Agreement signed after conciliation by the Department following application under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1928, pages 949 and 950, to be in effect from August 1, 1928, to August 31, 1929, and thereafter from year to year until notice of change is given 30 days before September 1 of any year.

Wages per hour: leading trackmen—in paved track area, 65 cents, in open track area, 60 cents; leading trackmen assistants, 50 cents; electric welders, 70 cents, assistant, 55 cents; acetylene welders, 65 cents, assistant, 50 cents; electric switch and diamond repairmen, 55 cents; grinder men, 55 cents; assistant, 50 cents; flat car motormen, 55 cents, apprentice or part time, 50 cents; compressor men, 50

cents; labourers, 35 to 42 cents; switch cleaners, 45 cents.

Hours: as far as conditions permit, 44-hour week.

Overtime: all time in excess of 8 hours per day or 48 per week and work on Sundays and Dominion holidays, time and one half, except when regular shift comes on Sundays or holidays when straight time shall be paid, but a day off in seven to be given such men.

Neither the company nor the employees to discriminate against any employee for being or not being a union member.

In case of a dispute, if the matter cannot be adjusted by officials of the railway, then it shall be referred to a joint committee of officials and employees for settlement. No outside interference to be allowed.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—THE YELLOW CAB COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 151.

Agreement to be in effect from June 21, 1928, to June 21, 1930.

All employees must join the local union and the company agrees to deduct from the pay of employees union dues, etc., and pay same over to the union. In consideration of this, the union agrees that should any union member defraud the company of money the amount shall be paid to the company from union funds.

The night shift is to be reduced from 12 to 10 hours.

Wages: for the first thirty days of employment, men to receive 30 per cent of gross takings; after this \$3.25 per day or 30 per cent of gross cab earnings, whichever is greater over a period of a cab driver's working week of six days.

Overtime: at rate of 50 cents per hour or 30 per cent of earnings, whichever is greater.

In case of a reduction of staff, both seniority and efficiency to be considered.

First cab on stand to have preference on pick-ups. The company agrees to bulletin all positions considered promotions and to consider seniority in filling positions.

Any dispute as to the terms of the agreement to be submitted to a board of arbitration consisting of two members appointed by the company and two by the union; if these four cannot agree, a fifth disinterested party to be elected by them. The decision of the board shall be binding and there shall be no suspension of work during such arbitration.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

HAMILTON AND ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—DOMINION POWER AND TRANSMISSION COMPANY, LIMITED AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCALS NOS. 700 AND 903.

Agreement to be in effect from July 31, 1928, to April 30, 1929, and from year to year until either party gives 60 days' notice of change.

No discrimination to be made against any employee for belonging to or holding an office in the union.

Seniority to be considered in promotions and if staff reduced the youngest men in the service to be laid off first and then re-employed before new men are employed.

A journeyman operator is one who has not less than three years' practical experience in the operation of an electrical generating station or substation. An assistant operator is one who has less than three years' experience.

Any difference between the two parties to be submitted through an employees' committee to the manager. In case of failure to adjust any dispute, no cessation of work shall occur until the highest officials of the union and of the company have endeavoured to reach a settlement.

A committee of employees shall meet the manager once a month to consider matters of interest to both parties. Any employees suspended or discharged may have his case presented to the manager through the Grievance Committee.

All employees to have one full week's holiday with pay each year.

Hours: shift employees to work 8 hours per day, 6 days per week; other employees 9 hours per day, 6 days per week; at the substation and Decew Falls, 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays.

Overtime: for shift employees, time and one half for first four hours and double time thereafter; for other employees time and one half for first three hours and double time thereafter. Employees other than shift employees to be paid double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

Wages: East End Power Station: first engineers, \$172 per month; second engineers, \$158; third engineers, \$142; first relief engineer, \$165; second relief engineer, \$135; pumpmen, \$128; stokers, \$115; locomotive crane engineers, 81 cents per hour; elevatormen, 66 cents per hour; first class repairmen, 76 cents per hour; second class repairmen, 60 cents per hour; operators in charge, \$140 per month; first assistant operator, \$122; second assistant operator, \$115; third assistant operator, \$109; relief operator, \$134; electrician, 76 cents per hour. Decew Falls Power Station: operators in charge, \$157 per month; first wheelmen, \$134; second wheelmen, \$122; third wheelmen, \$109; reliefmen, \$146.

Substation "A": operators in charge, \$140 per month; first assistant operator, \$122; second assistant operator, \$115; third assistant operator and spare assistant operator, \$109.

All Other Substations: Operators, \$128 per month and assistant operators (if any), \$109 per month. Each relief operator, \$134 per month.

Substation Maintenance Men: foremen, 76 cents per hour; fourth year men, 70 cents; third year men, 60 cents; first and second year men, 49 cents.

Terminal Station: fireman, \$130 per month; helper, \$108.

LONDON, ONTARIO.—PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION AND LINE EMPLOYEES.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1928, to June 1, 1929, and from year to year until notice of change is given by either party thirty days prior to expiry date in any year.

No discrimination to be shown against union members.

Wages per hour: foremen, 83 cents; sub-foremen, 75 cents; journeymen, 73 cents.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one half to 10 p.m., double time thereafter; all work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

For work on high voltage wires, two men to be assigned to job.

For work outside city, railway fares and living expenses to be paid by employer.

After one year's service, a week's holiday with pay will be granted every year.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions.

The manager shall receive a grievance committee, if satisfaction cannot be obtained from the superintendent.

ALBERTA.—THE ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF THE CANADIAN UTILITIES, LIMITED, THE UNION POWER COMPANY AND SUBORDINATE COMPANIES OR CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND SUBORDINATE LOCALS IN ALBERTA.

Agreement to be in effect from June 30, 1928, to June 30, 1929, and thereafter unless terminated or changed by thirty days' notice given by either party.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 9 per day.

Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, time and one half. Employees called on duty not to receive less than four hours at the standard rate.

Transportation to be provided by employer.

An apprentice is an employee who has worked at least three months at the trade. A journeyman is an employee who has had four or more years' experience and must be able to pass a satisfactory examination. All cable splicers must be journeymen linemen.

Wages of apprentices: 60 cents per hour first year, 70 cents second year, 80 cents third year, 85 cents fourth year.

Work on poles, bridges, towers and fixtures of an elevation of 80 feet or more shall be paid at double the standard rate.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions or in reduction of staff.

Wages: lead-covered cable foreman, \$1.15 per hour; journeymen cable splicer, \$1; foreman, \$1; sub-foreman, 95 cents; journeymen linemen, 90 cents per hour; combination trouble and maintenance men, \$1.80 per month.

Disputes between the two parties are to be referred to a joint committee of two representatives of each party for settlement. If this committee cannot agree a fifth member shall be appointed by mutual agreement and his decision shall be binding.

Service: Public Administration

MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.—CITY OF MOOSE JAW AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 802.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1928, until 30 days' notice of change is given by either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October, 1924, with the following exceptions:

All employees to receive 14 days' annual holidays with pay after 12 months' service, and all employees who are employed not less than 6 months in any one year, to receive one week's holidays with pay.

Wages: plant electrician, \$195 per month; assistant plant electrician, \$130 per month; meter tester and repairman, \$165 per month; inside wiremen—first class, 90 cents per hour; second class, 85 cents; third class, 75 cents; sub line foreman, 95 cents; journeymen linemen—first class, 90 cents; second class, 85 cents; third class, 75 cents; meter installer—first year, 50 cents; second year, 60 cents; third year, 70 cents; after three years, 80 cents.

Should temporary linemen be engaged during the construction season at a higher rate of pay, the linemen in this agreement will also be paid at the higher rate.

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.—CITY OF MEDICINE HAT AND CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1928, and thereafter until 60 days' notice of change is given by either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, 1926, with the following exceptions:

All employees working on legal holidays or on their day off to be paid time and one half.

The clause with regard to promotions being made from the staff has been deleted.

Wages per month: second class engineer, \$175; relief engineer, \$150; firemen, \$130; relief fireman and waterworks operators, \$130; waterworks operators, \$140; senior boiler washer, \$130; assistant boiler washer, \$130; machinist, \$170; blacksmith, \$150.

PRINCE RUPERT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 344.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1928, to December 31, 1928, and thereafter unless terminated by thirty days' notice given by either party.

Only union members to be employed, if possible, and the management shall give a hearing to any committee appointed by the union.

Hours: 8 per day. Operators to have one day off per week and 14 days' holidays per year with pay.

Overtime and (except for shift men) work on Sundays and holidays, double time. Telephone troublemen working on Saturday afternoons to receive double the standard rate.

Apprentices must serve three years; not more than one apprentice to every three journeymen in each department.

Two journeymen must be assigned to a job where work is done on high voltage wires.

Work on poles, towers and bridges at an elevation of 85 feet or over, to be paid at double time. For work on high voltage wires, the employer must furnish rubber gloves and protective shields.

Wages: journeymen cable splicer, \$8.50 per day; journeyman linemen, journeymen wiremen, journeymen meter installers, journeymen telephone installers, \$7.50 per day; line foreman, \$9; head lineman, \$8.25; engineer in charge at Shawatlans, \$208 per month; operators, \$186.50 per month; telephone wire chief, \$208 per month.

Wages of apprentices: apprentice linemen, wiremen and metermen, \$5.10 per day for beginners, \$5.50 after 6 months, \$5.70 after 12 months, \$6 after 18 months, \$6.25 after 24 months, \$7.50 after 36 months. Apprentice operators, \$5.10 for beginners, \$5.40 after 12 months, \$5.85 after 24 months and \$186.50 per month after 36 months.

Service: Recreational

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL No. 299.

Schedule of wages and working conditions in effect for the season 1928-1929, for projectionists.

Only members of the local union to be given preference of employment.

Any theatre having in the projection room a spotlight stereopticon effects, dimmers or other stage paraphernalia shall employ two projectionists. Road show motion picture performances carrying travelling projectionists must also employ one local projectionist at the prevailing scale.

Wages of projectionists per week: in theatres having a capacity of 800 or less, if they open at 6 p.m. or later with Saturday matinee, \$40; if they run continuously from 1 p.m. to 11 p.m., two projectionists at \$55. Theatres having a capacity of 800 to 1,500—if they open at 6 p.m. or later, \$55; if continuous from 1 p.m. to 11 p.m., two projectionists at \$60. Theatres having a capacity of 1,500 to 2,000 running continuously from 1 p.m. to 11 p.m.,

two projectionists at \$65. Theatres having a capacity of over 2,000 running continuously from 1 p.m. to 11 p.m., two projectionists at \$70. Theatres using Movitone or Vitaphone, synchronized or non-synchronized pictures, shall employ one projectionist at each machine per shift at \$75.

Overtime and relief to be paid at rate of \$1.50 per hour. Overtime on Sundays when necessary, double overtime rate. All extra performances, \$5 each man, including Saturdays and holidays.

Service: Personal and Domestic

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS AND INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES No. 28.

Agreement to be in effect from May 22, 1928 to May 22, 1929.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1926, with the following exceptions:

Wages per week: pantrymen and cooks' helpers, \$21; male dishwashers and cleaners, \$18. Women cook's scale (also to apply to male apprentices under age of 21 years): women chefs, \$42; women second cooks, night cooks and bakers, \$21; women fry cooks, \$18; pantrywomen, \$15; women utility helpers, \$13.50; women dishwashers and cleaners, \$12. Overtime for all women cooks, pantrywomen, general helpers, dishwashers and cleaners, time and one half. Wages of cafeteria and dairy lunch waitresses, \$12; tea-room waitresses, \$13.50. All other classes of cooks and waiters, same wages as previous agreement.

Wage scale is based on the minimum and includes meals while employed.

After being employed two weeks, all employees must belong to the union. No notice of dismissal or resignation required.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navi-

gation, rifle ranges, fortifications, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wages Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and

any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement

showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above-mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a wharf at St. Jean des Piles, P.Q. Name of contractor, J. Alonzo Morin, Levis, P.Q. Date of contract, September 10, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,680. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages: Not less than	Hours per day
Foremen.....	.50c. per hr.	10
Carpenters.....	.40 " "	10
Labourers.....	.30 " "	10
Teamsters.....	\$5.00 per day	10
Carters.....	4.00 " "	10

Repairs to the retaining wall, Woodward's Channel, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 14, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,800. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages: Not less than	Hours per day
Pile Driver Foreman.....	\$10.00 per day	8
Pile driver Engineer.....	8.50 " "	8
Pile driver Crew.....	8.00 " "	8
Derrick scow Engineer.....	8.50 " "	8
Derrick scow Crew.....	8.00 " "	8
Labourers.....	4.00 " "	8

Reconstruction of wharf at St. Nicholas, Levis Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Limitée, Ste. Marie, Beauce Co., P.Q. Date of contract, September 17, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,102.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages: Not less than	Hours per day
General foreman.....	.60c. per hour	10
Carpenters.....	.45 " "	10
Blacksmiths.....	.45 " "	10
Blacksmith's helpers.....	.35 " "	10
Labourers.....	.35 " "	10
Carters.....	.45 " "	10
Teamsters.....	.60 " "	10

Design and supply of a portable steam boiler for the Graving Dock at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Yarrows, Limited, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, Sept. 19, 1928. Amount of contract, \$7,650. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages: Not less than	Hours per day
Foreman boilermaker.....	\$7.00 per day	8
Boilermakers.....	6.00 " "	8
Boilermakers' helpers.....	4.50 " "	8
Platers.....	6.00 " "	8
Foreman machinist.....	6.40 " "	8
Machinists.....	5.60 " "	8
Machinist's helpers.....	4.00 " "	8
Labourers.....	3.60 " "	8

Construction of an extension to the rubble mound breakwater in the main harbour (north) at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Chambers, McQuigge & McCaffrey Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 19, 1928. Amount of contract, approxi-

mately \$472,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages: Not less than	Hours per day
Tug Captain.....	\$200 per mo. and board.	
Chief Marine Engineer.....	170 " "	
Second Marine Engineer.....	140 " "	
Marine Fireman.....	75 " "	
Deck hand.....	60 " "	
Cranemen.....	175 " "	9 and 10
Derrick Engineer.....	.75c. per hr.	9 and 10
Fireman (dredge).....	\$100 per mo.	9 and 10
Runner.....	200 per mo. and board.	9 and 10
Blacksmith.....	.65c. per hour	10
Blacksmith's helper.....	.45 " "	10
Drill runner.....	.45 " "	10
Drill runner's helper.....	.35 " "	10
Powder man.....	.50 " "	10
Driver with team and wagon.....	\$8.00 per day	10
Driver with horse and wagon.....	6.00 " "	10
Carpenter.....	.75c. per hour	9 and 10
Labourers.....	.40 " "	10
Machinist.....	.70 " "	9
Machinist's helper.....	.45 " "	9

Reconstruction of the north pier at Goderich, Ont. Name of contractors, Jackson Construction Co., Ltd., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, August 13, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$29,146.14. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Alterations and additions to the heating apparatus in the Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Murray Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 15, 1928. Amount of contract, \$20,526. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of the superstructure of the west wall of the entrance channel at Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, Jackson Construction Co., Ltd., Sorel, Que. Date of contract, August 13, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$19,327.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wooden hull, housing, etc., for Dredge "P.W.D. Pownal No. 2." Name of contractors, The Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, Sept. 4, 1928. Amount of contract, \$25,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at St. Francis Harbour, Guysborough Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 5, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$23,445. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf at Peas Brook, Guysborough Co., N.S. Name of contractor,

Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 10, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,935. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of the lower wharf at Nicolet, P.Q. Name of contractor, Georges Guenard, Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 10, 1928. Amount of contract, \$4,489.29. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs to the breakwater at Souris Harbour, King's Co., P.E.I. Name of contractor, H. J. Phillips, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, Sept. 11, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$62,000. The general Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Painting, tinting and interior decorations of Governor General's Quarters, Citadel, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Marier & Tremblay, Limitée, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 11, 1928. Amount of contract, \$2,996. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Extension to wharf at Petit Saguenay, Chicoutimi Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Henri Lemelin, St. Romuald, Levis Co., P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 12, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,432.40. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of revetment wall at St. Grégoire de Montmorency, Quebec Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Napoleon Trudel & Fils, St. Irene, County of Charlevoix, P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 13, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,967.75. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing Dredge P.W.D. No. 305, "King Edward." Name of contractors, B. C. Marine Engineers & Shipbuilders, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, Sept. 14, 1928. Amount of contract, \$5,450. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs to the wharf at Grosse Isle, Montmagny Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, J. Elzear Boulanger, Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 15, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,488. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Alterations and additions to the heating plant at the Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Bowyer-Roag, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, Sept. 15, 1928. Amount of contract, \$39,240. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a frost-proof warehouse at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractors,

E. F. Powers Construction Co., Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, Sept. 18, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$44,979. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Removal of shoal areas in Magnetawan River at Byng Inlet, Ont. Name of contractor, Robt. G. Weddell, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, August 15, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$15,427.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging a channel at the outlet of the river at Rivière St. François, P.Q. Name of contractor, Aimé Laperrière, Pierreville, P.Q. Date of contract, August 15, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,900. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Improvement to channel at Berthierville, P.Q. Name of contractor, National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 16, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$31,680. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening an area to provide a suitable berth available at all times of tide at Lorneville, N.B. Name of contractor, James S. Gregory, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August 29, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,312.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Extension to slip at the east of the Goderich Elevator Company at Goderich, Ont. Name of contractor, W. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, August 31, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$85,116.10. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening bed of river for an approximate distance of one mile to provide a drainage channel at St. Louis River, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Limitée, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 13, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,405.36. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening area along the harbour wall and removal of an angle of shore line to permit a new alignment of the harbour wall at Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 4, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,020. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening an area on each side of the Steel Company of Canada's wharf at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of

contract, Sept. 4, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,360. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Removal of shoal areas of rock, loose rock and boulders in channel leading westward from Little Current, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 7, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$96,084. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Widening a channel from Lake of Two Mountains to Vaudreuil, Vaudreuil, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Limitée, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 10, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,060.48. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Cleaning up the slip at Thunder Bay Elevator and extending it 100 ft.; also widening slip at Saskatchewan Pool Elevator at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 12, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$24,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening berths at the deepwater wharf at Campbellton, N.B. Name of contractor, Felix Michaud, Buctouche, Kent Co., N.B. Date of contract, Sept. 12, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$28,750. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening an area in front of the University and Hospital's Dock at Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, Robert G. Weddell, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 14, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,115. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening the channel leading to Government wharf at St. Antoine de Tilly, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 15, 1928. Approximate expenditure, \$31,900. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Area No. 1, widening present slip in front of the elevator; Area No. 2, enlarging winter storage basin east of Bar Point at Sarnia, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 22, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$117,920. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging basins alongside the new deep-water pier under construction at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Limitée, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 25, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately

\$78,110.40. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening the approach channel outside the harbour headline in Burlington and slip out of harbour headline at Stipe's Inlet at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 25, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$78,540. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Strathroy, Ont. Name of contractor, John A. Drake, Strathroy, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 3, 1928. Amount of contract, \$2,923. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of new interior fittings in oak in the Post Office, Newcastle, N.B. Name of contractors, The Burchill Woodworking Co., Ltd., South Nelson, N.B. Date of contract, Sept. 18, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,195. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of new hangar, Rockcliffe Aerodrome, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractors, MacDonald Bros., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 4, 1928. Amount of contract, \$53,539.75. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Renewal of North Pier, King's Wharf, Halifax, N.S., together with construction of landing stage and steps; also repairs to the approach to said wharf. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 20, 1928. Amount of contract, \$22,496. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Erection of elevated wooden water tank at Rockcliffe, Aerodrome, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractors, Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, August 28, 1928. Amount of contract, \$4,566. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Repairs to concrete substructures of bridges on the Manouan, Oskelaneo and Kowkash Subdivision of the Transcontinental Railway. Name of contractors, Metalkote Co. of Canada, Ltd. Date of contract, June 19, 1928.

Amount of contract, approximately \$50,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction, etc., of one hydraulic turbine and auxiliaries for Power House at Cote St. Paul, Montreal. Name of contractors, S. Morgan Smith-Inglis Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 12, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$16,620, plus \$15 per day for erection superintendent. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a concrete dam at Lock No. 25 on the Trent Canal, located about 7½ miles above Peterborough, Ont. Name of contractors, Detroit River Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, September 27, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$84,113.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in September, 1928, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations in the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 452 83
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	1,108 98
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms etc.....	23,444 75
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	163 32
Bag fittings.....	3,417 93
Scales.....	312 50
Satchels.....	69 38
Letter boxes.....	168 30

The September issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, contains a preliminary report on Union scales of wages and hours of labour from 1913 to 1928 inclusive, in the leading cities in the United States. This is an abridged compilation made from the material collected for a fuller report on the principal time work trades in 67 of the leading cities, which will be published later as a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. The trades represented in the abridgment are the building and printing trades.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1928

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

The movement in prices during the month was toward somewhat higher levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices showing a slight advance.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.15 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$11.08 for August; \$10.87 for September, 1927; \$10.94 for September, 1926; \$10.81 for September, 1925; \$10.28 for September, 1924; \$10.46 for September, 1923; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.31 for September, 1918; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. Increases occurred in the prices of sirloin steak, veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, eggs, milk, butter and cheese. These increases more than offset a substantial decline in the price of potatoes and less important declines in the prices of flour, rice and granulated sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.38 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$21.31 for August; \$21.05 for September, 1927; \$21.15 for September, 1926; \$21.02 for September, 1925; \$20.65 for September, 1924; \$20.97 for September, 1923; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.38 for September, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.11 for September, 1918; and \$14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100 and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities was slightly higher at 149.7 for September, as compared with 149.1 for August; 151.3 for September, 1927; 152.5 for September, 1926; 156.2 for September, 1925; 153.9 for September, 1924; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 205.0 for September, 1918. Forty prices quotations advanced, forty-one declined, while one hundred and fifty-five were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups advanced, three declined, while three were

practically stationary. The Animals and their Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group advanced, the former owing to advances in the prices of cattle, meats, milk, butter, cheese and eggs, and the latter because of higher prices for coal. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, due to lower prices for wheat, barley, flour, sugar, potatoes, foreign fruits, cocoa beans and rubber, which more than offset higher prices for corn, flax, oats, oat products and millfeed; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due mainly to declines in the prices of cotton, some cotton products and in jute; and the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to lower prices for silver, tin and solder, which more than offset increased prices for copper and lead. The Chemicals and Allied Products group, the Iron and its Products group, and the Wood and Wood Products group were practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods advanced, mainly because of higher prices for meats, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and coal. Producers goods were lower. Of the sub-groups, producers' equipment advanced, owing to higher prices for coal while manufacturers' goods declined, due to lower prices of materials for the textile and clothing industry, for the leather industry, for the meat packing industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials. Materials for the fur industry advanced.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods advanced, while fully or chiefly manufactured goods were lower. In the former declines in the prices of wheat, barley, rye, sugar, potatoes, live stock, cotton, silver, tin and antimony were more than offset by advances in the prices of oats, flax, corn, meats, milk, eggs, silk, coal, copper and lead, while in the latter lower prices for flour, sugar, vegetable oils and cotton yarns more than offset higher prices for smoked meats, butter, cheese and oat products. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin advanced, while articles of forest origin showed little change.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures

(Continued on page 1160)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Table with columns for Commodities, Quantity, and prices for years 1900-1928. Includes sub-totals for All Foods, Fuel and Light, Rent, and a final Totals row.

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Table showing average costs for various staple foods across different Canadian provinces like Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, etc.

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. ‡Kind most sold. §For electric light see text. **An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Stirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	36.3	30.5	28.3	21.3	16.8	23.6	30.5	31.2	27.4	40.8	45.0	61.9
Nova Scotia (average)	34.1	29.4	25.9	22.1	16.6	18.3	27.2	29.2	26.2	35.9	42.8	59.3
1—Sydney.....	42.2	34.8	31.8	26.4	21.4	16.7	27.5	35	26.3	39.6	42	58
2—New Glasgow.....	30	27.5	23.5	20	16		25	25	25	37	40.8	59.2
3—Amherst.....	30.8	27.2	21.2	18.4	14.4	17.7	30	25	24	39.3	41.1	59.3
4—Halifax.....	40	30.4	30.4	22.2	18.4	16.4	26.1	27.8	26.4	36	40.5	60
5—Windsor.....	25	25	22					35	29	40	46.5	60
6—Truro.....	36.7	31.7	26.7	23.3	19.3	22.5		27.5	26.4	41.4	46.1	59.4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	31	27	24.8	18.8	16.4	16	26.5	28.2	24.5	40.6	42.7	54.4
New Brunswick (average) ...	36.0	28.4	25.3	20.2	15.4	19.5	25.5	28.2	25.7	39.5	44.6	60.3
8—Moncton.....	33.7	28.7	21.2	16.7	13.2	20	30	31.7	25.9	38.8	42	60
9—St. John.....	41.7	28.3	28.3	20.7	14.7	21.7	26.5	28.3	26.5	39	45	63.3
10—Fredericton.....	38	31.7	27.5	23.5	18.7	16.7	20	26.7	25.4	40	43.3	58
11—Bathurst.....	30.7	25	24	20	15			26.2	25	40	48	60
Quebec (average)	31.8	27.9	28.5	18.4	14.2	19.3	26.8	26.0	25.0	37.5	41.1	61.7
12—Quebec.....	32.3	25.4	29.1	19.6	13.5	18.6	24.2	23.6	25.9	35	40	58.8
13—Three Rivers.....	28.6	26.8	27.8	18.4	14.6	15.8	24.5	25	26	41.7	47	65
14—Sherbrooke.....	38.7	31.9	36	22.6	14.4	20.3	27.5	32.7	25.9	38.2	40	63.7
15—Sorel.....	27.5	25	23.7	14.3	14.7	18.3	25	22.7	24	42.5	46	60
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	25	23.3	21.7	15	12.7	20	28	21.3	19	33	35	58.7
17—St. John's.....	35	32.5	32.5	19	16.5	25.7	20	26.5	24	35	40	61.2
18—Theford Mines.....	24.7	22.7	21	17.3	13.3	20	30	22	25.3			62.5
19—Montreal.....	38.9	33.8	35.8	19.5	15.2	17.3	30.9	30.6	28	38.5	41.2	64
20—Hull.....	35.3	29.7	28.6	19.5	13	17.7	31.2	29.9	26.9	36	39.2	61.7
Ontario (average)	38.6	32.9	29.9	22.9	18.0	26.2	30.4	33.3	28.5	39.1	42.9	63.4
21—Ottawa.....	36.3	29.9	29.2	21.3	14.3	22.1	27.6	30.1	27.4	39.9	43.3	62.8
22—Brockville.....	41.7	35	31.2	21.2	17.7	18.7	34	33.3	27.4	40	42.8	62.8
23—Kingston.....	35.8	29.1	27.7	21.5	15.4	22.7	27.3	30.9	26.5	36.1	41.4	61.1
24—Belleville.....	35	28.6	32.2	21.6	16.2	25.7	34	32.6	25	40.7	43.6	66.3
25—Peterborough.....	38.4	33.5	29.1	22.8	18.5	27.8	28.3	35.6	31.7	41.3	44.9	67.8
26—Oshawa.....	39.3	34.7	29.1	22.2	19.3	26.5	33	34	29.7	40.3	43.9	65.4
27—Orillia.....	37.5	31	30.7	23.1	18.6	28.1	29.3	31.6	28.6	38.4	41	62.2
28—Toronto.....	39.4	32.2	31.6	21	19.1	27.1	35.5	34.1	35.7	41.2	45.9	65
29—Niagara Falls.....	43.3	37.7	34	26	17	33.3	30	37.7	34.7	40.2	43.4	67.5
30—St. Catharines.....	37.6	33.1	28.8	20.8	17.2	26.4	26	33.4	26	37.7	40.8	62
31—Hamilton.....	40.1	33.6	32.3	22.9	19.3	26.9	29	34	35	40.4	44.6	66.7
32—Brantford.....	39	34.7	29.6	23.6	19.6	27.4	30	35.7	27.5	38.8	42.2	66.8
33—Galt.....	38	34	31	23.5	18	25	30	32.5	25	39.3	41.3	61.9
34—Guelph.....	36	31.6	29	22.4	18.5	25.7	35	28.5	28	36.9	41	62.1
35—Kitchener.....	36.5	31.5	26.5	23.7	19.3	27.7		32.2		36.3	40.7	63.8
36—Woodstock.....	39.5	33.8	30.8	24.2	17.6	24.6	34.3	32.8	25	36.1	39.4	60.6
37—Stratford.....	40	35	26.1	22.7	21.2	28.8	27.5	32.7	24	38.1	42	63.2
38—London.....	39.7	33.6	31.4	23.7	18.5	25.5	29.2	34.5	31.7	38.7	42.7	64.1
39—St. Thomas.....	38	33.6	28.3	21.4	19.6	27.1	28	34	30	39.8	45.9	64.7
40—Chatham.....	37.1	33.1	31.9	22.9	16.8	27.7	27.5	34.1	28	38.7	43.4	65
41—Windsor.....	38.5	32.5	23.3	23.4	16.4	27.5	31.7	35	28.2	38.5	42.5	65.9
42—Sarnia.....	38.8	32.6	29	24	18.6	27.5	27.5	31.8	26	39.1	44.1	65.4
43—Owen Sound.....	35	30	24.2	21.5	18.7	27.9	23.2	30.7	25	39.4	40.7	59.8
44—North Bay.....	43.3	35	33.3	24	15.7	25	29.3	34.3	26.7	36.2	39.6	62.2
45—Sudbury.....	43.2	35.6	33.5	25.2	20	26.2	25	37.2	28.6	39.7	43.7	60.1
46—Cobalt.....	35.8	31.7	30.6	21	14.8	24	34	30.5	29.2	37	40.7	63.1
47—Timmins.....	37.5	35.5	29.5	25	19	30	35	34	29	39.5	43.5	57.5
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	38.7	34.6	30	24	16.5	25.2	29	31.8	28.8	39.7	44.1	60
49—Port Arthur.....	40	30	29.8	23.4	19.1	26.2	38.2	34.1	29.2	41.1	45.3	64.6
50—Fort William.....	38	30	27.1	21.9	18.8	22.6	32.7	34	28.3	43.5	47.6	62.8
Manitoba (average)	33.5	27.3	25.5	18.3	13.9	19.1	28.8	30.6	24.8	41.5	45.5	60.8
51—Winnipeg.....	34.5	27.9	27.3	17.4	14.3	18.4	27.3	33.5	26.5	41.9	46	60.5
52—Brandon.....	32.4	26.7	26.7	19.1	13.4	19.7	30.2	27.6	23	41	45	61.1
Saskatchewan (average)	34.4	28.0	26.3	20.3	15.2	21.2	32.8	29.5	26.6	45.6	51.2	62.6
53—Regina.....	32.6	25.3	22.4	17.2	14.4	19.7	32.7	29	25	41.9	49.7	63.4
54—Prince Albert.....	30	27.5	25	21.5	15	22.5	32.5	30	27.5	47.5	51.7	60
55—Saskatoon.....	35.8	28.3	27.5	19.8	14.8	20.3	32	28	23.7	44.7	48.5	60.8
56—Moose Jaw.....	39	30.7	30.4	22.7	16.4	22.4	34	30.8	30	48.3	55	66.2
Alberta (average)	33.3	26.3	24.5	19.7	14.5	21.2	32.5	28.5	26.4	43.1	47.6	55.8
57—Medicine Hat.....	34	25	25.5	19	14.2	22.7	35.2	29	29	44.3	49.4	54.4
58—Drumheller.....	35	30	25	25	15	25	30	30	25	45		60
59—Edmonton.....	32.8	26	26.4	18.6	13.8	16	32	30	25.8	41.8	47.6	53.8
60—Calgary.....	31.1	25	24.1	17.2	14.2	20.7	31.7	28.5	25.7	43.5	48	56.6
61—Lethbridge.....	33.8	25.6	21.4	18.8	15.1	21.8	33.5	25	26.3	40.9	45.5	54
British Columbia (average)	38.9	31.8	29.8	21.6	19.7	27.1	38.1	35.0	29.8	48.9	54.5	63.8
62—Fernie.....	38	30	28	20	15	25		35	31	48.3	53	59
63—Nelson.....	40	30	35	23.5	22.5	29	42.5	36	28.3	47.5	54.2	60
64—Trail.....	39.7	34.6	32.7	25.9	22.1	29.7	41.7	35.9	29.5	50	56	60.8
65—New Westminster.....	37.8	31.8	27.4	20.3	19.8	28.6	33.4	33.2	29.7	48.4	53.2	63.2
66—Vancouver.....	39	30.5	29.1	20.3	19.6	26.3	39.4	35.6	28.9	48.8	54.6	65.7
67—Victoria.....	40.3	32.6	30.6	20.9	19.2	26.2	34.6	34.1	29.6	49.5	53.7	62.9
68—Nanaimo.....	38.5	32.5	27	23.1	22.6	29.5	40	34.7	27.5	49.7	55.9	67.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	37.7	32.5	28.7	19	16.5	22.5	35	35.2	33.6	49.1	55	61

a Price per single quart higher.

b. Adjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart.

c. Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1928

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod Steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Hallbut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
18-8	30-1	22-1	14-1	58-1	21-0	21-2	36-7	22-5	46-3	41-4	11-8	41-3	45-9
15-4	30-9			53-0	17-7	21-1	28-2	23-0	48-1	44-8	11-5	41-1	47-1
10	25			48	17-9	21	29-4	22-5	53-5	48	b12-14	40-7	45-4
15-20	30			40	17-2	20	29-8	21-3	44-7	44-7	12	39-4	46-3
16	35			50	18-7	19	27-9	22	43	39	9	39-8	46-1
12-5	35-40			60	16-7	17-7	26-1	24-6	51	49	a12-5-13-3	37-7	46-8
	28			50	18	25	31	24-7	45-7			46-7	50
20-22	30			50	17-7	23-7	24-8	23	47-3		10	42-4	47-9
10	35			50	18-5	17-6	23-6	22-7	37	29-8	8-10	37-2	43-2
16-7	35-0		10-0	56-9	18-7	17-7	33-7	21-8	47-2	44-6	12-1	41-1	44-4
12	35		10	60	18-1	16	36-2	22-8	45-1	41-2	10-12	42-5	44-4
18	35		10	60	18-1	16	42-7	21-3	56	49	a13-5	46-4	47-6
20				55-60	19-1	19	30-9	22	47-8	43-6	12	41-3	43-2
				50	19-5		25-1	21	40		12	37-5	42-3
16-7	30-7	24-9	10-0	59-3	22-2	22-7	30-1	22-0	46-9	41-5	10-2	40-5	43-4
10	25			50	20	21-7	33-3	22-7	50-8	43-1	12-14	40	43-1
15-20	30		10	60	25	25	31	23-5	48-3	43-4	10	40	43
18-20	35	30	10		21-7	25	29	21-1	48-2	42-7	a10	40-3	43-9
20-25	30			60	25	25	20-2	21-4	42-9		10	43-3	45
		20					25-9	20-3	42-1	38		42-4	16
15	30	25-28	12	75	21-7	20	37-1	21-8	44-6	38	7	42-5	17
			8	50			22-9	24-3	43-7	42	9	39-2	43-7
15	30-38	28		60	22	22-2	34-2	20-7	54-2	44-8	12	43-1	45-3
18-1	30-7	23-2	11-8	63-4	20-8	20-5	40-3	21-7	46-1	41-6	11	40-2	43
20	25	20	10		20-7	20	39-7	21	49-1	41-8	12-0	41-8	45-6
16	32	25			19-5		41-7	21-7	41-6	39-3	11	43-3	45
15	35	25	10-20		17-5	19	38-2	20-5	43-6	37-8	10	40-5	45-1
20	28	25	10		25	25	36-2	22-2	38-2	36-5	a9	47-7	46-4
	32	25		60	20	22-5	39-4	24-1	42	39-4	10	40-2	43-7
							40-7	22-9	45-2		12	43	45
		25			20	20	37	21-7	39-9	36	10-12	41	45-2
15	30-32	18		72	24	20-2	42-5	21-6	50-6	43-3	a13-3	42-7	47-1
20-22	35	27			25	20	42-7	22-2	49-7		c13	40-6	46-9
16	32	25			20	19	41-8	19-7	47-8	42-8	13	43	45-2
20	35	25		60	22-5	21	45-8	21-5	48-8	46-2	13	42-1	47-1
20	30	25	15		21-5	18	38-1	19-9	42-4	38-5	c12	44	45-2
15	33	22	12		20	20	42-7	20-4	44-1	42-7	a11-8	43-5	44-4
20	30	25			20		43-1	20-6	47-3	42-4	12	42-6	44-7
						23	34-2	20-3	42-2	36-8	12	40-4	44-8
					17	13	37-6	19-7	39-6	35-2	12	44	44
					20	21-7	39-2	20-7	40-7	38-8	12	40-7	45
18	25	22		50			42-7	21-2	43-9	41-5	11	41-6	44-7
16	32	25		50	22-5	21	44-1	22-6	40-6	38-4	12	43-7	44-6
20	35	25	12		21-5	21-5	38-3	22-2	35-7	33-4	12	40	45-5
20	30	22			22-5	20	44-7	19-7	48-3	44-4	14	45	45-9
					18-5		43-7	20-4	43-8	37-5	12	43-3	45-3
		21				21-5	38-8	20	39	37-7	a10-5	42-5	43-7
							38-8	23-4	50-3	47-6	12	35	43-9
	25	25	10	75	20	21-5	35-2	23-5	57-5	50	12	39-5	46-8
	30	15		75	20	20	20	38	57-1	49-8	15	46-9	46
		25			22-5	20	23-2	23-2	58-2	43-3	a16-7	49-8	47
		22			20	25	41-3	21-5	53-2	48-7	12	39-8	46-2
18-20	25-30	18	10		20	16-7	39-9	23-7	50-8	46-9	a12-5	47	49
15	25	18		65	20	17-5	42-2	24-1	51-9	47	a12-5	47-6	50
	30-8				19-3	17-7	37-7	23-7	47-2	41-6	12-0	37-5	45-0
20-22	28-35	16-20	15	50	18-6	16-9	45-1	23-2	49-6	43-2	c12	37-3	46-1
	30				13-5	30-2	44-7	40	44-7	40	c12	37-7	43-8
26-9	31-3	17-9	16-0		21-6	23-1	39-0	24-0	44-0	40-0	12-1	36-7	46-6
25	30-35	15			23-7	21-7	36-2	23-5	46-9	42-8	a12-5	35-1	46-4
30	30	12-15	12		25	22-5	39-7	23-3	40	36	10	36-2	48-2
25-30	30-35	25	20		25	21-2	41-7	24-4	45-4	42-1	13	38	45-4
25	30	18			27	38-4	43-7	24-6	43-7	39-2	13	37-5	46-4
23-0	27-8	17-7	19-1		23-8	23-3	36-5	23-5	45-0	38-1	11-1	38-7	46-6
30	30	20	20		25	25	39-4	24-2	43-3	35-2	11	39-4	47-7
25	30	18			25	25	30-8	24	41-7	36-7	a12-5	37-7	47-7
17-5-20	23-25	17-5	15		20-6	22-4	35-4	24-2	47-1	40-2	a11-1	39-7	46
	30	18	18-25		25	23-3	36-1	23-9	46-4	40-2	11	39	45-8
13	25	15	20		23-5	21	40-7	21-2	46-4	38-1	10	37-5	45-8
20-2	26-6		17-7		22-2	22-1	39-2	24-0	47-8	41-9	12-9	46-3	49-9
	30	18			22-5	25	43-7	25	51-2	45	a12-5	49-2	62
30	35	20			25	25	35-5	25	50	45	a14-3	45	45-8
30	35	20			25	25	36-2	28-3	50	42-5	a14-3	45	50
20	25	20			20	20-2	39-2	21-5	43-2	36-2	a11-1	47	49-8
16	21	13			19-6	18	39-2	20-9	45-6	40-4	a11-1	42-9	48-8
15	22	20			20-8	18-9	36-4	21-5	46-9	41-4	a12-5	48-2	50-8
15	25				22-5	25	43-6	25	41-2	42-5	a13-3	50	50-5
15	20		15			20	39-4	25	53-9	42-5	a14-3	46	51-5

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulks, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can.	Corn 2 s, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	33.2	7.7	18.3	5.1	6.3	10.4	12.4	16.1	16.1	16.1
Nova Scotia (average)	32.4	8.1	17.6	5.5	6.4	9.8	14.2	17.0	16.3	16.3
1—Sydney.....	34.3	8	16.9	5.4	6.6	10	13.1	16.5	16.4	16.6
2—New Glasgow.....	31.2	8	16.5	5.4	5.8	9.9	14	15.9	15	15
3—Amherst.....	30.1	8	18.2	5.4	6.8	9.7	13.7	16.6	15.8	15.4
4—Halifax.....	31.7	8	17.4	5.4	6.6	9.6	14.5	17	15.8	16
5—Windsor.....	35	8.3	19.3	6.2	6.7	10	15.5	20	19.3	19.3
6—Truro.....	32.2	8	17.3	5.4	6	9.6	14.3	15.9	15.2	15.6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	30.1	7.4	18	5.1	5.7	9.6	14.5	15.9	14.7	15.1
New Brunswick (average)	34.0	8.5	18.0	5.3	6.3	10.2	13.8	16.0	15.6	15.9
8—Moncton.....	32.5	8.7	18.3	5.6	6.5	11.9	14.8	17	16	16.1
9—St. John.....	36.2	8.7	18.8	4.8	6.1	8.9	12.7	14.8	14.5	14.8
10—Fredericton.....	32.3	8.7	17	5	6.4	9.9	14.6	14.9	14.5	14.9
11—Bathurst.....	35	8	18	5.7	6.2	10	13	17.4	17.4	17.8
Quebec (average)	30.8	6.4	17.7	5.2	6.6	9.3	12.6	14.5	16.5	15.2
12—Quebec.....	31.7	7.5	17.5	5.4	6.5	10	13.3	14.9	16	15.6
13—Three Rivers.....	31.9	6	18.2	5.5	6.7	9.5	12.7	14.7	18.3	15.4
14—Sherbrooke.....	29.9	6-6.7	17.1	5.1	6.1	8.9	12.9	14.1	16	14.7
15—Sorel.....	28.7	6	17.9	6	6.4	9.1	11.5	14.2	15.6	14.6
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	29.6	5	17	4.9	6.7	9.5	12.7	14.3	14.7	15.6
17—St. John's.....	30	5.3-6.7	17.7	5.2	7.5	10.2	13.3	14.5	18.6	15.5
18—Theftord Mines.....	33.1	6.7	19.2	5.7	6.7	8.2	12.7	15.7	18.7	15.7
19—Montreal.....	32.3	5.3-8	17.9	5.3	5.9	10	12	14.1	15	14.6
20—Hull.....	30.4	6-8	17.2	5.3	6.7	8.3	12.4	14	15.3	14.8
Ontario (average)	33.2	7.3	17.6	4.8	6.2	10.9	12.9	15.3	15.0	15.2
21—Ottawa.....	33.9	7.3-8	18.4	5.5	6.5	11.6	11.6	15.4	14.6	15
22—Brockville.....	29.6	6.7	15.7	5	5.8	10.2	10.5	14	14.4	14.1
23—Kingston.....	31.3	6.7	15.4	5.2	5.2	9.5	12.2	13.3	12.9	13.1
24—Belleville.....	34.3	6.3	17.2	4.6	5.3	11.5	13.4	14.7	15.1	14.6
25—Peterborough.....	31.9	7.3	16.4	4.5	5.6	11.6	12.8	14.3	14.2	14.3
26—Oshawa.....	36.3	7.3	17.3	4.5	6.9	10.4	12.1	15.4	14.8	15
27—Orillia.....	32.6	6.7	18.1	4.7	5.8	10.4	11.9	15.3	15.3	15.3
28—Toronto.....	36.4	7.3-8	18.2	4.9	5.8	10.5	11.7	15.4	15.5	15.3
29—Niagara Falls.....	36.1	7.3	18.3	5.2	5.8	10.1	14	15.3	17.1	16.2
30—St. Catharines.....	31.3	7.3	17.4	4.8	5.3	11.4	12.7	14.5	14	14.6
31—Hamilton.....	35.3	7.3	17.8	4.5	6.2	11.1	12.7	15.2	15	14.9
32—Brantford.....	34	6.7-8	16.1	4.4	5.7	11.9	12.4	14.8	14.1	14.7
33—Galt.....	33.8	7.3	18.2	4.5	6.2	12.1	13.9	14.8	14.9	14.6
34—Guelph.....	32.2	7.3	18.5	4.8	6.2	12.2	12.8	14.7	14.7	15
35—Kitchener.....	33.9	6-6.7	17.8	3.9	6.5	11	12.4	15.3	14.6	14.7
36—Woodstock.....	31.4	6.7-7.3	17.5	4.5	5.5	10.5	13.6	15.4	14.2	15.1
37—Stratford.....	32.1	7.3	19.3	4.2	6.5	12	13.4	16.2	14.6	15.3
38—London.....	33.2	6.7-7.3	18.4	4.5	6	11.3	12.9	15.9	15.8	15.9
39—St. Thomas.....	32.1	7.3-8.7	18.5	5	6.4	12.1	13.2	15.6	15.7	15.1
40—Chatham.....	32.4	6.7	18	4.3	6.1	10.5	14.8	15	15.2	14.6
41—Windsor.....	32.3	8.9-3	18.1	4.6	6.5	10.9	14.6	15	14.9	16.4
42—Sarnia.....	33.7	7.3-8	17.5	4.6	6	11.4	13.7	15.1	15.3	15.1
43—Owen Sound.....	32.9	6.7-7.3	18.3	4.3	5.5	10.2	12.3	16	15.2	14.8
44—North Bay.....	32.8	7.3	16.4	5.3	6.7	10.7	12.8	15.5	14.3	15.1
45—Sudbury.....	32.8	8-8.7	17.5	5.6	7.7	9.3	15.1	15.3	16.4	15.3
46—Cobalt.....	35.8	8.3	16.5	5.7	7.7	10.8	13.5	17.8	16.4	18.2
47—Timmins.....	34	8.3	16.5	5.3	7	10	12.5	16.8	16	16
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.5	8	18.7	5.2	8	12.5	14	15.2	15	15.3
49—Port Arthur.....	31.4	6	18.4	5.3	5.6	9.7	11.2	15	13.8	15.4
50—Port William.....	33.1	6	18.6	5.5	6	9.8	10.8	15.7	15	15.6
Manitoba (average)	34.5	6.7	18.4	5.3	6.5	11.4	12.0	18.0	17.2	17.2
51—Winnipeg.....	35	6.4-7	19.2	5.3	6.8	11.2	12.1	18.2	17.8	17.2
52—Brandon.....	34	6.3-7	17.5	5.3	6.2	11.6	11.8	17.7	16.6	17.1
Saskatchewan (average)	34.1	8.3	19.0	5.4	6.6	10.8	12.6	18.3	18.2	18.2
53—Regina.....	34.4	8-8.4	18.3	5.3	6.8	12.3	12.5	18.2	17.3	17.9
54—Prince Albert.....	33	8	.....	5.2	6.9	8.6	12.3	18	18	18
55—Saskatoon.....	33.8	8	18	5.4	6.3	11.2	12.9	18.1	18.6	18.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	35	8.8	20.7	5.7	6.2	11.2	12.8	19	18.7	18.4
Alberta (average)	34.8	8.6	18.8	5.4	6.2	10.8	10.2	17.5	18.0	18.4
57—Medicine Hat.....	34.4	8.9	21	5.5	6.5	12.5	11.6	17.7	20.6	19.1
58—Drumheller.....	37.7	8.9	18.5	5.5	6.3	10.8	10.8	16.8	17.5	18.7
59—Edmonton.....	34.4	8	18.8	5.2	5.7	9.7	8.8	16.3	16.6	17.3
60—Calgary.....	34.2	8	18.6	5.4	6.4	11.1	9.9	17.7	17.9	18.7
61—Lethbridge.....	33.5	8-10	17.3	5.3	6.2	9.8	9.9	17.7	17.6	18.3
British Columbia (average)	34.8	9.5	21.6	5.6	6.5	9.8	9.6	17.9	18.0	18.1
62—Fernie.....	35	10	19.2	5.6	6.5	11.3	10.3	18.7	18.7	19.1
63—Nelson.....	35.7	10	18	5.8	6.6	10.7	10.2	18.3	18.3	18.8
64—Trail.....	33.3	9.3	22.5	5.8	6.3	9.7	10	18.7	18.7	18.7
65—New Westminster.....	35.7	8.3-9.5	22.4	5.4	6.5	8.4	8.1	15.7	17.2	16.8
66—Vancouver.....	34.9	8.3-9.5	22	5.5	6.2	9.4	8.7	16	15.7	15.9
67—Victoria.....	34.3	10	24.1	5.4	6.7	8.9	8.7	17.3	16.6	16.7
68—Nanaimo.....	35	8.9	21.2	5.7	6.8	9.8	10	18.1	19.2	19.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	34.4	10	23.3	5.8	6	10.4	10.6	20.5	19.2	19.2

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1928

	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 s, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
			Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
	cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
9-2	5-9	1-489	30-3	26-8	21-7	13-6	17-4	19-5	75-0	27-0	64-3	42-7		
8-8	5-7	1-569	31-2	32-9	18-4	13-8	16-4	19-3	72-9	28-4	67-5	40-1		
8-8	5-7	1-827	35-5	40	20-4	14-9	16-7	20-8	70-8	27-8	71	40	1	
8-7	5-2	1-679	30-6	31-7	18-3	12-6	15-7	17-5	84-4	29-3	53-3	40	2	
8-3	5-7	1-462	28-7	27-5	18	15	15-5	19-2	75	30	75	40	3	
8-5	5-4	1-48	29-7	30	16-7	12-8	16	19-4	70-8	26-5	58-3	39	4	
9-5	6-3	1-50	32-5	40	.....	14	18-3	20	60	31-5	75	45	5	
8	5-8	1-464	30	28	18-5	13-2	16-4	18-7	76-2	25-2	72-5	36-6	6	
7-9	6-5	1-05	21-7	15	.....	13-1	14-7	16-8	76-7	26-7	59	41-2	7	
8-5	6-3	1-322	27-5	19-5	20-3	14-8	16-1	19-1	70-7	28-0	64-9	45-1	8	
9-2	6-4	1-288	29-5	22-2	20	14-3	16-8	19-1	85	30-6	66-7	40-7	9	
7-6	6-2	1-55	27-2	20	20	15-3	14-6	19-3	60	26-4	60-7	44-7	10	
8-5	6	1-05	26-2	16-2	21	13-7	15-8	17-8	74	26-7	73	44-7	11	
8-7	6-7	1-40	27	.....	20	15-7	17-2	20	63-7	28-1	60	50		
8-6	6-7	1-497	30-2	33-1	21-6	13-9	18-2	18-7	84-0	26-7	70-7	41-5		
9-1	7	1-479	29-6	31-7	18-5	16-4	17-8	18-9	85	25-7	76-7	41-2	12	
8-6	7-9	1-607	35-8	35	21-2	13-7	19-1	18-3	96-2	27-5	72-5	42-5	13	
8-9	7-1	1-655	30-5	27-2	25-3	12-8	18-5	18-3	78-7	26-9	67-8	41-7	14	
8-3	6-2	1-434	30-9	.....	.....	14	18-2	17-9	86-7	24-1	72-5	40-1	15	
8-2	6-3	1-376	26-2	.....	25	14-3	18	15-7	78-3	26-4	60	40-5	16	
8-5	6-2	1-21	24	35	21-2	12-5	20-3	22-7	.....	27	42-5	47	17	
8	7-4	1-95	39-5	45	.....	15	19	18-5	97-5	32-2	85	44	18	
8-5	5-6	1-33	25-4	31-3	21-8	12-5	17	18-4	88-3	24-5	65-2	38-1	19	
9-7	6-2	1-436	30	26-2	18	13-5	16-2	19-5	61-2	26-2	66-2	42-5	20	
9-2	6-0	1-409	29-3	24-9	21-4	13-7	17-1	19-1	75-0	26-6	61-8	39-5	21	
9-8	7-2	1-47	29-2	31-5	21-6	13-3	16-2	20-6	69-9	27-9	66-8	39-9	22	
8	6-2	1-587	32-1	20-5	.....	12-5	17	18	72-5	27-3	68	40-8	23	
8-1	5-7	1-42	30-9	24-2	.....	12-7	16-6	17-8	71-7	23-5	59-2	39-9	24	
9-6	5	1-50	30	22-8	.....	15-1	16-1	18-1	78-7	28-3	64-3	35-6	24	
9-6	7	1-28	24-5	20	19	13-8	15-9	18-6	71-4	25-9	58-4	36-7	25	
8-9	5-7	1-29	28-5	24-4	.....	12	18	20	87	26-2	61	40-7	26	
9	5-8	1-29	27-4	20	.....	12-4	17-2	18-7	71	26	56-2	36-7	27	
8-8	5-9	1-33	27-5	27-1	.....	13-3	16-5	19	81-7	25-9	61-4	39-2	28	
11-2	5-9	1-48	30	24-5	.....	12-5	18-4	19	87-5	28-7	.....	38-2	29	
9-9	6-2	1-52	28-5	24-3	.....	14-2	16-8	18	73-3	23-7	54-5	37-5	30	
9-4	6-1	1-354	28-5	27-8	21-5	14-4	16-3	17-8	71	25-4	66-7	39-5	31	
7-3	4-8	1-25	24-1	24-3	.....	13-6	16-5	17-6	60	28-3	55	36-5	32	
8-3	5-3	1-23	28-5	20-8	.....	14	16-6	18	72-7	25-5	65	37	33	
9	6-4	1-26	27-5	23-7	.....	13-4	16-5	19-7	69-3	26-8	53-3	37-6	34	
8-9	5-2	1-19	24-7	20	.....	13-2	16-4	17-7	.....	23-8	59-5	35-2	35	
7-7	5-2	1-40	30	.....	.....	14-2	15-5	17-5	72-5	25	35-7	36	36	
9-1	6-3	1-31	25-8	19-2	.....	12-1	18	20	71	26-1	64-5	40-5	37	
8-4	6-6	1-18	25-2	20-4	.....	12-6	15-4	18	77-3	27	76-5	38-4	38	
9-4	5-8	1-15	23	28-6	.....	14-7	16-4	19-1	86-7	26-7	75	40-4	39	
8-8	5	1-16	23	25-8	.....	15	16-7	18-7	68-4	25-3	55-3	37-1	40	
9-4	4-8	1-11	20-7	25-8	.....	15	17-9	18-2	69	25-3	56-3	41-1	41	
8-9	5-2	1-06	22	23-3	.....	11-7	17	18-7	71	27-9	51	38-5	42	
8-5	5-8	1-33	26-4	26-2	.....	12-7	17-1	19-6	77-3	30-4	71	38-7	43	
9-6	6	1-61	36-3	.....	20-3	13-7	16-7	19-4	75	26-8	54-8	42-1	44	
10	7-8	1-68	36-9	.....	25	15	19-2	21-3	78	28-5	63	43-5	45	
11-1	8-5	2-09	44-2	.....	21-5	16-3	18-7	19-2	85-8	27-8	64	49-3	46	
11	7-7	1-95	45	.....	24	16-5	19-3	21-7	87-5	26	62-5	46	47	
9-3	6-1	1-45	33-7	38	19	13-7	17-6	22-4	72-8	29	63-5	40	48	
9-8	5-6	1-64	32-3	33-7	23-2	14-4	17-9	21-3	71-5	27-1	61-5	40-6	49	
9-8	5-5	1-71	33	.....	19-3	14-4	17-2	19-6	74	27-3	61	42-1	50	
10-2	5-8	1-433	27-7	.....	24-6	13-2	17-4	19-9	72-4	28-4	57-4	43-9	.....
9-9	5-6	1-605	31	.....	24-2	12-4	17-9	20	72	27-9	57-7	43-7	51	
10-5	5-9	1-26	24-4	.....	25	13-9	16-8	19-7	72-8	28-9	57	44	52	
10-1	6-1	1-593	33-1	.....	21-8	13-6	18-9	22-3	74-6	26-7	66-5	49-5	.....
9-3	6-1	1-70	32-5	.....	21-7	14-8	18-9	23	74-5	27-5	67-5	50-5	53	
11-8	5-8	1-60	41-7	.....	20	12-2	20-4	23-7	76-2	26	66	50-5	54	
9-5	5-9	1-57	31-2	.....	23-7	13-1	18	21-4	74-5	25-9	67-8	50-5	55	
9-8	6-8	1-50	27	.....	.....	14-3	18-4	21	73-2	27-3	64-8	46-8	56	
10-0	5-6	1-640	30-7	.....	23-8	13-1	18-6	22-5	72-3	27-0	65-4	49-3	.....
11-4	6-7	1-91	30-2	.....	25	12-3	19-4	23-6	73-7	28-1	68-6	50	57	
10	6	2-10	40	.....	25	14-2	19-3	22-7	77-5	26-7	65	50	58	
9-7	4-3	1-01	21-1	.....	23	13	18-5	22	67-4	26-2	59-7	47-4	59	
9-3	5-1	1-66	32-1	.....	20	12-7	17-6	21-2	74-4	26-9	68-4	50-4	60	
9-7	5-7	1-52	30	.....	26	13-2	18	22-8	68-3	27	65-3	48-5	61	
9-2	5-1	1-721	34-9	.....	22-9	12-2	17-7	18-8	72-5	27-4	64-2	49-5	.....
11-5	4-1	1-83	35	.....	21-7	15-5	19-2	20	76-7	32-1	68-3	50	62	
9-4	5-8	2-37	48	.....	25	12-1	18-3	18-3	78-3	30-8	62-5	51-6	63	
8-8	6-3	2-02	37-5	.....	22-5	13-2	18	18-5	75	28-3	66-7	50	64	
7-6	4-7	1-29	25	.....	.....	10-2	.....	.....	67-2	27-5	60-4	43	65	
9-3	4-6	1-22	24-4	.....	20-5	11-3	15-6	17	64-5	22-5	57-1	42-1	66	
8-4	4	1-49	33	.....	22-7	11	16-6	18	69	26	58-6	46	67	
8-7	5-8	1-65	36-4	.....	.....	12-6	18-3	20	69	27	67	56-2	68	
10	5-2	1-90	40	.....	25	11-5	18-1	20	80	25	73-3	56-7	69	

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar.		Coffee, medium per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal per ton.
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average).....	7.8	7.5	60.6	71.2	27.9	15.6	3.6	63.7	58.2	12.2	6.3	16.200
Nova Scotia (average).....	8.1	7.6	65.4	70.3	29.8	13.4	3.8	67.5	43.5	13.2	7.1	16.750
1—Sydney.....	7.7	7.4	63.3	66.2	29.4	16.2	4	74.6	55.4	12.9	6.6	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	8.3	7.7	63.6	71.2	29.5	12.9	3.4	57	36.2	13.1	7.6	.....
3—Amherst.....	8.2	7.6	65	69.9	30	12.2	4.1	67.5	35.7	12.3	7.5	17.50
4—Halifax.....	7.2	7	65.3	70	30	14.3	3.8	66	58.7	13.6	6.1	15.50
5—Windsor.....	8.8	8.2	67.5	71.7	30	12.3	3.8	72	40	14	7.5	18.00
6—Truro.....	8.3	7.7	67.5	73	29.7	12.3	3.8	68	34.7	13	7	16.00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7.4	7	62.5	67.9	27.4	14	3.6	60.4	43.6	13.4	6.6	15.40
New Brunswick (average)	7.9	7.4	63.5	71.7	27.3	13.0	3.6	67.5	41.6	12.2	6.5	16.125
8—Moncton.....	8.4	7.8	65.6	74.2	29.5	13.7	3.8	68.7	43.6	13.9	6.2	g15.50
9—St. John.....	7.9	7.5	63.7	63.6	24.2	13	3.4	69.4	41.7	11.5	7.2	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	7.7	7.3	62.1	74	27.8	12.6	3.3	64.2	38.3	11	6.5	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	7.6	6.8	62.5	75	27.5	12.7	4	67.5	42.7	12.2	6.2	18.00
Quebec (average).....	7.3	6.9	60.1	68.1	27.2	14.5	3.7	61.6	64.9	11.4	6.3	15.339
12—Quebec.....	7	6.8	60.8	72.3	27.5	16.4	3.6	66.1	63.2	10.8	6.7	15.00-16.00
13—Three Rivers.....	7.8	7.3	60	71.4	27.2	14.7	4.1	60	70	11.8	6.1	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7	6.7	60.4	68.7	26.7	14.2	3.6	54.4	60	11.2	6.5	15.75-16.25
15—Sorel.....	7.5	6.9	57.1	51.2	27.5	13.1	3.9	56.7	68.8	10.7	6.6	14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7.1	6.7	60.5	67.8	27	12.8	3.7	60.5	80	10.5	6.1	14.50-15.00
17—St. John's.....	7.2	7	61.2	72.5	27.5	15.5	4.4	75	65	13.7	6	14.00
18—Theford Mines.....	7.7	7.2	62	69.6	27.6	14.3	3.8	60	56.7	12.2	6.5	16.50-17.00
19—Montreal.....	6.9	6.7	59.3	69	25.9	15.3	3.1	59.2	65.5	10.6	6	16.25
20—Hull.....	7.5	6.9	59.4	70	28.2	14	3.3	62.5	55	11.3	6.2	15.75
Ontario (average).....	7.7	7.4	62.0	72.7	26.7	14.1	3.5	63.6	59.8	11.3	6.1	15.608
21—Ottawa.....	7.3	6.9	62.8	73.7	27.5	13.9	3.2	76.1	60.4	11.5	6.6	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	7.6	7.1	57.8	72.5	29	13.1	3.8	66.7	58	11.4	6.5	15.25
23—Kingston.....	6.8	6.7	58.3	67	25.4	12.3	3.7	68.9	58.7	10	5.8	15.00
24—Belleville.....	7.8	7.5	65	71	25.9	14.1	3.7	65	68	11.5	6.4	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	7.5	7.2	64	71.5	24.9	14.2	3.5	59.5	51	11.7	5.8	14.75
26—Oshawa.....	8.0	7.9	63.7	73.7	27.5	12.3	3.4	66.2	56.2	11.1	6	15.00-15.50
27—Orillia.....	7.8	7.4	67.1	71	24.2	14.1	4.2	69.3	50	11.1	5.8	15.00-16.00
28—Toronto.....	7.2	7.2	63.4	73.7	25.4	12.4	3.4	67.4	55.5	9.9	5.9	15.00-15.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.8	7.4	65.1	77.8	27.3	15.1	3.7	67.8	71.2	10.8	6.5	g13.50-14.00
30—St. Catharines.....	7.3	7.2	60.6	74.4	25.2	13.2	3.5	65	57.5	10.6	5.8	g14.00-15.00
31—Hamilton.....	7.2	7.1	61.8	72.1	25.8	12	3.3	63.9	56.4	10.7	6	15.50
32—Brantford.....	7.4	7.2	60.9	71.2	26.1	13.3	3.1	64.5	67.1	10.5	6.1	14.50-15.00
33—Galt.....	7.2	7.1	61	73.5	25.2	13.8	3.3	63.5	60	9.8	5.9	15.00-15.50
34—Guelph.....	7.5	7.2	60.6	73.5	25.7	13.8	3.5	66.2	58.7	10.5	5.9	15.00-15.00
35—Kitchener.....	7.8	7.7	50.1	72.9	25	13.4	3.4	56	54	10	5.7	15.00-15.50
36—Woodstock.....	7.4	7.2	65	66.2	25	12.5	3.5	57.5	62.5	10	5	14.50
37—Stratford.....	7.9	7.5	60.7	74.5	26.5	13.9	3	67	65	11.3	6.1	15.00-15.50
38—London.....	8	7.9	67.3	73.3	25.2	14.3	3.3	63.5	61.4	10.9	5.8	15.00-15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	8.2	8	65.8	72.6	26.7	14.1	3.7	67.1	72	12.6	5.9	15.00-15.50
40—Chatham.....	7.4	7.2	58.4	70.7	25.6	13.6	3.7	60.5	66	11.2	5.4	15.00
41—Windsor.....	7.3	7.1	60.2	71.9	27.8	14	3	58.2	60	10.4	6.3	g15.50-16.0
42—Sarnia.....	7.2	7.1	60	69.5	24.7	13.7	2.9	67.5	68.3	10.2	6.2	15.75
43—Owen Sound.....	7.7	7.2	68.3	74.7	26.7	12.9	4.1	61	60	11.3	5.6	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	8	7.9	69.2	72.8	27.6	15.6	3.8	62.5	53.7	11.5	6.1	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	8.3	7.9	62.1	74.9	29.6	17.9	3.8	60.6	70	14.5	6.4	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.8	8.1	62.8	74.7	31.7	15.4	3.9	63.7	55	15	7.3	18.00
47—Timmins.....	9	8	64.3	75	30	16	4	47.5	42.5	13.3	7.8	18.00-18.50
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8	7.8	60	73.4	26	16.6	3.6	56	63.7	14.3	6	15.50-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	7.5	7.3	51.6	73.8	28.5	15	3.1	61.4	58.3	10.5	6	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	7.7	7.5	60.7	75	29.5	15	4.2	58.5	62.5	11.1	6	17.00-17.50
Manitoba (average).....	8.2	7.9	57.2	68.6	29.3	12.8	3.1	60.9	54.3	12.3	6.3	20.750
51—Winnipeg.....	8.2	8	57.1	70.8	28.6	11.2	3.2	58.9	52.8	12.7	6.3	19.50
52—Brandon.....	8.1	7.8	57.2	66.4	30	14.3	3	62.8	55.8	11.8	6.2	22.00
Saskatchewan (average).....	8.5	7.9	58.5	74.2	30.2	21.2	3.3	63.5	61.5	13.4	6.1	23.625
53—Regina.....	8.4	8.1	58	72.4	29.7	a19.7	3.1	71.4	60	13.2	6.8	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	8.4	7.9	52	75	31	a25	3.6	61	60	12.5	5.2	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	8.2	7.5	60.8	75	30.5	a21	3.1	60.5	61	14.2	5.8	23.00-25.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	8.9	8.2	63.3	74.3	29.7	a19	3.2	61	65	13.7	6.7	.....
Alberta (average).....	8.6	8.1	54.0	69.7	29.1	18.7	3.6	62.5	61.6	14.3	5.9	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.7	8.1	55	71.9	29.2	a21.7	3.7	74.2	68	14.7	6.3	g
58—Drumheller.....	8.2	8.7	48.3	66.7	31.7	a22.5	4.1	63.3	70	15	6	.....
59—Edmonton.....	8.9	8.7	52.8	68.4	28.6	a16.3	3.2	59.3	53.3	13.7	5.5	.....
60—Calgary.....	8.3	8.1	60.8	69.9	28.7	a16.3	3.7	58.1	59.2	14.2	6.2	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	7.9	7.4	53	71.7	27.5	a16.6	3.4	57.5	57.5	14	5.3	.....
British Columbia (average)	8.3	7.5	57.2	70.2	29.7	22.1	3.6	63.6	63.2	13.2	6.8	.....
62—Fernie.....	8.0	7.8	67.5	73.3	29.2	a15.7	3.5	70	66.7	13.1	6	.....
63—Nelson.....	8.2	7.8	56.7	74.2	29.2	a28.3	3.8	63.3	62	14.4	8.3	.....
64—Trail.....	8.5	7.8	60.8	73.3	28.3	a23.3	3.4	60	68	13.5	8	.....
65—New Westminster.....	7.4	7.1	54.2	66	30.4	a18.5	3.3	61.2	61.2	13.3	5.8	.....
66—Vancouver.....	7.3	6.8	52.9	64.8	28.1	a18.7	3.1	57.2	53.6	10.8	6.3	.....
67—Victoria.....	7.8	7.3	55.6	67.5	29.1	a21.8	3.5	60.5	56.4	12	5.4	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	7.9	7.8	60	69.2	31	a22.5	4	71.2	65	13.7	7.6	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	7.7	7	50	73.1	32.5	a23.3	3.6	65	72.5	15	6.7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1928

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord		Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 10-067	\$ 12-788	\$ 12-094	\$ 14-643	\$ 8-906	\$ 11-136	\$ 9-691	c. 31-0	c. 11-5	\$ 27-712	\$ 19-873
9-196	11-745	9-400	10-250	6-300	6-950	6-667	33-3	11-5	22-417	14-917
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	c8-00	33-35	12	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00
7-35	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	c8-00	c6-00	32	10	20-00	14-00
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	8-00	6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00
10-50-11-50	11-40-12-00	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00
11-00	10-50-11-50	9-00	9-50	5-50	6-00	6-00	35	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-00-9-75	d12-50-15-75	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	6-75	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00
10-50	13-25	9-00	10-00	6-75	7-50	c7-50	30-32	12	19-00-26-00	10-00-14-00
10-875	12-958	10-375	11-875	7-000	8-583	6-700	31-3	11-8	27-000	19-250
g10-00-12-00	g13-00	g10-00	g12-00	g8-00	g9-00	g	32-35	12	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-33	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	7-00	c4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00
10-50	14-042	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	c6-00	30	12	18-00	15-00
9-589	14-042	14-096	16-212	9-667	11-592	10-766	29-5	10-6	23-444	15-313
10-00	13-50	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	30	11-7	27-00-35-00	12-00-20-00
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	c8-13	30	10	20-00-28-00	16-00-20-00
10-00	14-00	12-00	14-00	9-00	11-00	c16-00	29-30	9	18-00-20-00	12-00-18-00
9-50	14-67-17-33	c16-00-18-67	c10-67	c10-67	c13-33	10-00	30	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
8-50	15-50	15-00	c16-67	10-00	c12-00	12-00	26	10	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00
11-50-11-75	13-50-14-50	14-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c16-00	26-28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00
8-25	12-50-14-00	16-00	17-23	7-00	9-00	9-00	30	15	16-00	11-00
10-625	11-918	13-000	16-028	9-907	12-612	11-300	35	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	28	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
9-25	12-50-13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c14-80	29-2	10-7	29-125	21-200
9-00	12-00	13-00	14-00	12-00	13-00	10-00	30	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
12-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	30	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00
9-50-11-50	12-50	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	c7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00
11-00	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00
g	g10-50	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00
g	g11-00-12-00	g	g	g	g	g	g28	10	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
9-00	11-00	15-50	16-00	12-00	12-50	12-50	25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
9-00	11-00	15-00	17-00	13-00	15-00	c8-348	28-30	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
10-00	12-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c12-00	27	10	25-00	16-00-20-00
12-00	9-75-11-50	15-50	16-50	10-50	11-50	c9-00	27-28	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00
10-00	10-00-12-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	14-00	26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00
10-00-12-00	11-50	10-00	c15-00	6-00	c9-00	9-00	25-27	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-22-00
12-00	11-00-12-00	c18-00	c18-00	c11-25	c11-25	c11-25	25-30	10-2	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00
9-50	11-00-12-00	14-00-15-00	c20-00	18-00	18-00	c21-33	24-25	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00
10-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	20-00	20-00	18-00	18-00	9-00-15-00	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
g10-00	g12-00	g	c & g26-00	g	c & g22-00	c & g18-00	28	12	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
9-50	12-00-14-00	12-00	18-00	13-00	13-00	13-50	30	10	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00
8-00	10-50	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00
12-50	10-00	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	35	9-7	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00
12-00-13-50	13-50	c15-00-17-25	c15-00-17-25	c10-50-15-00	c12-75	c12-75	35	11-1	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	c15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00	12-00	27-30	15	n	25-00
15-00	15-00	15-00	15-00	7-00-7-50	12-00	12-00	15	12-5	p	25-00-35-00
11-00	10-00	8-50	12-00	6-50	10-50	c6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-00-13-50	13-50	12-00	c14-00	11-00	c13-00	13-00	35	8-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
9-00-13-50	13-50	11-00	12-00	10-00	11-00	11-00	30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
10-688	14-750	10-000	10-125	8-250	10-125	8-250	32-5	13-5	35-000	24-500
12-00	15-50	10-00	11-50	9-50	11-50	9-50	30	12	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00
6-75-12-00	14-00	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00
10-250	17-250	8-250	12-000	8-500	10-500	12-333	33-9	12-9	35-000	23-750
9-00-13-00	13-75	14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	13-00	33	15	30-00-50-00	30-00
9-00-10-00	20-00	17-00	18-50	15-50	17-00	17-00	35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
10-00-11-00	17-00-20-00	19-50	110-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	30-35	10	35-00	25-00
10-00	16-75	c & i 15-00	c & i 15-00	c & i 14-00	c & i 14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00
6-813	13-00	g	g	g	g	g	32-5	12-0	29-375	21-375
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	15	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
h6-50	16-00	16-00	6-00	6-00	6-00	6-00	35	15	r	25-00
h5-00-6-00	10-00	10-00	10-00	13-00	13-00	c7-00	30	10	35-00	25-00
h8-50-11-50	10-244	12-220	9-500	10-500	10-500	5-554	30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00
h4-00-6-50	10-244	12-220	9-500	10-500	10-500	5-554	30	10	30-00	18-00
6-25-6-75	12-70-15-50	12-70-15-50	12-00	16-00	16-00	5-00	34-9	13-5	26-250	20-625
9-50-11-50	14-50	14-50	9-50	12-00	12-00	12-00	40	15	20-00	18-00
9-00-11-00	11-50	11-50	9-00	11-50	11-50	11-50	40	15	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00
10-75-11-75	11-50	11-50	9-00	11-50	11-50	11-50	37-5	12	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
11-00-12-00	9-50	9-50	7-50	7-50	7-50	7-50	35	15	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00
10-50-11-50	9-50	9-50	7-50	7-50	7-50	7-50	30	10-5	29-00	25-00
s7-70-8-20	10-00	10-00	7-50	7-50	7-50	7-50	27	15	20-00-22-00	16-00-18-00
12-00-14-50	10-00	10-00	7-50	7-50	7-50	7-50	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00
	10-00	10-00	7-50	7-50	7-50	7-50	35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00

Higher price for petroleum coals. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In a. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20.

(Continued from page 1152)

being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index

number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1920	1921	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1924	Sept. 1925	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1927	Aug. 1928	Sept. 1928
Total Index 236 Commodities	236	102.3	131.6	199.0	243.5	171.8	147.5	154.6	153.9	156.2	152.5	151.3	149.1	149.7
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	287.6	178.2	131.6	148.0	160.9	159.2	161.0	161.6	147.7	144.2
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	204.8	154.6	131.3	133.0	126.3	142.5	141.0	143.6	152.2	161.4
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97.8	133.3	269.9	303.3	165.0	174.7	196.7	191.6	191.4	169.4	165.4	166.4	163.3
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	166.4	177.9	159.3	159.7	155.1	154.3	156.0	156.1
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	244.4	185.7	159.6	168.2	155.4	148.5	144.3	142.6	138.6	138.7
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	137.7	98.6	100.7	94.6	96.5	107.1	101.2	93.6	95.8	95.3
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	197.5	205.4	190.4	182.8	183.2	177.5	175.8	170.3	171.7	172.3
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	223.3	184.7	165.4	165.7	154.8	156.5	158.2	152.4	148.9	142.9
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	258.2	164.2	119.7	128.8	142.9	144.5	151.2	153.6	141.3	143.4
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	142.4	122.1	145.4	156.8	154.1	156.8	157.0	158.7
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	166.4	177.9	159.3	159.7	155.1	154.3	156.0	156.1
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	196.1	175.6	160.5	157.1	154.2	151.8	149.9	143.3	143.7	143.9
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	244.0	168.4	141.6	145.2	149.5	150.3	151.9	150.2	148.5	149.6
All manufactured (fully of chiefly).....	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	242.0	180.0	152.3	158.8	156.9	159.2	151.9	148.2	148.2	147.9
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	226.1	174.4	149.8	152.1	148.8	156.3	158.2	153.6	156.6	159.5
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	244.4	170.7	138.8	150.9	145.5	155.5	154.7	154.2	156.4	160.9
Beverages.....	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	249.7	176.0	166.8	223.9	236.3	228.1	234.9	233.9	219.5	219.5
Breadstuffs.....	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	261.2	186.9	136.2	136.2	155.7	173.9	164.0	165.4	153.2	149.3
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	183.2	109.2	96.0	96.0	96.0	104.0	116.0	132.0	124.0	124.0
Fish.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	142.4	122.1	134.1	156.8	154.1	156.8	157.0	158.7
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	249.4	218.6	186.0	217.3	193.7	184.0	164.8	185.7	223.9	218.3
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	209.2	152.7	140.7	134.8	126.7	147.2	154.1	138.7	167.9	176.7
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	203.0	167.8	130.1	142.6	132.3	148.8	133.4	145.6	142.7	155.1
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	408.3	210.3	159.0	230.9	192.0	146.4	140.7	146.4	136.8	131.8
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	431.1	171.0	132.0	196.6	173.7	158.8	199.5	174.7	159.5	140.8
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	213.1	159.7	112.8	126.0	126.0	135.4	150.6	156.8	132.7	147.2
Tobacco.....	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	227.0	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	283.8	186.9	169.6	160.8	159.6	149.7	149.4	160.9	159.1	159.1
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.0	105.8	146.9	203.1	179.2	163.4	153.7	152.9	157.3	162.7	152.7	156.8	157.8
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	260.2	186.3	160.6	159.9	153.6	152.6	152.8	157.6	169.1	168.7
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	185.0	176.9	164.3	151.7	152.6	158.7	165.9	151.2	152.9	154.3
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	323.4	249.4	219.6	229.1	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	490.6	461.6	374.2	272.2	263.3	321.6	321.6	320.6	320.1	320.1
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	182.3	174.8	162.8	150.4	151.7	157.6	164.8	149.9	151.7	153.1
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103.4	130.7	195.0	241.9	167.3	140.5	145.3	148.8	149.4	145.8	146.6	144.6	143.5
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	197.1	206.5	191.2	185.0	186.8	180.8	182.0	175.5	175.7	176.5
Tools.....	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	264.5	248.0	205.6	216.0	204.2	204.2	204.2	205.2	204.1	204.1
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	7	94.5	99.9	142.1	194.1	206.4	191.7	184.7	186.3	180.7	182.3	175.5	175.9	176.7
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	244.5	268.6	200.5	177.5	188.9	197.4	180.1	169.4	169.5	165.2	165.2
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	246.8	163.0	135.0	141.1	144.7	146.0	141.9	143.4	141.2	139.8
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	214.9	183.2	162.9	166.7	152.3	154.0	147.5	148.3	149.8	149.6
Lumber.....	14	91.1	92.3	130.4	206.4	180.0	161.7	166.4	147.4	150.6	147.4	149.3	151.2	151.3
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	313.3	173.3	171.6	196.7	187.4	192.7	169.6	161.2	154.7	149.6
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	227.7	192.6	165.2	164.8	161.8	159.4	145.8	144.5	145.9	145.4
Manufacturers' Materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	254.0	158.4	128.6	135.3	143.4	144.2	140.6	142.3	139.2	137.6
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	96.2	134.2	274.1	310.2	157.3	179.0	204.3	196.0	193.7	167.9	165.0	169.0	165.0
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	477.5	264.4	333.8	264.3	219.9	241.2	397.4	472.7	304.8	322.2
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	176.3	183.0	114.7	95.4	95.8	103.8	91.7	126.4	136.0	135.7
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	173.0	123.2	119.0	118.2	112.3	116.8	111.3	106.4	106.2	106.1
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	110.8	167.9	230.6	208.7	184.8	158.0	155.5	153.5	150.4	162.8	148.2	136.1	136.1
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	186.6	114.3	104.9	101.4	98.2	115.4	110.5	115.8	155.6	154.2
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	114.6	153.8	252.7	280.7	177.7	114.8	121.8	161.7	152.5	158.3	165.1	136.8	135.8
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	295.8	186.7	140.6	154.1	151.2	153.0	149.1	145.7	140.5	137.7

the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the ab-

sence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917,

quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906,

107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	158
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	156	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	156	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	156	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	156	157	166	157

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

Retail Prices

Beef prices, for the most part, were higher, sirloin steak being up from an average of 35.8 cents per pound in August to 36.3 cents in September; round steak from 30.3 cents per pound to 30.5 cents; and rib roast from 27.6 cents per pound to 28.3 cents. The price of shoulder roast was unchanged at 21.3 cents per pound. Veal was up in the average from 22.6 cents per pound in August to 23.6 cents in September and mutton from 29.9 cents per pound in August to 30.5 cents in September. Pork also advanced, fresh averaging 31.2 cents per pound in September, as compared with 28.8 cents in August and salt averaging 27.4 cents per pound in September, as compared with 26.6 cents in August. Higher prices were reported from most localities. Bacon rose from an average of 39 cents per pound in August to 40.8 cents in September. Boiled ham was up from 59.6 cents per pound in August to 61.9 cents in September. Fresh fish prices showed little change, cod steak averaging 18.8 cents per pound and white fish 22.1 cents per pound. Lard advanced from an average of 22.2 cents per pound in August to 22.5 cents in September.

The seasonal advance in the price of eggs continued, fresh averaging 46.3 cents per dozen in September, 42.4 cents in August and 38.5 cents in July, and cooking averaging 41.4 cents per dozen in September, 37.6 cents in August and 34.2 cents in July. Increases were substantial in practically all localities. Higher prices for milk were reported from Sorel, Toronto, Brantford, Woodstock and Prince Albert. Butter prices showed a seasonal advance, dairy being up from an average of 39.7 cents per pound in August to 41.3 cents in September, and creamery from 44.6 cents per pound in August to 45.9 cents in September. Cheese was also slightly higher, averaging 33.2 cents per pound.

The price of bread was steady at an average of 7.7 cents per pound, while flour was slightly lower at 5.1 cents per pound. Rolled oats, rice and tapioca showed little change. Onions were substantially lower at 5.9 cents per pound in September, as compared with 7.2 cents in August and 8.2 cents in July. Potatoes also showed a substantial decline, the price per 90 pounds being down from an average of \$1.90 in August to \$1.49 in September. Decreases were pronounced in practically all localities. Evaporated apples and prunes showed little change. Raisins were slightly lower at an average price of 17.4 cents per pound. Granulated sugar was lower in the average at 7.8 cents per pound in September, as compared with 7.9 cents in

August. The price of anthracite coal averaged higher at \$16.20 per ton in September, as compared with \$16.15 in August. Increases were reported from Windsor, N.S., Montreal, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Galt, Sarnia and Timmins. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The movement in grain prices during September was mixed. Wheat was slightly lower, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging \$1.17 per bushel, as compared with \$1.18½ in August. The continued low prices were said to be due to the outlook for exceptionally large crops. Western oats rose from 52 cents per bushel to 54½ cents and Ontario oats at Toronto from 41 cents per bushel to 43¼ cents. American corn also advanced from \$1.08½ per bushel to \$1.18½, while flax was up from \$1.82 per bushel to \$1.86¼. Western barley at Winnipeg was down from 68½ cents per bushel to 66¼ cents and Ontario barley at Toronto from 70¼ cents per bushel to 65 cents. Flour at Toronto declined from \$7.57 per barrel to \$7.29, while oatmeal and rolled oats advanced, the former from \$3.45 per ninety pound sack to \$3.70 and the latter from \$3.80-\$4.35 per ninety-eight pound sack to \$3.96-\$4.50. Shorts rose from \$32.25 per ton to \$33.25. Raw sugar at New York fell from \$2.50 per hundred to \$2.18¾, while granulated at Montreal was down from \$5.70 per hundred to \$5.51. Potatoes were lower in most localities, Ontario grades at Toronto being down from \$1.27 per bag to 98 cents and Manitoba potatoes at Winnipeg from \$1.04 per bushel to 96 cents. Foreign fruits were lower, bananas at Montreal declining from \$3.50-\$4 per bunch to \$3.50 and oranges from \$8-\$8.50 per case to \$7.50-\$7.75. Ceylon rubber at New York declined from 19½ cents per pound to 18½ cents. Rosin was down from \$12.80 per barrel to \$12.35. Choice steers at Toronto were down from \$11.23 per hundred pounds to \$11.15, while western cattle at Winnipeg advanced from \$10.25 per hundred pounds to \$10.64. Hogs at Toronto fell from \$13.80 per hundred pounds to \$13.27 and sheep from \$7.15 per hundred pounds to \$6.87½. Dressed beef, forequarters, at Toronto rose from \$14.50 per hundred pounds to \$15.50 and hindquarters from \$21.50 per hundred pounds to \$22. Veal at Toronto advanced from 23 cents per pound to 25 cents. Bacon was up from 35-37 cents per pound to 37 cents and dressed hogs from \$16.50 per hun-

dred pounds to \$20.50. The wholesale price of milk at Toronto was up from 32 cents per gallon to 35 cents. Finest creamery butter at Montreal was 2 cents per pound higher at 43 cents, and prints at Toronto 1 cent per pound higher at 43 cents. Cheese at Montreal rose from 27 cents per pound to 29 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 46-50 cents per dozen to 50-55 cents. Raw cotton at New York declined from 19.3

cents per pound to 18.6 cents. The movement in non-ferrous metals was mixed, electrolytic copper at Montreal being up from \$16.35 per cwt. to \$16.54, and lead from \$6 per cwt. to \$6.10. Tin declined from 50½ cents per pound to 49¾ cents, silver from 58.8 cents per ounce to 57¼ cents, and antimony from 9¼ cents per pound to 9¼ cents. Anthracite coal at Toronto rose from \$13.27 per ton to \$13.52.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index number of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 139.3 for August showing a decrease of 1.3 per cent from the July figure. Foods declined 1.3 per cent due to lower prices for cereals and miscellaneous foods, while meat and fish advanced. In the industrial materials group, which declined 1.2 per cent, there was a sharp decline in cotton amounting to 5.7 per cent; other textiles and iron and steel declined slightly, other metals and minerals were unchanged and miscellaneous industrial materials advanced 0.2 per cent.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, was 174.9 for August, a decline of 1.1 per cent for the month. A decline in cereals and meat was due to falls in the prices of wheat, flour, oats, rice and potatoes; "other foods" advanced owing to higher prices for butter and tea. There was a decline in the textiles group owing to lower prices for cotton. Among the minerals, tin declined, while miscellaneous products were practically unchanged.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-77=100, was 118.0 at the end of August, a decline of 1.9 per cent from the previous month. Vegetable foods fell 4.6 per cent owing to reductions in the prices of oats, potatoes and wheat; animal foods declined 2.9 per cent due to lower prices for mutton and beef, partly counteracted by rises in pork, bacon and butter. Of the industrial materials groups, minerals advanced slightly owing to a rise in the price of lead; textiles declined

owing to the decreases in prices of cotton, flax and wool; sundries were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 165 at September 1, which is the same figure as at August 1. The index for food was unchanged, increases in the prices of eggs and butter being counteracted by reductions in the prices of bread, flour and potatoes. Owing to an increase in coal, the fuel and light group showed a slight advance, but other groups were unchanged.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April 1914=100, was 841 for July, as compared with 844 in June. There were advances in clay products, resin products, hides and leather products and raw rubber; decreases in tar and products, foods, fuel and fats, metal products, petrol and products, fertilizers and textiles, while five groups, glass products, chemical products, construction materials, tobacco and paper were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living of a middle class family of moderate income, on the base 1921=100, was 208.89 for August, as compared with 206.92 for July. All groups showed an advance except clothing which declined very slightly.

Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base prices in gold, first half of 1914=100, was 131 for September, a decrease of 1.5 per cent from the previous month, owing to reductions in both the food and industrial materials groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base prices in gold July, 1914=100, was 109 for September as compared with 108 in August, owing to increases in food and rent, while other groups were unchanged.

(Continued on page 1171)

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted.)

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Irish Free State		Austria		Belgium		Bul-garia		Czecho-slo-vakia		Danzig		Denmark		Es-thonia		Finland	
	29 foods	Cost of Living 60 cities Dept. of Labour	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1921	Cost of living articles, Brussels	1914	1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914
1910.....	(d) 85.95	100	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1913.....	7.34	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914—July.....	7.42	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915—July.....	7.74	100	132	125	132	125	132	125	132	125	132	125	132	125	132	125	132	125	132	125	132	125
1916—July.....	8.46	100	148	161	148	161	148	161	148	161	148	161	148	161	148	161	148	161	148	161	148	161
1917—July.....	11.62	204	204	180	204	180	204	180	204	180	204	180	204	180	204	180	204	180	204	180	204	180
1918—July.....	13.00	152	210	203	210	203	210	203	210	203	210	203	210	203	210	203	210	203	210	203	210	203
1919—July.....	13.77	209	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208
1920—July.....	16.84	200	258	252	219	209	252	219	209	252	219	209	252	219	209	252	219	209	252	219	209	252
1921—July.....	10.96	166	220	219	185	185	220	219	185	185	220	219	185	185	220	219	185	185	220	219	185	185
1922—July.....	10.27	156	180	184	185	(a) 185	185	184	185	(a) 185	185	184	185	185	184	185	185	184	185	185	184	185
1923—July.....	10.17	157	162	169	182	180	12911	10903	86.76	90.75	388	(b) 2619	1430	236	237	85	1277.8	1139.0	91	1105.4	1118.4	1105.4
1924—July.....	9.91	153	162	170	185	183	14362	12391	104.25	109.20	445	(b) 2477	921	188	204	102	968.2	1030.1	94	1016.2	1132.3	1016.2
1925—July.....	10.49	155	167	173	188	188	14362	12391	123.14	125.84	521	(b) 2833	909	114	214	94	1016.2	1132.3	110	1106.9	1194.4	1106.9
1926—July.....	11.07	157	161	170	174	182	(p) 16576	14764	178.84	170.14	692	(b) 2836	876	137	159	107	1067.4	1160.7	107	1067.4	1160.7	1067.4
1927—Jan.....	11.37	(r) 158	167	175	178	182	17186	15113	206.73	200.17	805	2659	914	136	156	181	1063.4	1170.0	104	1063.4	1170.0	1063.4
April.....	10.80	155	155	165	165	171	17141	15079	200.36	197.12	820	2548	923	135	152	178	1034.1	1152.1	104	1034.1	1152.1	1034.1
July.....	10.92	155	159	166	166	171	17575	15319	205.35	201.64	832	2728	962	146	153	176	1065.3	1180.5	110	1065.3	1180.5	1065.3
Aug.....	10.93	156	164	164	164	164	17208	15160	202.20	200.10	826	2698	914	142	142	142	1120.8	1214.2	108	1120.8	1214.2	1120.8
Sept.....	10.87	155	157	165	165	165	17103	15225	206.37	203.81	836	2689	910	139	139	139	1109.0	1208.1	104	1109.0	1208.1	1109.0
Oct.....	10.99	156	161	167	172	175	17275	15559	210.02	207.42	849	2700	907	141	152	176	1119.8	1215.3	104	1119.8	1215.3	1119.8
Nov.....	11.07	156	163	169	169	169	17426	15494	211.18	208.59	853	2660	906	140	140	140	1141.4	1230.5	105	1141.4	1230.5	1141.4
Dec.....	11.17	157	163	169	169	169	17028	15452	212.11	209.43	855	2692	913	140	140	140	1140.1	1224.6	105	1140.1	1224.6	1140.1
1928—Jan.....	11.19	157	162	168	175	177	16991	15160	210.44	211.25	860	2735	913	139	152	176	1096.6	1197.9	108	1096.6	1197.9	1096.6
Feb.....	11.03	156	159	166	166	166	16882	15429	206.33	203.60	840	2777	910	140	140	140	1030.9	1187.6	109	1030.9	1187.6	1030.9
Mar.....	10.92	156	155	164	164	164	16710	15336	200.18	200.91	855	2791	901	141	141	141	1096.0	1194.8	111	1096.0	1194.8	1096.0
April.....	10.87	156	155	164	162	170	16800	15332	201.10	205.83	856	2841	905	139	152	176	1092.2	1189.2	113	1092.2	1189.2	1092.2
May.....	10.80	155	154	164	164	164	16918	15431	197.44	203.44	852	2857	908	140	140	140	1074.4	1184.3	113	1074.4	1184.3	1074.4
June.....	10.73	155	156	165	165	165	17616	15739	199.09	204.88	858	2818	928	140	140	140	1087.2	1185.5	112	1087.2	1185.5	1087.2
July.....	10.80	155	157	165	166	173	17257	15583	202.10	206.92	855	2857	908	140	140	140	1116.2	1212.5	116	1116.2	1212.5	1116.2
Aug.....	11.08	157	156	165	165	165	17249	15580	205.11	208.89	864	2818	928	140	140	140	1151.7	1234.6	116	1151.7	1234.6	1151.7
Sept.....	11.15	157	165	165	165	165	17313	15632	205.11	208.89	864	2818	928	140	140	140	1151.7	1234.6	116	1151.7	1234.6	1151.7

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Spain		Sweden		Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa		India		Australia		New Zealand		Chile		Peru		United States		
	Description of Index	1914	51 articles, 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Federal Labour Board	Foods, meat, light, operative stores	Foods of 9 towns	18 foods, 9 towns	Cost of living	Foods, Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	48 foods and groceries, 30 towns	Foods of living	July 1914 = 1000	July 1914 = 1000	July 1914 = 1000	Cost of living	Cost of living	Foods of living	Cost of living	Foods of living	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Nat. Ind. Conference Board
1910																							
1913	(b)	100	100	100	100	100	1,000	1,163	100	100	100	1106	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	(b)	108	124	119	99	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	(b)	116	142	119	123	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1916	(b)	125	177	123	118	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1917	(b)	155	208	140	157	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1918	(b)	175	310	229	184	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919	(b)	191	397	257	201	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920	(b)	191	297	270	224	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1921	(b)	189	232	236	245	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1922	(b)	179	222	211	214	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1923	(b)	172	190	157	158	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1924	(b)	182	159	174	166	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1925	(b)	190	169	176	168	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1926	(b)	186	156	162	158	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927	(b)	195	156	171	158	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1928	(b)	175	153	158	152	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929	(b)	176	154	157	147	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	(b)	173	157	156	145	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1931	(b)	173	157	156	145	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1932	(b)	173	157	156	145	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1933	(b)	173	157	156	145	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1934	(b)	173	157	156	145	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1935	(b)	173	157	156	145	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1936	(b)	173	157	156	145	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1937	(b)	173	157	156	145	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1938	(b)	173	157	156	145	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1939	(b)	173	157	156	145	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1940	(b)	173	157	156	145	100	1,138	1,148	100	100	100	1164	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six capital towns. (g) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913—December 1920, 22 foods. (j) Cost of food budget. (k) Gold prices hereafter, 1914=100. (m) From Jan., 1925, end of previous month. (n) No figures published. (o) Gold prices on the base 100 hereafter. (p) New Index number in 1926. (q) Figures for following month. (r) Monthly figures hereafter. (s) New base 1927=100. (t) Figures for 1st of following month hereafter. (u) First half of year.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Concluded

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	Egypt Dept. of Statistics	South Africa Census and Statistics Office	India Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	China Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Japan Bank of Japan	Dutch East Indies Dept. of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce	Australia		New Zealand Govern- ment Statis- tician	Peru Official	United States		Irving Fisher
								Common- wealth Sta- tistician	N. S. W. Statis- tician			Bureau of Labour Statistics	Brad- street		Dun	Annalist
No. of Commodities		23	188	75	—	56	92	92	100	—	—	106	200	25 foods
Base Period		Jan. 1, 1913- July 31, 1914	1910 = 1000	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1900	1913	1911 = 1000	1911 = 1000	1900-1913 = 1000	1913	1926	—	1890- 1899
1900			1000					910				\$ 7-8839	(g)	(e)
1905			1000					1003				8-0887	(g)	(e)
1910			1000					1088				9-315	(g)	(e)
1913			1250					1055				9-315	(g)	(e)
1914			1000					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1915			1204					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1916			1379					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1917			1688					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1918			1688					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1919			1723					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1920			1810					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1921			2613					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1922			1688					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1923			1338					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1924			1395					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1925			1404					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1926			1424					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1927			1368					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1927-Jan.			1438					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1927-April			1421					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
July			1354					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
Aug.			117					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
Sept.			120					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
Oct.			118					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
Nov.			115					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
Dec.			114					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1928-Jan.			1388					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
Feb.			114					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
Mar.			116					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
April.			1359					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
May			117					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
June			117					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
July			117					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
Aug.			117					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
Sept.			117					1055				8-9887	(g)	(e)
1900			100					100				100		100
1905			100					100				100		100
1910			100					100				100		100
1913			100					100				100		100
1914			100					100				100		100
1915			100					100				100		100
1916			100					100				100		100
1917			100					100				100		100
1918			100					100				100		100
1919			100					100				100		100
1920			100					100				100		100
1921			100					100				100		100
1922			100					100				100		100
1923			100					100				100		100
1924			100					100				100		100
1925			100					100				100		100
1926			100					100				100		100
1927-Jan.			100					100				100		100
1927-April			100					100				100		100
July			100					100				100		100
Aug.			100					100				100		100
Sept.			100					100				100		100
Oct.			100					100				100		100
Nov.			100					100				100		100
Dec.			100					100				100		100
1928-Jan.			100					100				100		100
Feb.			100					100				100		100
Mar.			100					100				100		100
April.			100					100				100		100
May			100					100				100		100
June			100					100				100		100
July			100					100				100		100
Aug.			100					100				100		100
Sept.			100					100				100		100

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (d) Following month. (e) Middle of month. (f) First of month. (h) End of month. (i) Monthly average. (k) For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. (l) Gold prices hereafter on the base 100. (m) Revised figures for 1926. (n) New series. (o) New index number, base 1913 = 100 with 72 series of price quotations. (p) Index number discontinued at the end of 1927. (q) New official index number.

(Continued from page 1164)

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 141.5 for August, a decline of 0.1 per cent from the previous month. Agricultural products advanced 0.7 per cent due to an advance of about 5 per cent in cattle and in animal foods, partly counteracted by a decline in vegetable foods and fodder; colonial products declined 1.6 per cent. Industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods declined 0.6 per cent, the only marked change being in textiles which declined 3.6 per cent; manufactured goods declined 0.1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913-14=100, was 153.5 for August, an advance of 0.6 per cent over July. Slight advances were noted in food, rent and heat and light; clothing was unchanged and the sundries group declined 0.1 per cent.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 98.9 for August, an increase of 0.6 per cent over the previous month. The group "farm products" was practically unchanged as a whole, decreases in grains being counteracted by advances in live stock and poultry. Foods advanced owing to higher prices for butter, eggs, milk, meats and potatoes. Hides and skins decreased but leather and its products were unchanged. Cotton and woollen goods declined; bituminous coal, petroleum

products and metals and minerals advanced. Building materials, chemicals and drugs and house-furnishing goods showed little change, while miscellaneous commodities declined owing to declines in cattle feed and paper and pulp.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 152.9 for September, an advance of 1.4 per cent over August. All groups showed advances except textile products and building materials which declined and chemicals which were unchanged.

Bradstreet's index number (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was \$13.1285 at October 1, a decrease of 1.1 per cent from the previous month. Decreases were noted in live stock, fruits, hides and leather, textiles, oils and miscellaneous products; increases were noted in breadstuffs, provisions, metals, coal and coke, naval stores and building materials, while chemicals and drugs were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July 1914=100, was 161.4 for August, an advance of 0.2 per cent for the month due to slight advances in food and coal prices, while clothing showed a decline.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life was 160.3 for August, a decline of 0.1 per cent for July. The index number for food advanced due to higher prices for meat and also for fish, eggs, milk, butter and other foods. There was a small decrease in clothing due to lower prices of cotton goods, men's suits, hats, hosiery, etc. Rent was also lower while fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Agreement requiring Employment of Union Labour is Valid

A firm of building contractors in the city of Quebec undertook a contract to construct terrazzo floors in a parish church. The contract contained a clause requiring that members of Catholic Unions should be employed as far as possible in connection with the work, but the contractor failed to observe this condition. The Building Trades Council of the Catholic Unions of the City of Quebec then obtained from the workmen concerned, members of this organization, a transfer to the union of their rights of action in the matter. Acting on behalf of its members, the Council accordingly took action against the contracting firm in the Superior Court

for damages. The contractors in their defence contended that the condition referred to constituted an infringement of the freedom of labour; that it was impossible to give effect to the condition; that the work required the employment of workmen specially skilled in this class of work, such as those actually employed by them; that they had in fact employed, as far as was possible, members of the Catholic union, as required by the contract; that the Building Trades Council not having been a party to the contract had no legal standing in the case; and that the transfer of the workmen's rights to the union was null and void.

Mr. Justice Belleau, who heard the case, found that the evidence showed that the

defendant had refused "peremptorily and obstinately" to employ the Catholic Union workers in the work, which could be done by any workman under the direction of a competent foreman. Several of the Catholic Union workers, moreover, were familiar with the kind of work to be done. Four of them had transferred to the Union their rights of action. The Court found that the contractor had failed to prove the contention that it was impossible to employ members of the Catholic Union on the work in question and that his alleged inability to do so was suggested only by his own unwillingness. Whatever terms might be employed, the fact remained that a collective interest was at stake, and this collective interest was sufficient, in the opinion of His Lordship, to justify the intervention of the union as representing this collectivity. The judgment pointed out that the union had been incorporated under the Professional Syndicates Act of Quebec, its object being to "study, defend, and promote the economic, social and moral interests of the trade," and with powers to enter into contracts in furtherance of these objects. In the present case, the Union was found to have taken the special precaution of having the workmen's individual rights of action transferred to itself prior to the commencement of the work, and the defendants had not disproved the reality or genuineness of this transference. However, the judgment concluded, the plaintiff could not make use of this transfer to establish a claim for \$448, the amount claimed, this sum representing the losses sustained by the individual workmen subsequent to the date of the transfer. The union had paid out the sum of \$37 to assist its members, together with a further sum of \$15 in connection with the protest. The defendant was ordered, therefore, to pay damages in the sum of \$52, with costs.

—*Quebec—Building Trades Council of the Catholic Unions of Quebec vs. Ignace Bilodeau, Ltd.*

Injury Held to be Due to Accident Unless Contrary is Proved

A truck driver employed by a laundry firm in the Province of Quebec, while handling baskets of laundry, struck the ring finger of his right hand on a projection on the inside of his truck. Blood-poisoning set in and two joints of the finger had to be amputated. The accident occurred in October, 1927, and action was taken in the Superior Court at Montreal under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the new act not being applicable to accidents

occurring prior to September 1, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1928, page 937).

The defendants contended that their establishment, being a laundry, did not fall within the provisions of the Act; that the workman had failed to report the accident and secure medical aid, and that he had therefore been guilty of negligence. It was also contended by the employer that the infection of the finger was not caused directly by the alleged accident, but by osteo-arthritis caused by negligence. In this particular, Mr. Justice Bond, who tried the case, applied the decision of Mr. Justice Howard, of the Court of Appeals, in the case of the *Canadian National Railways vs. Trudel*, where His Lordship said:—

"It is now uniformly recognized that, when it is proved that an injury might have resulted from a certain accident, the court will presume, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that it did so result, although it may be shown that it may have been due to any one of a number of causes. In other words, proof that the injury might have been caused by the alleged accident constitutes *prima facie* proof and shifts the burden upon the defendant to prove that it did not so happen."

The court found also that the laundry industry was under the provisions of the Act, and awarded the plaintiff \$929.34 with interest and costs.

Quebec—Choquette vs. Heirs of late Francois Daniel et al.

Unlawful Assembly and Unlawful Arrest

The governmental authorities in the States of New Jersey and Colorado were found, by decisions handed down in 1928, to have exceeded their powers in interfering with certain labour activities arising out of two industrial disputes. These cases are summarized in the *Monthly Labour Review*, September, 1928, as follows:—

From August 1 to October 6, 1924, there was an industrial strike among the workers in the silk mills of Paterson, N.J. On September 26, 1924, and continuously thereafter until and including October 6, 1924, the strikers were prevented from holding their mass meetings in Turn Hall by order of the chief of police of that city. On the evening of October 6, 1924, a procession of persons marched from the union headquarters of the Associated Silk Workers to the City Hall plaza, a distance of a block and a half, led by two women bearing an American flag, behind whom walked John C. Butterworth and others. The purpose of the meeting, as

set out in printed posters, was to protest against the alleged unlawful acts and supposed oppression of the police in excluding strikers from Turn Hall and in preventing the continuing of their daily meetings therein. A police officer read the Riot Act or proclamation and the police dispersed the crowd Butterworth and others were arrested, indicted by the grand jury, and convicted of holding an unlawful assembly based upon the common-law offence declared to be a misdemeanor by section 215 of the Crimes Act of New Jersey. This conviction was affirmed in the Supreme Court of New Jersey on November 1, 1927.

The case was taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals where the judgment of the lower court was reversed on May 14, 1928. (*State v. Butterworth*, 142 Atl. 57). The Court of Errors said that "the right of the people to meet in public places to discuss in open and public manner all questions affecting their substantial welfare, and to vent their grievances, to protest against oppression, economic or otherwise, and to petition for the amelioration of their condition, and to discuss the ways and means of attaining that end, were rights confirmed and guaranteed them by the Magna Charta, Petition of Right, and the Bill of Rights, the mainstay of the British Constitution, and the bases of both our Federal and State Constitutions. Of course, it goes without saying this inestimable boon of liberty was to be enjoyed by the people in a peaceful and law-abiding manner."

The court referred to the constitutional guaranty found in the federal and state constitutions, and summed up the offense of unlawful assembly as "any gathering together of three or more persons, with intent to disturb the public peace, accompanied by some overt act or acts to effect that intent." As illustrations of the character of the overt acts the court pointed out that "if those gathering were armed, or were conducting themselves in such a disorderly manner as to give firm and courageous persons in the neighbourhood reasonable grounds to apprehend a breach of the peace as a result thereof, such gathering would be an unlawful assembly." The court pointed out that in order to institute the offense "it must appear that there was a common intent of the persons assembled to attain a purpose, whether lawful or unlawful, by the commission of such acts of intimidation and disorder which are likely to produce danger to the tranquillity and peace of the neighbourhood, and have a natural tendency to inspire rational, firm, and courageous persons in the neighbourhood with

well-grounded fear of serious breaches of the public peace." The Court found no evidence that any such offense had been committed by the defendant.

The second case arose out of a strike involving an armed clash in Weld County, Colo. Following an attempt of a group of persons to trespass on private property, several ordinary officers of the law fired upon the group, killing and wounding a few. The governor of the State called out the State militia under an order which vested in the militia commander authority to suppress the alleged insurrection by whatever means he, in his good judgment, deemed best. No attempt was made to declare martial law, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, or to put aside the civil authorities in the two counties into which the state militia was sent. The courts within the two counties continued to function the same as they did before the emergency arose. In addition to this regular form of government a body of 35 militiamen, acting under the governor's orders, had exercised arbitrary power, arresting people and holding them, without charges that they had violated the law, committed any act of violence, or resisted or defied the peace officers of the State. Several persons were arrested. An application was made for a writ of *habeas corpus* to secure their release from custody in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado. (*United States v. Adams*, 26 Fed. (2d.) 141, reported June 28, 1928; date of decision not given). The District Court granted the writ and the prisoners were discharged.

The court stated that the proposition presented for decision was that "the governor has the power to grant at will a roving commission to a body of State militia to go into any part of the State that he may see fit, arrest and detain citizens, and deprive them indefinitely of their liberty and the rights guaranteed them by the Federal Constitution, actuated, as in this case, by the best of motives." The court said that "the mere commission of crime does not justify extraordinary remedies or setting aside the constitutional guaranties." It further stated that "there either must be martial law, or no martial law, and, until there is, no rogatory body can lawfully go around in this State, depriving individuals of the rights that the Constitution, both State and Federal guaranties," that "either that martial law is justified and declared, and the territory taken over, and the civil power made subordinate to the military, or else they must recognize the civil power, and allow it to deal with the situation."

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL LABOUR DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, ETC., IN CANADA

Dominion of Canada

Department of Labour:

Ottawa.

The Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister.
H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister.
Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister.
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the
Deputy Minister.
Labour Intelligence Branch, Frank J. Plant.
Labour Statistics Branch, C. W. Bolton.
Employment Service of Canada, R. A. Rigg.
Technical Education,
Dominion Government Annuities, E. G. Black-
adar.
Combines Investigation Act, F. A. MacGregor.
Chief Conciliation Officer, M. S. Campbell.
Library and Research, Miss M. Mackintosh.
LABOUR GAZETTE, J. H. Magee, associate
editor.

Nova Scotia

Department of Public Works and Mines:

Halifax, N.S.

The Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Minister.
Norman McKenzie, Deputy Minister.

Workmen's Compensation Board:

F. L. Milner, K.C., Chairman.
Fred. W. Armstrong, Vice-chairman.
John T. Joy, Commissioner.
Dr. M. D. Morrison, Medical Officer.
John McKeagan, Assessment Officer.
N. M. Morison, Claims Officer.

New Brunswick

Department of Health and Labour:

Fredericton, N.B.

The Hon. H. I. Taylor, M.D., Minister, St.
George.
John Kenny, Factory Inspector, Saint John.

The Workmen's Compensation Board, Saint John:

John A. Sinclair, Chairman.
Frank G. Robinson, Vice-chairman.
James L. Sugrue, Commissioner.

Quebec

Department of Public Works and Labour:

Quebec, P.Q.

The Hon. Antonin Galipeault, K.C., Minister,
Quebec.
Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister and Chief In-
spector of Industrial Establishments and
Public Buildings, 63 Notre Dame Street
East, Montreal.
Alfred Robert, Fair Wages Officer and De-
puty Chief Inspector, 63 Notre Dame Street
East, Montreal.
Felix Marois, Registrar of Board of Conci-
liation and Arbitration, Parliament Build-
ings, Quebec.
Joseph Ainey, General Superintendent of
Provincial Employment Bureaus, 61 Notre
Dame Street East, Montreal.

Women's Minimum Wage Commission:

Gustave Franco, Chairman, 59 Notre Dame
Street East, Montreal.
Alfred Crowe, Secretary, 231 St. Paul Street,
Quebec.
N. S. Walsh, Chief Examiner of Steam Boil-
ers and Stationary Engineers, 88 St. James
Street East, Montreal.
J. N. Mochon, Chief Electrical Examiner, 96
St. James Street East, Montreal.

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Robert Taschereau, K.C., President.
Simon Lapointe, K.C.
O. E. Sharp.
O. G. Molleur, Secretary.

Ontario

Department of Labour:

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

The Hon. Forbes Godfrey, Minister.
James H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister.
D. M. Medcalf, Chief Inspector of Steam
Boilers.
James T. Burke, Chief Inspector of Factor-
ies, Shops and Office Buildings.
J. M. Brown, Chairman, Stationary and
Hoisting Engineers' Board.

Employment Service:

H. C. Hudson, General Superintendent, On-
tario Offices.

Minimum Wage Board:

Dr. J. W. Macmillan, Chairman.
H. G. Fester.
Mrs. Lydia Parsons.
Miss Margaret Stephens.
R. A. Stapells.
Address of Board: Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

Workmen's Compensation Board:

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Henry J. Halford, Vice-chairman.
George A. Kingston, Commissioner.
N. B. Wormith, Secretary.
T. Norman Dean, Statistician.
F. W. Graham, Claims Officer.
W. E. Struthers, Medical Officer.
D. E. Bell, Medical Officer.
J. M. Bremner, Medical Officer.
Address of Board: Metropolitan Building,
Toronto.

Mothers' Allowances Commission:

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Miss B. Thompson.
Mrs. M. Singer.
Mr. A. J. Reynolds.
Lt.-Col. T. J. Murphy, K.C.
Address of Commission: Parliament Build-
ings, Toronto.

Manitoba

Bureau of Labour:

Winnipeg, Man.

The Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public
Works.
Edward McGrath, Secretary of Labour.
Arthur MacNamara, Chief Inspector.

Fair Wage Board:

D. L. McLean, Deputy Minister of Public Works, Chairman.
 J. W. Morley.
 E. Claydon.
 Thos. J. Williams.
 C. J. Harding.

Minimum Wage Board:

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 James Winning.
 Mrs. Jessie MacLennan.
 L. J. Rumford.
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Elevator and Hoist Board:

E. McGrath, Chairman.
 A. Steventon.
 T. A. Harp.
 W. J. Easterbrook.
 S. E. Howarth.

Cinema Projectors' Board:

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 George Graham.
 V. Armand.

Engineers' Board:

H. W. Cooper, Chairman.
 H. Carry.
 T. Powers.

Workmen's Compensation Board:

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 George E. Carpenter, Director.
 Fred. G. Dixon, Director.
 Nicholas Fletcher, Secretary.
 P. V. E. Jones, Assistant Secretary.
 Address of Board: Winnipeg.

Employment Service:

J. A. Bowman, General Superintendent.

Saskatchewan*Department of Railways, Labour and Industries:*

Regina, Sask.

The Hon. George Spence, Minister.
 Thomas M. Molloy, Deputy Minister.
 T. Withy, Chief Inspector of Factories and Mines.
 E. Pierce, Mine Inspector.

Government Employment Office:

G. E. Tomsett, General Superintendent.

Minimum Wage Board:

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 Mrs. William Allen, Moose Jaw.
 J. P. Keleher, Moose Jaw.
 Mrs. F. M. Eddie, Regina.
 J. K. R. Williams, Regina.
 T. Withy, Chief Factory Inspector, Secretary, Regina.

Alberta*Bureau of Labour:*

Edmonton, Alta.

W. Smitten, Commissioner of Labour and Director, Alberta Government Employment Offices.

F. W. Hobson, Chief Boiler Inspector.

H. M. Bishop, Chief Factory Inspector.

G. P. Barber, Chief Theater Inspector.

— — — — — Chief Mine Inspector,

vacancy not yet filled.

Employment Service—W. Smitten, Commissioner of Labour, Director.

Minimum Wage Board—

A. A. Carpenter, Chairman.

W. Smitten, Commissioner of Labour, Secretary.

Workmen's Compensation Board:

Alex. Ross, Chairman.

Walter F. McNeill, Commissioner.

James A. Kinney, Commissioner.

Frederick D. Noble, Secretary.

Address of Board: Qu'Appelle Building, Edmonton.

British Columbia*Department of Labour:*

Victoria, B.C.

The Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister, Victoria.

J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister, Victoria.

Robert J. Stewart, Chief Factories Inspector, Vancouver.

Employment Service:

J. H. McVety, general Superintendent, Vancouver.

Minimum Wage (for females) Board:

J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, Chairman.

Mrs. Helen G. MacGill.

Thos. Mathews.

Miss Mabel Agnes Cameron, Secretary.

Hours of Work and Minimum Wage (for males) Board:

J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, Chairman, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Workmen's Compensation Board:

E. S. H. Winn, K.C., Chairman.

Parker Williams.

Hugh B. Gilmour.

F. W. Hinsdale, Secretary.

Address of Board: Board of Trade Building, Vancouver.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL activity in Canada showed a further slight decline on October 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,627 employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, whose staffs aggregated 998,851 persons, as compared with 1,003,601 in the preceding month. Employment on the same date last year also showed a similar reduction, but the situation then was not so favourable as on October 1, 1928, when the index (with January, 1920, as the base=100) stood at 118.9, as compared with 119.5 on September 1, and with 109.0, 105.2, 98.3, 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2, on October 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. These returns are representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of October the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 2.2, compared with unemployment percentages of 2.4 at the beginning of September and 3.1 at the beginning of October, 1927. The October percentage was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,626 labour organizations, with a combined membership of 181,615 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a continued increase in the volume of business transacted during September as compared with the business in the preceding month and also with that in September, 1927.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.28 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$11.15 for September; \$10.99 for October, 1927; \$10.93 for October, 1926; \$10.89 for October, 1925; \$10.31 for October, 1924; \$10.65 for October, 1923; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$15.83 for October, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.54 for October, 1918; and \$7.99 for October, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by

the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was again slightly higher at 150.2 for October, as compared with 149.7 for September; 152.6 for October, 1927; 151.3 for October, 1926; 156.0 for October, 1925; 157.0 for October, 1924; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922; 156.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak), and 206.9 for October, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in September, 1928, was greater than in the preceding month, but slightly less than in October, 1927. Fourteen disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 2,623 workers, and resulting in a loss of 38,931 working days. Corresponding figures for September, 1928, were 10 disputes, 1,414 workers, and 10,457 working days, and for October, 1927, 20 disputes, 3,923 workers, and 39,493 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During October the Department received an amended report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with the dispute involving the street railway employees at Port Arthur and Fort William. The report of this Board appeared in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Further particulars on this case are given on page 1189 of this issue. No new applications for Boards were received during the month.

Alberta Labour Disputes Act, 1926

The report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act in connection with a dispute between the Calgary Master Painter's Association and the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers, and Decorators of America, Local No. 583, Calgary, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928, page 697. This Board was subsequently reconvened, and conferences, at which the Mayor of Calgary assisted, were held for the purpose of further-

ing the desire of the two organizations to secure a license for contracting painters within the city of Calgary. The Board succeeded in bringing the two parties together, and in arranging a settlement of the dispute according to the terms of an agreement which was signed by the representative of the employers and of the workers' organization. This agreement is identical in its terms with the verbal agreement outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1928, page 1014.

Ontario Railway and Municipal Board

Among the "Recent Industrial Agreements" outlined on another page of this issue is an agreement concluded by the Hamilton Street Railway Company and its employees, which was the outcome of arbitration proceedings carried out by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. This Board was established in 1906 under the provisions of the Ontario Railway Act passed by the provincial legislature in that year. In addition to its wide general powers in regard to railways (chiefly electric) under provincial jurisdiction, the Board was authorized to act, when requested to do so, as arbitrator in disputes which might otherwise result in a strike or lockout on the railways. The powers of the Board include the enforcement of agreements between the railways and municipalities; the making of final decisions when amicable agreements as to the entrance of radials, etc., cannot be reached, and in general the carrying out of the provisions of the Ontario Railway Act. The Board has all the powers of the High Court of Justice in enforcing these provisions, and its decisions on questions of fact are final. The government has no power to reverse findings or decisions, or to interfere in any way with the Board's work.

Importance of human factor in accident causation

The Bureau of Statistics and Information of the State of New York, in the *Industrial Bulletin* for October, discusses recent tendencies in industrial accident statistics. The general tendency of accidents of all classes to increase is noted, but some causes have leaped ahead while others have moved slowly. The increases vary from one per cent for accidents caused by animals, to 56 per cent for those occurring in connection with the use of hand tools. A remarkable fact is the slight increase in the accidents caused by machinery, which advanced by only 2 per cent between 1924 and 1928, coupled with the large increase of 38

per cent in accidents from "handling objects", and of 49 per cent in accidents from "falls". From these facts it would appear that "the technique of controlling accidents has progressed to a higher point in places where the human factor is less involved."

The relative importance of the human as compared with the mechanical factor is one of the surprising facts revealed by recent industrial accident statistics. Machines have been greatly increasing in use and complexity, and the natural expectation would be to see machine accidents increasing at a faster pace than other accidents or at least as fast. However, laws calling for the installation of safety devices on machines and providing for regular inspection have aided in bringing dangerous machines under better control. The conclusion that there has been greater advance in eliminating machine accidents is corroborated further by the small increase of only four per cent in accidents from hoisting and conveying apparatus. This has occurred in face of the fact that one of the important changes in present day industry is the increased use of mechanical conveyers.

Functions of proposed British National Industrial Council

The attitude of labour in reference to the proposed National Industrial Council for Great Britain was further described in a statement issued during October by Mr. Citrine, secretary of the Trades Union Congress. The constitution and functions of the Council were outlined in the last issue of this *GAZETTE*, page 1037. Mr. Citrine stated that the primary purpose of such a body would be to survey the entire field of industry, and to provide the means by which industrial problems in their widest aspect would be jointly examined and conclusions arrived at which those responsible for the conduct of the nation's economic enterprises could carry out. Its functions, he said, would be merely consultative, and its composition had been carefully considered so as to make it fully representative of industry.

The proposal, he said, involves the creation for the first time of a national body capable of speaking for industry as a whole. Other countries, such as France* and Germany, have established economic councils, but they do not serve the same purpose as the proposed National Industrial Council of Great Britain is designed to fulfil. The British body will be smaller and more practical, and its authority will be derived directly from industry.

**LABOUR GAZETTE*, 1925, page 822.

Discussing the proposal for setting up conciliation boards under the Council for the settlement of industrial disputes, Mr. Citrine was emphatic in stating that the aim is to avoid interference with the beneficial work carried on by the existing machinery of joint negotiation maintained by the trade unions and the employers' organizations, and that the boards would be resorted to only in disputes which fail to find settlement by existing machinery.

**British
Columbia
Male Minimum
Wage order
declared invalid**

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case *Field versus the International Timber Company* is printed in full on another page of this issue.

The result of the decision is that the order of the Board of Adjustment under the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia*, fixing 40 cents an hour as the minimum rate of wages to be paid to all employees in the lumber industry, is declared invalid and is no longer in effect. The Supreme Court found that the Act authorized the board to fix minimum rates of wages for employees in various occupations, but not to fix a minimum rate for all grades of workers throughout an entire industry. The only occupations now covered by any order under the Act are those in the catering industry. This order was published early in the current year (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1928, page 260).

**Compulsory
arbitration
procedure
in France**

The French government is reported to have acceded to a suggestion made by organized labour for the promotion of legislation to make arbitration procedure

compulsory on the parties to labour disputes. Compulsory arbitration is regarded by labour representatives as a two-edged sword, and is strongly opposed, but on the other hand they desire arbitration procedure, and propose that the adoption of such procedure should be made compulsory. It is claimed that recourse to conciliation would have to be taken ultimately in any event, and often after the expenditure of much time, trouble and energy, which would be unnecessary if conciliation procedure were followed in the early stages of a dispute. In the recent dispute in the textile industry in Northern France the government found itself without legal authority to intervene or compel the employers to come

to the conference table. The government therefore considered with favour the proposal of organized labour for the establishment of machinery for compulsory arbitration procedure.

**Railwaymen
and workmen's
Compensation
in Alberta**

Pursuant to the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) of Alberta adopted at the last session of the provincial Legisla-

ture, the maintenance of way employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Alberta are to be brought under the provisions of the Act commencing January 1, 1929. The amendments of last session were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 283. The running trades of the railways were expressly exempted from the provisions of the Act as is was first enacted in 1918, the compensation for workmen of this class being governed by the Act of 1908. At the last session the legislature repealed the exemption of "Class D," that is, railway employees, provided that the repeal should not become operative until after 60 days from the enactment of the amendment, and provided further that such exemption "shall continue to any class of workmen whose organization shall in the aforesaid sixty days have filed with the Government an application for a ballot being taken within four months from the date of application being filed among the members of the organization making such application, and further provided, that upon it appearing that a majority of those voting are in favour of being brought under the provisions of this Act, such class shall be brought within the Act by proclamation."

In accordance with these arrangements a vote was taken by the maintenance of way employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 334 out of 563 members of the union voting, and 197 members voting for inclusion under the Act of 1918, against 100 ballots to the contrary. Similar votes were taken at the same time by the Order of Railway Conductors and the Order of Railroad Trainmen, but the majority of the voters preferred to remain under the earlier Act. The Conductors' total membership in the Province is given as 411, 229 recording votes of which 158 were opposed to and 69 were in favour of inclusion. The trainmen's membership was 1,232, of whom 721 voted, 598 expressing their preference for the old act, and 123 favouring inclusion in the act of 1918.

*LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1926, page 948.

**Commissioner's
report on
Hollinger Mine
disaster**

Mine last February, are printed on another page of this issue. The first part of the report, detailing the probable causes of the accident, was given in the June issue. The commissioner's recommendations for the amendment of the existing Regulations have the approval of the operators and workmen and also of the chief inspector of Mines of the Province. Stress is laid on the necessity of a knowledge of the English language and of thorough acquaintance with the mining regulations on the part of mine foremen. As to the immediate cause of the explosion on February 10, greater care is recommended in the storing of explosives and combustible material, and provision should be made for cutting off sections of the mine where fire is in progress by means of fire doors. Detailed requirements are given as to the maintenance of mine rescue stations and fire protection stations, fire alarms, etc.

**Developments
of industrial
hygiene in
Canada**

Mr. R. M. Hutton, special investigator of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Ontario Department of Health, contributes to the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene* for October an account of the development of industrial hygiene in Canada. Certain provisions have been made for many years in factory and other laws to promote the safety and health of workmen, but Mr. Hutton points out that "industrial hygiene, as a deliberate and self-conscious movement to make man's physiologic requirements the criterion upon which working conditions are based", is the outcome of the war. The modern health movement is a definite offshoot, he states, of the Health of Munition Workers Committee of Great Britain. The purpose of this committee was to ascertain the conditions under which worker's health, energy and output were at their highest, and without which there is waste through ill-health and fatigue. It was the reports of the Health of Munition Workers Committee which led to the establishment in Canada in 1919 of a federal Committee on Industrial Fatigue, as a branch of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The committee was composed chiefly of the leading physiologists of the various Canadian Universities.

The recommendations of Judge Godson, the commissioner appointed by the Government of Ontario to investigate the subject of the disaster at the Hollinger

The Committee on Industrial Fatigue, during its eighteen months of active existence at Toronto, studied the health conditions in Canadian industry, brought existing health agencies into touch and built up a valuable library and information bureau. When the committee went out of existence, its staff, equipment and library were taken over by the Ontario Department of Health, which instituted the Division of Industrial Hygiene for promoting this work in Ontario. This Division has been at work already for seven years.

In the Province of Quebec, work of the same character is now being carried on by the division of industrial hygiene as part of the Quebec Health Department of McGill University, Montreal. An account of the work carried on at McGill University was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1928, page 723.

Mr. Hutton proceeds to describe the growth of the work in his province. The practice of maintaining special medical services is spreading among the industries of Ontario. Many plants now employ a physician for either whole or part time, keep detailed records of loss of time from sickness, etc. At Thorold, there is an interesting example of small plant co-operation, where, as a development of the initial experimental demonstration carried out by the Division, four small plants, of which the largest has only 300 employees, have amalgamated to provide medical service for the employees. The number of industrial nurses also is steadily increasing throughout the province. Physical examination of workers is becoming common and is now practised in all public utilities and in connection with many of the largest industries. In Northern Ontario, where the usual medical facilities are not available, a system has been developed whereby every employer is bound by law to contract with a physician for the medical treatment of his men at a fixed rate per year per employee. Similar measures are being carried on in Quebec and Manitoba.

Mr. Hutton points out that "where the physician is immediately and vitally concerned in keeping down all possible sources of ill health, and where all the plants in the neighbourhood are on a similar system with regard to medical service, so that there is unusual basis for comparison of results, industrial hygiene in all its many sides has an admirable chance of being put to the test."

The Ontario Department is further engaged in the study of occupational diseases with a view to their control, including both ailments common to all industries, and also those involving special inquiries into particular occu-

pations. Mr. Hutton concludes his article with an account of the laws throughout Canada which incorporate provisions safeguarding employees' health.

Child Welfare Association and Juvenile immigration

The Canadian Child Welfare Association held a special session at Ottawa during October for the consideration of juvenile immigration questions. The Department of Immigration and Colonization was asked to permit only properly qualified societies to engage in bringing young persons to Canada. Other recommendations of the conference were as follows:—Thorough inspection should be made of every home in which it is proposed to place children, before the application is approved; every society should be required to provide a receiving home for the children; advice and vocational guidance should be given to immigrant boys and girls at the expiration of their indenture; the inspection staff of the Juvenile Immigration Branch of the Department should be augmented, or arrangements made for fuller co-operation between existing agencies; the Dominion and provincial authorities should co-operate so that no more children than can be absorbed be sent into any province; a better understanding should be reached between the British and Canadian agencies; all agencies sending children to Canada should work through the Canadian advisory committees; and the Canadian Government should continue the age limit of fourteen years for immigrant children as a permanent feature of immigration.

Winter work for British harvesters

A conference called by the Hon. George Spence, Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries of Saskatchewan, was held in the Legislative Building, Regina, toward the close of the season and was attended by representatives of various agencies concerned with or interested in colonization, immigration and employment. The migration of harvest labour from Great Britain was noted in last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The purpose of the conference was to co-ordinate the efforts of the various agencies which are endeavouring to provide employment for British harvesters remaining in Canada during winter. It was found that such co-ordination was essential, and should be undertaken without delay. Individual farmers employing British harvesters were asked to co-operate with

the local lodges of the United Farmers of Canada in providing winter employment. The members of the conference, it is stated, were agreed that as far as Saskatchewan was concerned, no willing and capable British harvester need be without employment this winter. The *Public Service Monthly*, a periodical bulletin of matters of public interest in Saskatchewan, states that 6,000 of the 8,500 British miners brought to Canada for harvest work had found employment in the harvest operations in that Province.

Industry dependent on industrial research

The share of science in modern industry was discussed by Sir William Bragg, F.R.S., in his recent presidential address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The president pointed out that at the present time the most active industries are those founded on recent scientific research, the most notable being the electrical engineering industry. While that industry, with all its branches, may be traced, he said, to a single laboratory experiment by William Faraday, it has grown to its immense proportions to-day by the continuous adaptation of fresh streams of knowledge. Huge American corporations maintain research laboratories costing millions of pounds annually, finding that the financial return justifies their policy. The very active motor industry, the aeroplane industry, and the chemical industries are equally important examples of dependence upon intense research in laboratories.

Sir William Bragg contended that while mass production brings many necessities within reach of the public, there is the possibility that it may be carried to a point where its processes call for little intelligence in their working, and that in the end it may be found to be in charge of "cheap people of little intelligence." On the other hand, craftsmanship, to fulfil its task of providing for the people, must continually improve its processes. The improvement of craftsmanship, he added, depends in large part on the absorption and adaptation of scientific discovery, but it is necessary to realize that scientific knowledge and experience, to be of full service, must be in direct contact with the problem to be solved. A new class of worker is growing up, consisting of men engaged in research laboratories. A high value ought to be placed on the services of such men, especially because they form a direct line between the employer and their fellow-workers in the shops. They are in personal

contact both with capital and with labour, and may overcome the dangerous separation that has been in existence on the one hand between the manipulator in the shops and the designer in the drawing office, and on the other, between the factory directorate and scientific knowledge. So far, the president suggested, there has not been sufficient appreciation of the interests and rewards of a student of research, but with the growth of this new class there would be more value attached to the great services it could render to industry and to the public.

International cooperation in mine safety research

Safety in Mine Research Laboratories were opened last month at Sheffield, England, supplementing the service already provided at the similar station opened in June 1927, at Buxton (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 732). The Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, in declaring the new offices open, praised the work of the Miners' Welfare Fund and its officials, who had organized these laboratories. He referred to the interchange of safety research workers between Great Britain and the United States, which had been carried on during the past four years (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1925, page 864), and intimated that similar exchanges of students and of information would be effected by means of arrangements with France and other countries. "I hope," Mr. Baldwin said, "that the linking up of this work in all countries where the mining industry is carried on may be completed and that no country may be left out."

Most of the money for the new laboratories, amounting in all to £50,000, was obtained from the mine owners, with £2,000 from the government. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' Federation, paid a tribute to the officials of the Miners' Welfare Fund, including Lord Chelmsford, its chairman. He remarked that something had now been done for the young and middle-aged in the industry, and he hoped the time was not far distant when the veterans who had spent themselves in the industry would be enabled to end their days at their own firesides.

Research in American industry

An American correspondent, writing to *Industrial and Labour Information*, a weekly publication of the International Labour Office, points out that every year shows an increase in the amount of money spent in the United States by corporations, institutions of learning, and federal and state governments for

industrial research. Expenditures for this purpose are now considered by successful producers in the United States to be as essential a feature in the annual budget as are advertising appropriations. According to a report of the National Industrial Conference Board, about \$200,000,000 is spent annually for industrial research in the country. About two-thirds of this sum is spent by individual private corporations or their associations, and about one-third by the government. Mass production, elimination of waste in material and human energy, hand-to-mouth buying, and other features of present day American industrial life are stated to have become possible on account of special research work, conducted in the main by the business concerns themselves, or their associations.

U.S. State Departments of labour

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics recently issued Bulletin No. 479, dealing with the activities of the forty-three state organizations in the United States having the functions of bureaus of labour statistics. The first state bureau was organized in Massachusetts in 1869. No functions of the Government, it is declared in this report, are more widespread or are accomplishing more, considering financial limitations, than are the various Bureaus of Labour Statistics, yet the work of no state organizations or functions is less understood or less appreciated. Realizing that the work of these bureaus was not known or understood, Massachusetts and New York State have recently been introducing lectures in educational institutions on the functions of the State bureaus of labour. Statistical methods of treatment as now understood have been developed largely in the state and federal bureaus of labour statistics. This bulletin of the Federal Bureau is published as a contribution to the study of statistical methods as applied to industrial and economic problems. Its contents comprise the following sections: the New York Department of Labour and the industrial life of the State; official statistics and their service for business; how general medicine and surgery differ from industrial; industrial hygiene and preventive medicine in industry; how the industrial code is made; the functions of the industrial board; the inspection bureau and its meaning to industry; workmen's compensation; the relation of women in industry to the accident ratio; fitting the young worker to the job; legal aspects of labour problems; prevention or settlement of industrial disputes; preventive of accidents in industry; diet and clothing as factors in production.

Rationalization as an industrial policy

The recent agreement between the employers and organized labour in Great Britain to promote the establishment of a national industrial council (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1037) has raised the question whether the new body, when established, should further the policy known as "rationalization".

It will be recalled that the World Economic Conference held at Geneva in May, 1927, adopted a resolution in favour of the rationalization of industry, this term being defined as signifying "the methods of technique and of organization designed to secure the minimum waste of either effort or material. It includes scientific organization of labour, standardization of both material and products, simplification of processes, and improvements in the system of transport and marketing." (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 770). This resolution of the Economic Conference was sponsored by the German delegation, the new movement having originated in Germany, where it was launched as a definite industrial policy as early as 1925. The effects of this policy are described by Mr. Walter Meakin, in "The New Industrial Revolution", a book recently published in London. (Gollancz). In 1925 and the following years, commencing with coal mining, one German industry after another was transformed by the scrapping of old equipment and by reorganization under centralized control.

As to the possibility of "rationalizing" British industry by these methods, it is pointed out by an English critic in the *New Statesman* that the process of rationalization easily conformed to the economic habits of Germany, where centralizing tendencies had long prevailed, but that its success in British business, with its strongly individualistic traditions, is not so well assured.

Rationalization involves a wholesale shutting down of obsolete and uneconomic plants, followed by wholesale dismissals of work-people necessitating state measures of relief. On the other hand Mr. Meakin shows that in Germany the country where the policy has been actually carried out, dismissed workers have nearly all been absorbed after a time through the development of industry brought about by rationalization. "Production in the rationalized industries was cheapened; more was sold of their products and the prosperity spread to other branches of industry and to agriculture, with the result that far more labour was absorbed than had been originally displaced."

The organization of a Committee on Rationalization of British Industry, under the chairmanship of Sir William Mackenzie, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1928, page 242.

Problem of the "obsolescent" employee

The *Service Letter on Industrial Relations*, published semi-monthly by the National Industrial Conference Board (U.S.A.) in its issue of October 5, 1928, discusses the problem of the "obsolescent" employee, that is, the workman of advanced age whose productive powers are declining. The steady adoption of machine processes and the accelerated rate of production have drawn the attention of employers to those among their workmen who have passed the adaptable age and now lack alertness and power of concentration. Pension plans and age limits are often introduced by employers for the purpose of disposing of such cases, but the problem remains unsolved, particularly in regard to employees of terms of service less than about fifteen years.

"The problem of the employee who has outlived his productive usefulness, but is still physically capable of earning his living," the *Service Letter* points out, "is likely to grow more rather than less, serious. When Frederick W. Taylor instituted his differential piece-rate method of wage payment, which provided a high reward for exceptional productive accomplishment and correspondingly low reward for failure to reach the standard, he frankly stated that the system was calculated to attract and to retain the exceptional workers and to discourage and eventually to force out those who were not capable of meeting the standard. The criticism of the plan made then, that these less desirable employees must find employment somewhere or they would create a grave social problem, seems to apply to the present situation. The number of obsolescent employees may be comparatively small in each establishment, but if this situation of premature loss of productive value is as widespread as it appears to be throughout industry generally, and if this condition is to be aggravated by progress in manufacturing technique, some adequate, just and equitable solution must be found for the serious economic and social problem which it presents."

The Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance recently decided to establish at Battleford an information bureau for school teachers and school trustees in the province. The Alliance is said to have 2,500 members in 53 local branches.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of October was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

In the Province of Nova Scotia the farming industry was engaged chiefly at fall ploughing. Logging operations in this province were not yet of any considerable proportions. Manufacturing industries, including the iron and steel group, were experiencing normal activity. Building and construction were gradually being curtailed, although substantial activity was still being maintained in the city of Halifax where several large undertakings had been under way. Coal mining continued to show rather satisfactory output, and fairly regular working time was the rule. Transportation reported heavy traffic, while trade was reported as good. The demand for women domestic workers remained fair.

As in Nova Scotia, farmers in the Province of New Brunswick were busy on the usual fall work. While the prospects in the logging and allied industries were good, only small orders for workers were being listed at the employment offices. The fishing industry reported fair catches. Building and construction were slackening off to some extent, although in the city of St. John considerable work was still being carried on. Transportation was rather heavy, with the employment incidental to navigation being rather favourable for the season. Manufacturing industries were stated to be normal. Trade was rather quiet. The demand for women domestic workers was fairly satisfactory.

The demands for farm workers being listed at the employment offices in the Province of Quebec were of a satisfactory number, considering the lateness of the season. With quite a few orders for bush workers still being received, the offices in this same province were effecting quite a number of placements. Manufacturing appeared to be generally quite satisfactory, with only minor fluctuations in the different localities reported. Building and construction had not yet begun to show any substantial diminution in volume throughout the province, and numerous orders for the different classes of workers for the industry were still being received and filled. Trade was reported as normal for the time of year. With a satisfactory demand for women domestic workers, a number of applicants were being placed in this class of employment.

Practically all of the Ontario employment offices reported a falling off in the demand for farm help, which fact was accounted for by the advancement of the season. Employment in the building and construction group was being rather well maintained, with the numbers of vacancies for workers, especially carpenters, being of a rather satisfactory character. Although a few factories had slackened off on production for the purpose of taking stock, the manufacturing industries throughout this province were fairly busy. The logging industry was rather quiet, and only small orders were being received. The mining group in the northern section of the province, while taking on very few additional men, continued to operate normally. The demands for house workers, particularly cooks and cooks-general, were again reported as being fairly heavy.

In the Province of Manitoba, with fall farm work being practically completed, vacancies notified to the employment offices for workers for the agricultural industry were chiefly for winter work and were comparatively few in number. While there were some demands for logging workers being registered, they were rather few in number for the time of year. There were still small demands for railway and highway construction workers, in spite of the lateness of the season. Reports this year showed a much heavier total volume of buildings undertaken in the city of Winnipeg, and building construction at that point continued operations on a fairly large scale. Mining activity in the northern section of the province was progressing satisfactorily. There was a good supply of applicants for all branches of work for which women domestic workers were being sought, in comparison with the number of vacancies being listed for such workers.

The outstanding feature of the employment situation in the Province of Saskatchewan was the decrease in the demand for farm workers: those now being sought were chiefly for winter work, and there did not appear to be any shortage of applicants as compared with the number of vacancies being listed. While the demands for workers for the different sections of the construction industry were not in any large volume, some were being recorded, and activity in this group appeared to be fairly well maintained. In the northern section of the province there was some demand for logging workers, although it was not of an outstanding character. Women applicants for domestic service seemed more

plentiful, while vacancies for such workers were not particularly numerous. On the whole the situation throughout this province appeared to be fairly satisfactory for the season.

With the practical conclusion of threshing in the Province of Alberta, vacancies for farm workers being registered at the employment offices were chiefly for winter help; there did not seem to be any shortage of suitable appli-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1928			1927		
	October	September	August	October	September	August
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		217,921,943	228,079,568	199,757,166	181,137,407	195,303,235
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		106,066,189	114,175,346	93,935,872	91,802,777	99,348,340
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		109,828,366	112,493,026	103,884,933	97,412,316	94,216,194
Customs duty collected..... \$			17,602,590	14,774,284	13,575,827	14,912,637
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		3,050,950,943	3,243,115,942	3,511,830,245	2,843,933,991	2,607,321,486
Bank clearings..... \$		1,757,000,000	1,839,000,000	1,976,000,000	1,652,000,000	1,542,000,000
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		193,492,520	176,025,915	185,621,540	171,839,550	166,646,392
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,484,814,579	1,482,500,748	1,406,041,734	1,385,329,840	1,389,703,000
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,191,855,133	1,167,367,354	1,062,413,992	1,035,880,288	1,025,605,519
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	159.9	151.6	141.1	136.8	133.3	125.1
Preferred stocks.....	121.3	120.1	117.6	111.5	109.5	108.2
Bonds.....	111.9	111.7	111.2	111.6	111.6	111.1
Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	150.2	149.7	149.1	152.4	151.0	152.3
Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.52	21.38	21.31	21.18	21.05	21.11
Business failures, number..... †	157	118	135	173	141	144
Business failures, liabilities..... †	2,488,560	2,567,295	2,588,961	2,147,551	1,325,967	1,686,388
Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures..... †	118.9	119.5	119.9	109.0	109.7	109.2
Unemployment percentage (trade union members)..... *	*2.2	*2.4	*2.5	*3.1	*3.7	*3.3
Immigration..... †		11,663	25,340	9,433	9,061	10,242
Railway—						
Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	371,473	348,823	279,452	332,155	286,093	254,291
(1)Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	26,126,225	21,398,394	20,317,318	21,058,634	18,060,188	17,498,447
(2)Operating expenses..... \$			18,372,132	16,456,736	16,309,831	17,233,247
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		21,371,239	19,505,045	21,201,713	17,053,124	17,258,634
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		15,073,035	14,729,256	14,230,348	12,559,112	13,396,485
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles..... †			2,435,488,688	4,237,616,174	2,453,532,877	2,134,404,680
Building permits..... †		21,302,746	17,384,874	18,838,558	14,462,243	29,473,378
Contracts awarded..... †		45,438,900	39,448,500	47,135,400	32,787,700	29,881,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	93,136	90,516	91,522	38,097	52,470	63,234
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	108,987	99,888	88,677	56,371	54,250	77,479
Ferro alloys..... tons	2,127	2,008	2,537	4,815	4,771	4,839
Coal..... tons		1,395,753	1,535,055	1,469,172	1,339,422	1,317,332
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt..... lbs.		1,055,133	574,080	1,218,389	1,049,294	1,069,376
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		101,229,000	85,937,000	66,841,000	77,431,000	66,205,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,285,000	5,480,000	4,009,000	4,143,000	4,510,000
Cotton imports..... "		4,971,000	7,518,000	6,684,000	4,814,000	7,267,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		242,732,203	237,558,720		222,776,574	216,163,619
Flour production..... bbls.			1,158,000	2,005,000	1,528,000	1,158,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		77,691,000	78,141,000	72,719,000	80,662,000	104,717,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		42,609,000	42,194,000	42,381,000	40,004,000	39,746,000
(1)Sales of insurance..... \$		38,500,000	43,136,000	47,818,000	35,087,000	33,190,000
Newsprint..... tons		185,059	200,656	191,171	178,815	180,187
Automobiles, passenger.....		16,572	24,274	6,236	8,681	10,139
Index of physical volume of business..... ††		††161.8	169.5	144.5	143.6	144.1
Industrial production..... ††		††170.7	181.6	147.6	147.6	157.0
Manufacturing..... ††		††174.8	183.1	136.6	142.7	156.6

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending Oct. 27, 1928, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese. ††Preliminary. †††Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2)Including lines east of Quebec. (1)Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

cants for such work. With a noticeable decline in the demand for workers for the construction industry, and with a curtailment of operations in this line in view, the activity of building generally appeared to be fairly well maintained. From Edmonton it was reported that the demand for logging workers was holding up fairly well, but weather conditions were impeding operations. In the coal mining industry vacancies were rather scarce, although activity around the mines seemed fairly favourable. The demand for women domestic workers, generally speaking, seemed at least equal to the supply. Although a curtailment of operations adversely affecting employment might be expected in the course of a few weeks, employment conditions throughout Alberta appeared to be maintaining a fairly satisfactory volume for the season.

The logging industry in the Province of British Columbia was rather active in some localities, although in other places reports were not so satisfactory. While there was no new activity of a noteworthy character reported in the metal mining group in this province, it appeared that normal operations were being maintained. Building and construction were fairly active throughout the province, although an industrial dispute in the city of Vancouver was having an adverse effect on operations in that vicinity. From Nanaimo coal mining was reported as being fairly satisfactory. General employment conditions in British Columbia were not unfavourable for the season, although several of the offices reported substantial numbers of transients making application for work, for whom employment was not readily available in a number of cases.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Industrial activity showed a further slight curtailment on October 1, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,627 employers, whose staffs aggregated 998,851 persons, as compared with 1,003,601 in the preceding month. Employment on the same date last year had shown a similar slackening; the situation then was not so favourable as on the date under review, when the index stood at 118.9, compared with 119.5 on September 1, and with 109.0, 105.2, 98.3, 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2 on October 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The number of persons employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken in every case as the base equal to 100.

Ontario firms afforded greater employment, while elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked was in Quebec. In the Maritime Provinces, there were further

losses, involving considerably fewer workers than did those registered on the same date last year, when the index was decidedly lower. Construction and services reported the bulk of the decline, while the tendency was favourable in manufacturing, logging, mining and trade. In Quebec, manufacturing and construction registered most of the decrease, while logging, mining and trade afforded more employment. In Ontario, continued improvement was indicated, particularly in manufacturing, logging and trade. On the other hand, there were marked losses in construction and smaller reductions in transportation. In the Prairie Provinces, the falling-off in employment repeated the movement noted on the corresponding date last year; the index number then, however, was lower. The curtailment took place chiefly in construction, but also in services, while manufacturing, transportation and trade were more active. In British Columbia further moderate contractions were noted, mainly in construction, manufacturing, transportation and services, while logging and trade reported heightened activity.

The trend of employment was upward in Toronto and Winnipeg, but downward in Montreal, Quebec city, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the other Border Cities, and Vancouver. In Montreal, manufacturing, transportation and construction reported the bulk of the reduction, while trade was brisker. In Quebec, practically all the loss took place in manufacturing and transportation. In Toronto, manufacturing was much busier, as were trade, services and building construction. In Ottawa, trade was more active, while construction showed declines. In Hamilton, curtailment was registered in manufacturing, other industries showing little general change. In Windsor and the other Border Cities, there was a falling-off in the number employed, mainly in automobile plants and construction. In Winnipeg, trade was decidedly more active, and manufactures also showed improvement, but there were declines in building. In Vancouver, trade was busier, but manufactures, construction and shipping reported decreases.

There was a further small contraction on the whole, in manufactures, largely in fish-preserving and saw-milling plants, although there was also a falling-off in rubber, pulp and paper, building material, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metal works. On the other hand, vegetable food factories showed important seasonal improvement, and there were also large gains in textile, electrical apparatus and musical instrument plants. Logging, mining,

transportation and trade registered considerable gains, but in construction and services there were extensive seasonal losses.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of October.

TRADE UNION REPORTS. Reports tabulated at the close of September from 1,626 local trade unions with 181,615 members, indicated an unemployment percentage of

2.2, compared with 2.4 per cent in August, and with 3.1 per cent in September last year. Alberta unions reported an increase in unemployment of 3 per cent over August due to restricted operations in the coal mines of the province, and in British Columbia also employment subsided slightly during September. Fractional increases in work afforded were reported from the remaining provinces, the total gains from these being sufficient to sway the percentage for Canada as a whole, favourably. Alberta was the only province to report reductions in activity during September when compared with the corresponding month in 1927, due as in the previous comparison to unemployment among coal miners. The improvement recorded in the other provinces over September a year ago was not particularly outstanding in any other province.

A review in greater detail of the unemployment situation at the close of September, as indicated by local trade unions, is printed elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS. Reports of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of September, 1928, showed 78,526 references of persons to positions and a

total of 77,027 placements, of which 63,293 were in regular employment and 13,734 in casual work. Regular placements totalled 57,803 for men, and 5,490 for women. Vacancies reported to the Service numbered 86,503, of which 73,368 were for men and 13,135 for women. Applications for work were received at the offices from 70,791 men and 13,754 women, a total of 84,545. There was an increase in the volume of business transacted daily, both when the figures were compared with those of the previous month and also with September last year. As there were fewer working days during September, 1928, than in the corresponding month last year, the total number of vacancies, applications and placements reported was slightly less, there being 88,426 vacancies, 86,797 applications for work, and 77,242 placements in regular and casual employment during September, 1927. The reports for August, 1928, showed 76,342 va-

cancies offered, 81,280 applications made, and 74,234 placements effected. In another section of this issue may be found a detailed report of the work of the offices for September, 1928, and for the quarterly period July to September of the current year.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 1185.

The physical volume of business in Canada showed moderate recession in September compared with the preceding month, according to the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Much of the material for this section is derived from this publication, to which readers are referred for fuller information on current business statistics. The decline in automobile production was much greater than would be explained by seasonal tendencies. The imports of raw cotton were below normal, showing that textile mills are not acquiring raw material in usual volume. The imports of crude petroleum indicate that operations of the oil industry continued to expand. The iron and steel industry was again active, showing the influence of large orders from the construction companies and the railways. Construction contracts awarded were exceptionally large, owing to the placing of six contracts in excess of one million dollars. Building permits were also in excess of the preceding month. Revenue carloadings were at a new maximum for the month, the movement of the grain from the Prairie Provinces being the chief factor in the increase.

Coal Production.—According to a monthly report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, coal production in Canada during September was 9 per cent lower than in August and 14 per cent greater than the average for the month in the five preceding years. For the first nine months of the calendar year 1928 the output was 17 per cent in advance of the average for the period in the five preceding years. The output for the month was 1,395,753 short tons, including 1,003,752 tons of bituminous coal, 50,509 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 341,492 tons of lignite coal. Nova Scotia produced 608,423 tons; New Brunswick, 15,716 tons; Saskatchewan's output amounted to 28,939 tons; Alberta produced 533,589 tons, including 170,527 tons of bituminous coal, 50,509 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 312,553 tons of lignite coal; and British Columbia's output was 209,086 tons.

EXTERNAL TRADE. A summary of Canadian Trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in September, 1928, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$106,066,189, as compared with \$114,175,346 in the preceding month and with \$91,802,777 in September, 1927. The chief imports in August were: Iron and its products, \$28,045,182; Fibres, textile and textile products, \$16,516,814 and non-metallic minerals and products, \$16,203,003.

The domestic merchandise exported during September, 1928, amounted to \$109,828,366, as compared with \$112,493,026 in August, 1928, and with \$97,412,316 in September, 1927. The chief exports in September 1928 were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$42,440,326; wood, wood products and paper, \$23,823,543; and animals and animal products, \$17,701,568.

In the six months ending September, 1928, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$631,969,913, and imports \$626,421,665.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED. According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 63 cities in Canada during the month of September was \$21,302,746 as against \$17,383,279 in August, 1928, and with \$14,462,243 in September, 1927.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in October, 1928, as \$44,584,900. Of this amount, \$12,122,300 was for residential buildings, \$11,869,400 was for engineering construction, including roads, sewers, wharves, etc., and \$10,846,200 was for business buildings. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during October, 1928, by provinces was as follows: Ontario, \$19,870,500, Quebec, \$16,630,200, New Brunswick, \$129,400, Nova Scotia, \$1,537,000, Prince Edward Island, \$27,500, British Columbia, \$2,765,800, Alberta, \$1,026,100, Saskatchewan, \$1,465,000, Manitoba, \$1,133,400.

Canadian construction for this year now exceeds that for the entire year of 1927 by 1.2 per cent.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in October, 1928, was greater than during September but slightly less than during October, 1927. There were in existence during the month fourteen disputes, involving 2,623 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of

38,931 working days, as compared with ten disputes, involving 1,414 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 10,457 working days in September. In October, 1927, there were on record twenty disputes, involving 3,923 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 39,493 working days. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to October terminated during the month as did five of the disputes which commenced during October. At the end of month, therefore, there were on record seven strikes and lockouts affecting 2,079 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$11.28 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$11.15 for September; \$10.99 for October, 1927; \$10.93 for October, 1926; \$10.89 for October, 1925; \$10.31 for October, 1924; \$10.65 for October, 1923; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$15.83 for October, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.54 for October, 1918; and \$7.99 for October, 1914. The most important advances were seasonal increases in the prices of eggs, milk and butter, while less important advances occurred in the prices of veal, mutton, salt pork, bacon, lard and beans. Potatoes were substantially lower, while the prices of sirloin steak, evaporated apples and yellow sugar showed slight declines. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.52 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$21.38 for September; \$21.18 for October, 1927; \$21.14 for October, 1926; \$21.11 for October, 1925; \$20.67 for October, 1924; \$21.16 for October, 1923; \$20.87 for October, 1922; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.46 for October, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.48 for October, 1918; and \$14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged, while rent was slightly higher.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly higher at 150.2 for October, as compared with 149.7 for September; 152.6 for October, 1927; 151.3 for October, 1926; 156.0 for October, 1925; 157.0 for October, 1924; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922; 155.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 206.9 for October, 1918. In the

grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups advanced, two declined and two were unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and their Products group, due to higher prices for grains, flour and other milled products, oranges, bananas, hay and rubber, which more than offset lower prices for potatoes and sugar; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due mainly to higher prices for raw cotton and silk; the Iron and its Products group, mainly because of advances in

the prices of steel billets and steel sheets; and the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to higher prices for copper, silver, tin, solder and antimony. The Animals and their Products group declined, lower prices for live stock, meats, hides, leather, boots and lard more than counterbalancing advances in the prices of milk, eggs and fish. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group was also slightly lower, while the Non-Metallic Minerals group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1928

DURING October the Department received an amended report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and certain of their employees in street railway service, being members of Division No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The report of the Board as submitted to the Department of Labour on September 13, and which appeared in the October issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, p. 1050, recommended 56½ cents an hour as the rate of pay for one-man car operators for the second six months. The Board subsequently advised the Department that this was an error, as the rate which it was intended to recommend was 57½ cents, and the report was accordingly amended in this respect.

At a joint meeting of the Public Utilities Commission of the city of Port Arthur and the Fort William Utilities Committee, held on October 1, a motion was adopted accepting the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in this dispute, "with the exception of the extra gang in the track department, and also the suggestion made in the report that the employers institute an adequate pension plan for their employees, which questions were not in dispute, and that the Managers draw up an agreement in accordance therewith."

This resolution was ratified by the City Council of Fort William on October 9, and was also passed as a resolution of the Port Arthur Public Utilities Commission on October 11.

Modern Problem of Distribution of Goods

Distribution, the process by which goods are transferred from producer to consumer, was stated, in a recent address by William Butterworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to be one of the gravest problems overshadowing American economic progress. It is secondary in importance, he said, only to the problem of creating new markets for farm and factory. "Nowhere," he continued, "is the evolution in business methods more apparent than in changes now occurring in the methods of distributing merchandise to the user. The growth of the chain store system has revolutionized long-established methods of retailing. Will the wholesaler," the president asked, "be put out of business by great retail chains of stores buying direct from manufacturers, or manu-

facturing on their own account? Will manufacturers be placed at the mercy of great distributing chains capable of taking their entire output, or which, dominating retail outlets, foreclose the independent manufacturer's market for his product? Do chain-store methods of distribution mean an economic saving and benefit to our people?"

A survey of distribution in eleven typical cities discloses that nearly 30 per cent of the four billion dollars' worth of goods sold is distributed by chain stores. More than 22,000 independent stores (28 per cent of the total studied) do only 1½ per cent of the total business, and made an average profit of only 32 cents a day. Forty establishments possessed one-sixth of all the business.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Proceedings

SEVEN new decisions were recently given by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. This Board was established by a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Order of Telegraphers, and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1928, and in previous issues. The third report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the decisions rendered from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927, was issued as a supplement to the issue of November, 1927.

Case No. 326.—Canadian National Railways (Western region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The railway company operated an oil-electric train consisting of three coaches between Edmonton and Saskatoon, a distance of about 330 miles, the running time being 13 hours and 20 minutes, and they employed no brakeman on this run. The employees contended that the company's failure to employ a brakeman was a violation of the provision in the schedule requiring the employment of full crews on this part of the line. The company, on the other hand, claimed that in 1918, when the schedules were made, there were no oil-electric or gas propelled passenger cars in service, and that a brakeman was not required for such cars. It was shown at the hearing that there were some runs in motor car and electric service that were manned with less than the full crew required by the schedule, this being done under agreement with the employees. The Board decided that in the absence of any other agreement to the contrary, the train in dispute should be manned with a full crew.

Case No. 332.—Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

An agent in Alberta was dismissed by the Company owing to an accumulation of demerit marks. These marks were given for breaches of discipline alleged to have been committed on two occasions. On the first occasion he absented himself from duty owing to illness, without obtaining relief. The company contended that this offence was punishable by dismissal, but leniency was exercised, and no protest against the demerit marks was made by the employees for seven months. On the second occasion the employee gave information to the local press concerning the company's financial affairs, this being considered an offence.

The Board decided that removal from the service for one year would be reasonable discipline, but that the agent should be restored to service with seniority rights unimpaired, but without pay for time lost.

Case No. 333.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic region) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

The engineer and fireman on a way freight train were disqualified from way freight service for delaying yard operations by taking lunch on arrival at the terminal. The company stated that instructions had been issued previously that the cars were to be brought to the freight shed on arrival before supper was taken, and that on this occasion the engine crew failed to inform the despatcher of their intention to take supper. After investigation they were taken off way freight service and assigned to passenger service, but about three weeks later they were restored to a way freight run. The fireman alleged at the inquiry that on the arrival of the train at the terminal, a signal had been received from the rear of the train informing the engine crew that the train crew intended to take supper, and both crews then took supper at the same time.

The employees asked the Board to rule on two points in this case: (1) As to the rights of subordinate officers, not signatories of the schedule agreement, to specify a set time for employees to take meals, or to issue any instructions designed to defeat any rule advantageous to the employees; (2) the claim of the engineer and fireman for the difference in

earnings lost to them, due to discipline administered. In reply, the Board ruled that the first question, as to the issuance of instructions by railway officers, had no bearing on the case. The employee's contention in regard to pay was sustained with regard to payment for the actual time during which the men were held out of service, but not with regard to the difference in the rates of pay received by them while in other service.

Case No. 334.—Canadian National Railways (Western region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

An agent claimed overtime for coming on duty to meet a passenger train after regular working hours for the purpose of handling express shipments only. The employees contended that express commissions were separate and distinct from wages, and that the agent's hours of duty were prescribed by the telegrapher's schedule, which also provides for the payment of overtime rate for service performed outside regular duty. On the other hand, the company claimed that when an agent comes on duty for the sole purpose of handling express business, for which he is paid express commissions, he is not in addition entitled to overtime pay, as though he were called for other work. It appeared that the agent had received overtime pay on other occasions when he came on duty outside of regular for the purpose of handling express.

The Board ruled that overtime is payable by the Railway for duty required by them outside regular hours, but not necessarily for exclusively express service. Overtime payments having been paid under an arrangement made through the company's officers, should be continued, it was held, until the instructions are changed so that such duty shall not be required.

Case No. 335.—Canadian National Railways (Western region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

An operator was discharged from service for failing to report for duty at the appointed hour, resulting in a delay of train service. The employees claimed that the dismissal was not warranted by the facts in the case and that the operator should be reinstated, with pay for all time lost. The evidence showed that the discipline imposed in this case was unusual. The Board sustained the claim of the employees in reference to the agent's reinstatement with full seniority rights, but denied the claim for payment for lost time.

Case No. 336.—Canadian National Railways (Western region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

This case was similar to case No. 335. It concerned a female operator who was dismissed from the service for leaving the office without an operator in charge and without making personal transfer to the incoming operator. The decision was identical with that in the preceding case.

Case No. 337.—Canadian National Railways (Western region) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

A controversy arose as to the interpretation of clauses A and D, Article 2, concerning the method of payment of freight crews, and the interpretation of the detention and switching rule of Engineer's and Firemen's schedules applicable on the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway. The Company contended that the correct procedure was that unassigned crews should be used in short turn-around freight service and should be paid terminal time at both ends of the road, together with actual miles or hours (whichever is the greater) for the road mileage travelled. The employees, on the other side, contended that the proper payment for freight crews in short turn-around service was as follows:

Terminal detention and switching at the commencement and ending of the trip, and at the turn-around point, plus 100 miles, if road mileage is less than 100 miles, actual miles if road mileage exceeds 100 miles, plus arbitrary time allowance for preparatory and inspection time.

The employees further contended that during the sixteen years for which the rules have been in force the men had been paid according to this method, without any question being raised; that this interpretation of the rules was mutually agreed to when the rules were first placed in the schedules; and that the officers at present in charge of the railway were not the same officers who negotiated the schedules.

The Board decided that under the circumstances, payment as hitherto made under the rule by mutual understanding should continue in effect.

The Montreal City Council is considering a proposed new by-law to provide for safety of workmen in building operations. A draft of the by-law has been submitted to the local building trades for inspection and suggestions.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1928

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during October was fourteen as compared with ten the previous month. The time loss for the month was slightly less than during October, 1927, being 38,931 working days, as compared with 39,493 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Oct. 1928.....	14	2,673	38,931
*Sept. 1928.....	10	1,414	10,457
Oct. 1927.....	20	3,973	39,493

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten day's or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Six disputes, involving 1,276 workpeople, were carried over from September, and eight disputes commenced during October. Two of the disputes commencing prior to October terminated during the month, as did five of the disputes which commenced during October. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record seven strikes and lockouts, as follows: Pulpwood cutters, Cochrane, Ont.; coal miners, Wayne, Alta.; men's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; plumbers, Kingston, Ont.; sheet metal workers, Kingston, Ont.; carpenters, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.; and building trades, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, June 30, 1926; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; bakers, Montreal, P.Q., May 1, 1927; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.,

June 10, 1927; sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q., September 1, 1928; coal miners, River Hebert, N.S., February 1, 1928; fur workers, Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928; and shoe factory workers, Toronto, August 13, 1928, this last dispute being added during October. The dispute involving sheet metal workers added to this list in September was called off by the union concerned on October 12, 1928, the employers concerned having signed the agreement as demanded by the union.

Information has been received as to a dispute in a restaurant in Edmonton, Alta., employees having ceased work about the end of October against the violation of an agreement. Particulars as to this dispute have not yet been received in the Department.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month two were against the discharge of workers for union activity, two were sympathetic disputes, one was for the employment of members of one union only, one for increase in wages, one for increase in wages and recognition of union, and one was against changes in working conditions. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month four were in favour of workers, two were partially successful and one was in favour of the employer.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALTA.—Work ceased in connection with this dispute on August 13, 1928, the purpose of the workers being to secure recognition of union and a signed agreement with provision for payment of wage rates per ton on a run-of-mines basis as before, instead of on a screened basis with an increase of four cents per ton, as recommended by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1928, page 827). At that time about three hundred miners were employed in the six mines concerned. As the mines are to a great extent closed down during the summer and the employees secure work in harvest fields, this constituted only a fraction of the normal number of workers in these mines. With the return of the miners from the harvest (although an agreement had been reached between the union and one mine in August and another in September with resumption of work) the number involved was greatly increased, and at the end of October was reported to be as high as 1,500.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—The employees involved in this dispute, commencing August 13, 1928, having secured work elsewhere by the end of October, employment conditions are no longer affected and the dispute is therefore recorded as ter-

minated. As the union concerned has not called off the strike, it is transferred to the list of such disputes given above.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute commenced on August 21, 1928, but information was not re-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1928

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring Prior to October, 1928.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Wayne, Alta.....	1,200	20,000	Commenced August 13, 1928, for recognition of union and against payment per ton on a screened basis with increase of 4 cents per ton. Un-terminated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Boots and Shoes (other than rubber and felt)</i> — Shoe Factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	12	160	Commenced August 13, 1928, to maintain union shop. Employees secured work elsewhere by the end of October.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)</i> — Men's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	15	375	Commenced August 21, 1928, against alleged violation of agreement for employment of union members only. Un-terminated.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures</i> — Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.....	12	300	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Un-terminated.
Sheet metal workers, Kingston, Ont.	12	300	Commenced April 17, 1928, in sympathy with striking plumbers. Un-terminated.
Plasterers' labourers, Toronto, Ont.	25	100	Commenced September 24, 1928, for union agreement. Terminated October 9, 1928, in favour of workers.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring During October, 1928.			
LOGGING— Pulpwood cutters, Cochrane, Ont.	300	4,500	Commenced October 15, 1928, for increase in wages. Un-terminated.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta...	150	150	Commenced October 20, 1928, against change in working conditions. Terminated October 22, 1928, in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Clothing (including knitted goods)</i> — Men's clothing factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.	60	240	Commenced October 3, 1928, for recognition of union and increase in wages. Terminated October 8, 1928, in favour of workers.
Men's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	190	380	Commenced October 4, 1928; sympathy with strike of clothing workers in Hamilton. Terminated October 6, 1928, in favour of workers.
<i>Knitting factory workers</i> , Guelph, Ont.	42	546	Commenced October 15, 1928, against discharge of worker for union activity. Terminated October 30, 1928. Partially successful.
<i>Pulp and Paper Products</i> — Paper makers, Kapuskasing, Ont.	55	880	Commenced October 1, 1928, against discharge of workers for union activity. Terminated October 19, 1928. Partially successful.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures</i> — Carpenters, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	500	10,000	Commenced October 8, 1928, for employment of members of one union only. Un-terminated.
Certain building trades, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	50	1,000	Commenced October 10, 1928, in sympathy with striking carpenters. Un-terminated.

ceived in the Department in time for publication in the September or October issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The employees, having a closed shop agreement, ceased work when their demand for the dismissal of certain non-union employees, taken on temporarily during the absence of certain union employees, was not acceded to. The management thereupon secured other employees and operated the establishment without a union agreement. At the end of October the dispute was still unterminated.

PLASTERERS' LABOURERS, TORONTO, ONT.—As reported in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, during September a large number of the establishment involved had signed an agreement with the union conceding their demands for increases in wages and certain working conditions. Early in October the remaining employers signed the agreement, and the dispute was terminated on October 8.

PULPWOOD CUTTERS, COCHRANE DISTRICT, ONT.—A number of workers in the district near Cochrane are reported to have ceased work, demanding an increase in wages per month from \$30 to \$50 and in piece rates from \$2.50 per cord to \$3. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT., AND HAMILTON, ONT.—Employees in a men's clothing factory in Hamilton ceased work on October 3 to secure recognition of union and increase in wages. On October 4, the workers in an establishment in Toronto under the same management ceased work in sympathy with the strikers at Hamilton. The employer having agreed to the demands of the strikers, work was resumed at Toronto on October 6 and in Hamilton on October 8.

KNITTING FACTORY WORKERS, GUELPH, ONT.—Employees ceased work on October 15 in protest against the discharge of one worker who had been active on a union committee dealing with the management regarding the previous discharge of two other workers for cause. The management stated that the discharged employee involved had been offensive and insubordinate. Through the mediation of officials of the Department of Labour a settlement was reached, all strikers as well as the discharged employee being reinstated without discrimination, and work was resumed on October 30.

PAPER MAKERS, KAPUSKASING, ONT.—Employees ceased work on October 1, in protest against the discharge of workers who were

officers of the union. As a result of the mediation of the Minister of Labour, the Hon. Peter Heenan, a settlement was reached between the parties on October 18, the employer undertaking that there would be no discrimination because of union affiliations of employees, that the strikers would be given back their positions except where a rearrangement of work in the establishment had involved a reduction in the number of employees, and that the former employees would be given the preference in filling the vacancies and in other positions in the plant; it was also agreed that a representative of the Department of Labour and one from the head office of the company should visit the establishment to give effect to this settlement.

CARPENTERS AND SYMPATHETIC STRIKE OF CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES, VANCOUVER AND NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—Employees ceased work on October 8 to enforce a demand that only members of their union, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, should be employed. The contractors stated that early in the year they had entered into a verbal agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1928, page 408) with the above union and also with the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada as to wages and working conditions and that it was understood that there was to be no discrimination in employing members of either union. The dispute spread to the adjoining city of New Westminster and also to other building trades, members of which refused to work with carpenters not on strike. At the end of October the dispute was still unterminated, but early in November a settlement was reached through the mediation of the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia and the resident officer of the Department of Labour, an agreement being signed providing for a resumption of work under the prevailing conditions before the strike until April, 1930.

Reports presented to the National Conference of Friendly Societies, (Great Britain) at the recent annual meeting showed that the 70 societies represented had a voluntary membership of 8,119,694, and possessed capital amounting to £79,500,027. There was also a state insured membership of 4,691,173. The president stated that the passing of the Unemployment Insurance Act, which was based upon the unanimous recommendations of the Blanesburgh Committee, marked further advance in industrial legislation.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1928, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1927. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

During September the number of disputes which began was 20, and 11 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 31 disputes in progress during the month, involving 10,800 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of about 56,000 working days. Of the 20 disputes beginning in September, 12 arose over wages questions, 6 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 2 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 22 disputes, of which 3 were in favour of workpeople, 9 in favour of employers and 10 ended in compromise.

About 3,000 coal miners were involved in a dispute at various collieries in Lanarkshire, as they alleged there was a breach of the agreement when employers did not pay overtime rates to ordinary coal miners working on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. The dispute which began September 17, terminated on September 19 and work was resumed on employers' terms.

Belgium

During August, 11 disputes began and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 24 disputes in progress during the month, involving 11,301 workers and resulting in a time loss of 223,258 working days for the month.

France

The number of disputes reported for January, 1928, was 33, involving 4,771 workers; for February, 28 involving 2,177 workers, and for March, 53 involving 33,989 workers. The greater number of these disputes were over wages questions, 21 in January, 18 in Febru-

ary, and 40 in March. The results of the disputes were as follows: in January, 5 ended in favour of workers, 19 in favour of employers, and 7 by compromise; in February, 2 ended in favour of workers, 18 in favour of employers, and 7 by compromise; in March, 10 ended in favour of workers, 25 in favour of employers, and 13 by compromise.

Germany

An award of the arbitration court, which was later declared binding by the Minister of Labour, granted a partial increase in wages to metal workers in the industrial districts of the Rhine and Westphalia. The employers, however, refused to accept this award and, on November 1, locked out their employees to the number of 225,000, it was estimated. The employers hold that the Minister has no power to make the award binding and this is to be tested in the courts.

Two important disputes were in progress during October, one involving about 45,000 textile mill workers in the Duren-Muenchen-Gladbach district, and the other involving about 40,000 shipyard workers in practically all of the North Sea and Baltic shipyards. Both were over wages questions and no settlement had been reported at the end of October.

Poland

During the first quarter of 1928, the number of strikes which began was 148, involving 506 establishments and 29,369 workers. The time loss for all disputes in progress was 183,516 working days. Of the 148 strikes which began, 109 were over wages questions, 3 over questions as to hours, 16 for the reinstatement of discharged employees and the others over various other questions. The number of disputes which terminated in the period was 152, of which 26 ended in favour of workers, 85 partially in favour of workers and 41 in favour of employers.

A strike involving from 100,000 to 200,000 workers in textile factories at Lodz and surrounding towns, which began in September for an increase in wages of from 15 to 20 per cent, continued until October 22, when it was settled by the workers accepting an increase of 5 per cent.

Australia

During the first quarter of 1928, the number of disputes reported was 102, involving 139 establishments and directly affecting 26,105

workers. The time loss was 161,972 working days, and the estimated loss in wages £173,996.

The dispute involving waterside workers which was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October, terminated on October 19, the strikers accepting the award of the arbitration court. A large number of the volunteer workers, however, were not discharged and several disturbances between union workers and these volunteer workers were reported after the strike had terminated.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in August was 40, and 67 were in effect at the end of the month, involving 134,050 workers. The time loss for the month was 3,675,508 working days.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—In accordance with the decision of the union to permit district settlements of this strike, dating from April 1, 1927, a settlement was made in Indiana on October 31, when the United Mine Workers reached an agreement with the operators providing for a wage of \$6.10 per day and a tonnage rate of 91 cents, for miners at the coal face.

Night Employment of Women in the United States

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour recently published Bulletin No. 64, on the Employment of Women at Night. It is declared that "experience has proved that night work is harmful to the worker." International measures to make its suppression general have been enacted, but at present only one-third of the American states have any legislation prohibiting night work, and even in these sixteen states the laws are far from complete or effective. The report sums up the results of special inquiries as follows:—

Night shifts for women are frequently employed even in a season of depression. They involve no large percentage, though they constitute considerable absolute numbers of women in industry, rising as high as 500, 700 or even 1,400 in some of the states in the limited groups studied. Of all the night workers found, 3,260 were working 10 or more hours a night. Nearly one-third of these (996) were working 11 or more hours. The night shifts are largely composed of women in the prime of life; of married women; of native Americans in the south, and of a preponderance of foreign-born women in states receiving a large proportion of immigrants; and, lastly, of white women. While the wage rates of night workers are slightly higher than those of day workers, their earnings show a tendency to fall below the corresponding earnings of the day shift. Finally, the essential strain and hardship of night work is needlessly intensified through lack of any thought

or effort to economize the workers' strength, as, for example, by lack of provision for proper intervals or rest pauses, by failure to provide seats, or by occasional undue use of overtime.

Abstract of Labour Statistics of United Kingdom

The Ministry of Labour of Great Britain recently published the 19th abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, this being the second issue since the war. Tables have been added summarizing the results of the special inquiries by the Ministry of Labour into earnings and hours of labour in 1924. The statistics are presented in fourteen main sections dealing respectively with population; employment, unemployment and unemployment insurance; wages and hours of labour; profit-sharing and labour co-partnership; wholesale and retail prices and cost of living; strikes and lock-outs; industrial accidents and diseases and workmen's compensation; trade unions and federations; co-operative societies, friendly societies and building societies; national health insurance; old age pensions; poor-law relief; migration; and building plans approved.

The figures summarized are largely compiled by the Ministry of Labour, but summaries are also given of statistics relating to Labour published by other Government departments. In the case of the serial Tables, the figures relate, as far as possible, to the years 1911-27, figures for three pre-war years being thus provided for purposes of comparison.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1928

DURING the Session of the New Brunswick Legislature which opened on February 23 and closed on March 30, 1928, several measures of labour interest were enacted.

The Factories Act was amended to permit lobster, fish and fruit canning establishments to be brought within the scope of the Act by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. A further amendment provides that where, in the opinion of the inspector, the whole or a substantial portion of the work upon which female employees are engaged can be efficiently performed while they are seated the employer shall provide such chairs

or seats as may be directed, in writing, by the inspector.

The Act providing for pensions and disability allowances to public school teachers and officials was amended to bring vocational school teachers within its scope.

An Act respecting the training and employment of the adult blind empowers cities, towns and municipalities to vote, collect, receive, appropriate and pay all sums of money required to aid the Canadian National Institute for the Blind or other organizations to assist, train and employ adult blind or partially blind persons who have a legal settlement in the province of New Brunswick.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC

Tariff of Charges for Medical Nursing and Hospital Treatment

A TARIFF of maximum charges that may be made for the services of physicians, surgeons, nurses and hospital establishments in connection with cases treated under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province of Quebec was recently approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Hospital Tariff establishes a rate of \$2.50 for each day in hospital, including bed, board and attendance of orderly.

The Nurses' Tariff fixes a rate of \$4 for each day spent at victim's domicile, when necessary, and of \$1 for each domiciliary visit, including necessary dressings.

The Medical Tariff (ordinary practice) gives the following scale of fees:—

First visit or consultation, with or without dressing, massage, cauterization, cupping:—

To the factory, domicile or hospital.	\$3 00
At the physician's office.	2 00
Subsequent visit at physician's office	1 50
Subsequent visit at hospital.	1 00
Subsequent visit to the domicile.	2 00

Special fees are fixed for special treatments, including serum and sedative injections, etc.

The Surgical Tariff establishes maximum fees to be charged for treatment of fractures, dislocations, amputations and operations, the fee in each case to include charges for the entire treatment if the progress of the patient is normal. When the results are complicated and necessitates dressings the fee may be increased up to 50 per cent. The tariff gives the special fees for simple suture, ligature of

arteries, fractures, osteo-syntheses, reduction of dislocations, amputations, etc. Other tariffs fix the rates for special operations, for electro-radiology, for electro-diagnosis and electro-therapy, for oculists, for laboratory analysis, etc. A fee of \$1.50 may be charged for every medical certificate required by the commission in connection with an accident.

General clauses added to the tariff provide that when the victim resides outside the locality where the physician and those who assist him live, the latter are entitled to travelling expenses equivalent to \$1 per mile travelled from their domicile to that of the victim, without indemnity for the return journey.

No travelling expenses are allowed when the physician and his assistants live in the same city as the victim, irrespective of its size.

When the physician visits at the same time other patients residing in the locality of the victim's domicile, the travelling expenses shall begin to apply from the residence of the last patient visited in that locality.

If the visit or consultation, in urgent cases, takes place on Sunday or on a legal holiday, the fee for the visit or consultation is increased by 50 per cent.

The fee for the visit or consultation is tripled when, in serious and urgent cases, it takes place between 8 o'clock in the evening and 8 o'clock in the morning.

When a colleague has to be called in consultation, in a serious or urgent case, the latter is entitled for the consultation to a

fee of \$9. In such case the attending physician is entitled to \$6.

When the visit is followed by a prolonged surveillance, in case of complications threatening the victim's life, the physician is granted a supplementary fee of two dollars for each half hour of surveillance up to a maximum of ten dollars.

If an operation has to be performed at night, in case of urgency, there is granted to the surgeon, to his aides and to the anesthetist, a supplement of 25 per cent of the tariff.

In the case of any operation whatever provided for by the present tariff, no fee is granted for the visit.

The fee granted for an operation includes only the operation itself. The surgeon is entitled, in addition, to the fees provided by the present tariff for subsequent consultations and interventions.

In operations of major surgery, there is granted a fee of \$10 for the assistant surgeon and the anesthetist, the latter to supply the anesthetic.

WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

Revision of Order No. 2 Governing Laundries Outside Montreal District

THE women's minimum wage commission of the Province of Quebec recently revised Order No. 2, governing female employees in laundries, dye works and dry cleaning establishments in the Province, with the exception of the Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island. This order was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, 1927, page 271. The revision abolishes the distinction formerly made between apprentices under 18 years of age and inexperienced workers, all girls under 18 being now classed as "inexperienced workers."

The three learning periods of six months each, formerly served by apprentices, are now reduced to two six-month periods as for the inexperienced class, the rate for beginners also being equalized, and raised from \$6 to \$7 per week.

By another change in the original order the number of inexperienced workers who may be employed in any particular establishment is increased from 35 per cent of the total number employed to 50 per cent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALBERTA MINES BRANCH FOR 1927

THE annual report of the chief inspector of mines of the province of Alberta details the activities of the mining industry for the calendar year 1927. The report consists largely of tables, giving statistics of the coal production and numbers employed in each mine; the number of accidents, fatal, serious and slight; the number and nature of the prosecutions under the Mines Act; the certificates issued, etc.

Production in 1927.—The total amount of coal produced in the province during the year was 6,936,730 tons, of which 1,508,089 tons were sold for consumption in the province of Alberta, 2,250,154 tons in other provinces in Canada, 45,160 tons for consumption in the United States, 2,759,765 tons were sold to railroad companies, 19,046 tons were used making briquettes, 287 tons were used making coke, 248,565 tons were used under colliery boilers, 8,264 tons were used by colliery railroads, 44,160 tons were put to stock and 105,974 tons were put on the waste heap. In addition to the coal mined, 44,113 tons of shale

and 2,102 tons of bituminous sands were produced during the year.

The production of coal during the year was 427,872 tons greater than the production for the year 1926, and was the largest output ever produced in the province, being 27,857 tons greater than the production of the year 1920 when 6,908,923 tons were produced.

There were 1 shale mine and 2 open pits producing shale for brick-making, also 325 coal mines in operation during the year 1927; of the latter 22 were opened, 12 re-opened and 63 abandoned. In addition to the mines abandoned 49 were closed temporarily, leaving 259 mines in operation at December 31, 1927.

The production of domestic coal amounted to 3,357,171 tons; sub-bituminous, 595,190 tons, and bituminous coal, 2,934,419 tons. No anthracite coal has been produced in Alberta since 1923. In the year 1927, 22,680 tons of coal were shipped from Alberta to Ontario as compared with 74,559 tons shipped during 1926.

Per Capita Production.—The average number of tons mined per man employed underground during each year since 1919 was as follows:—

1919	958
1920	1,055
1921	824
1922	971
1923	893
1924	982
1925	834
1926	991
1927	970

In calculating the total *per capita* production of men employed underground, the tonnage mined from stripping pits was deducted, and only the tonnage produced from mines was used.

Number of Employees.—There were 11,639 persons employed during the month of December, 1927, which was an increase of 274 over the number employed during the month of December, 1926. The number of men employed in the domestic, sub-bituminous and bituminous mines of the province as at December 31, 1927, by classes is shown in the accompanying table:—

EMPLOYEES IN COAL MINES IN ALBERTA ON DECEMBER 31, 1927

—	Domestic	Sub-Bituminous	Bituminous
<i>Below Ground—</i>			
Officials.....	222	23	148
Hand-cutters.....	87	164	1,471
Machine-cutters.....	511	25	
Machine-loaders.....	2,715	190	
Horse haulage employees.....	582	39	200
Mechanical haulage employees.....	149	22	200
Ventilation employees.....	44	4	54
Roadmakers.....	153	5	65
Timbermen.....	204	35	176
Pumpmen.....	25		18
Other employees.....	169	20	331
Total below ground.....	5,666	527	2,663
<i>Above Ground—</i>			
Administration.....	88	17	21
Foremen and clerks.....	101	23	115
Screenmen and loaders.....	524	55	193
Enginemmen.....	106	36	42
Firemen.....	61	25	54
Machinists.....	35	15	26
Carpenters and masons.....	35	19	27
Other mechanics.....	52	14	37
Surface haulage.....	37	5	37
All other employees.....	368	217	397
Total above ground.....	1,408	426	949
Total above and below ground.....	7,074	953	3,612

Prosecutions.—There were 29 prosecutions instituted for contraventions of the provisions of the Mines Act, a conviction being obtained in each case.

Certificates.—There were issued during the year, 225 provisional certificates giving authority to persons to act as overmen at mines which employed not more than 10 men if the person to whom the certificate was granted was the holder of the third-class certificate, and not more than 5 men to be employed if the person was not the holder of a third-class certificate. In addition to the provisional certificates during the year there were 24 third-class certificates, 6 record class and three first-class certificates issued.

Accidents.—During the year there were 26 fatal accidents, 76 serious accidents and 115 slight accidents recorded. The number of tons of coal mined per accident is given as 266,799 per fatal accident, 91,273 per serious accident, and 60,320 per slight accident. The most frequent cause of accident was haulage operations, with falls of rock accounting for the next largest number of accidents.

Safety Measures.—As regards safety precautions and steps taken in the prevention of accidents, the report makes mention of the following measures:—

An amendment to the Mines Act was passed at the 1927 session of the legislature requiring that “from and after the 30th day of September, no person shall work at the working faces in any mine unless he is the holder of a certificate of competency as a coalminer.” There have been granted by examination to December 31, 1927, 7,480 certificates of competency as coalminers.

Samples of mine air were taken in different mines by the District Inspectors in addition to tests made by them with the Burrell Gas Detector. These samples were forwarded to the Department of Mines, Ottawa, for analysis.

Samples of coal-dust were collected from the roadways in various mines and forwarded to the Scientific and Industrial Research Council for Alberta for screen tests for fineness also for analysis for combustible contents, samples of coal also were taken and forwarded to the Council for analysis.

The regulations requiring that, in mines which are dry and dusty, the roadways must be rock-dusted to the extent that the combustible contents of the dust is kept less than 50 per cent., were passed by Order-in-Council, January 24, 1927, and were put into effect. All bituminous mines which are dry have rock-dusted the main roadways with crushel limestone.

The permitted explosive list was amended during the year by adding as Order No. 27 the explosive known as CXL-ite No. 2, which is used for blasting rock.

PURPOSES, ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND POSSIBILITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

*Address delivered by R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service of Canada, at the 16th Annual Convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services of the United States and Canada held at Cleveland, Ohio, September, 1928.**

THESE annual conferences constitute the birthday anniversaries of the Association, and birthdays are commonly regarded as occasions calling for happy celebration. In childhood and youth they can, and should be, little more than this. But the burden of responsibilities and the weight of years have a tendency to check among older folk the spirit of hilarity and to balance, if not outweigh, it with more serious thought. As with individuals, so with organizations, occasions which sharply mark off the passage of time should be utilized not merely for the purpose of celebration, but also as opportunities afforded to stand still in order to ascertain our exact position; to look behind and review the path that has been travelled; and to gaze forward toward the horizon, so that an intelligent estimate of direction may be formed.

The reason for our being, the justification for our existence and for its perpetuation—these I take it are involved in the task assigned in the request to which this paper is the response. The subject is too large to permit of comprehensive treatment within the narrow limits at our disposal, and, therefore, our efforts must be confined to the presentation of a somewhat rugged outline.

Origin and Progress of Public Employment Offices

It is eminently appropriate that a halt should be called, and a little time devoted to retrospect, present whereabouts, and prospect at this convention. To the State in which we are meeting belongs the honour of being the trail blazer in the field of public employment activity on this continent. Thirty-eight years ago the legislature of Ohio enacted legislation providing for free public employment offices and five offices were created as a result, one of those being located in the City of Cleveland. During the next two decades the movement in the United States gradually spread. In 1911 a report on unemployment in the State of New York was prepared for the Commission on Employers' Liability and Unemployment by Professor W. M. Leiserson, whom happily we have with us on this occa-

sion. From that report we learn that there were then in existence in the United States sixty-one public employment offices, distributed throughout nineteen states, all of which were conducted by State Governments, with the exception of seven which were established and administered by municipalities. Twenty-eight states had, by 1917, passed legislation authorizing the creation of free, public employment offices, and in January, 1918, Federal legislation creating the United States Employment Service was enacted.

Absorbed in the herculean task of conquering nature and exploiting her rich agricultural and industrial resources, and with a comparatively meager population widely scattered throughout her broad domain, Canada paid little attention to the problem of providing state machinery for a public employment service until the industrial debacle of 1907. In that year the Province of Ontario responded to an agitation conducted for many years by organized labour and made legislative provision for the establishment of free, public employment bureaus. Three years later Quebec followed the lead of her sister province. Distress occasioned by the slump of 1913-14 brought the problem of unemployment sharply to the attention to local authorities, and during that period many of the larger Canadian cities established, and for some years continued to operate, free, municipal employment offices. In May, 1918, the Parliament of Canada enacted the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, which has been supplemented by ancillary legislation passed by eight provinces, out of the administration of which has grown the Employment Service of Canada.

At the present time there are, in the United States, offices operating in one hundred and seventy-three centres distributed throughout forty-two States, which co-operate with the United States Employment Service. Offices of the Employment Service of Canada operate in sixty-four centres, and all the provinces co-operate with the exception of the small Maritime Province of Prince Edward Island. Such is the sketchy and fragmentary outline of the development of public employment office systems in the United States and Canada.

* An outline of the proceedings at this convention was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1928, page 1119

Evils of Fee-Charging Agencies

Quite obviously the institution of the public employment office system, developing as it did by slow jerky and manifestly experimental stages during several decades, imposed problems upon those charged with the administration of the offices. The principles involved widely differentiated the new system from that of the private commercial agencies. These latter had demonstrated the need that existed for an agency that would perform the functions of securing workers for employers and employment for workers. The methods of operation in connection with these fee-charging agencies were very simple and their defects need no reference at this point. Suffice to note here that a radical and vital distinction which separates them by an immeasurable gulf exists between these two systems. Fee-charging agencies primarily seek to exploit need for financial gain, while the free, public employment offices exist wholly for the purpose of rendering public service.

This fundamental, motivating distinction is not merely idealistic, but it imposes characteristic and complex responsibilities. Not only must employment office work be viewed from a different angle and approached by other routes, but wider fields must be covered and new methods of operation devised. The problems involved were not merely theoretical and capable of solution by academic treatment. They were of an eminently practical character and were only soluble in the crucible of experience. Lacking the advantage of a knowledge of each other's experience, each administrator naturally devised his own scheme, with the inevitable result that widely different systems were adopted and the much to be desired co-operation rendered impossible.

Aims of the International Association

The consciousness of this serious limitation of the usefulness of public employment service work led to the formation of this Association, which originally bore the title of "The American Association of Public Employment Offices." Here we must pay high tribute and gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to Professor Leiserson. So far as the records which the writer has at his command testify, to Professor Leiserson must be ascribed the parentage of this organization. It is not proposed to dilate upon the noteworthy achievement of Professor Leiserson. Undoubtedly he finds abundant recompense in the work accomplished by the Association and the substantial progress that has been made during its lifetime in the improvement and

growth which have marked the history of this Branch of public service. As Superintendent of the Wisconsin employment offices, Mr. Leiserson quite obviously keenly sensed the need for an organization of this character. That other officials in charge of similar work experienced the same need is evidenced by the fact that this Association was born.

On June 11, 1913, Mr. Leiserson addressed a circular letter to all public employment office superintendents in the United States, in which he suggested that a conference be called. As vividly illustrative of the purposes which it was sought to accomplish, let extracts culled from this letter speak:—

"Would you be interested in the organization of an American association of public employment offices? Several officers in charge of such offices, with whom I have spoken, have felt that we were not getting the benefit of each other's experience as we should. Your methods of handling men, of registering applicants and sending them to employers, of keeping records and making reports, your attempts at advertising, and your attitude toward private labour agents are things in which we are all interested, and when one has worked out a new, successful method of doing some particular thing, the others should be in a position to learn about it quickly, and to adopt it, if it is suited to their needs."

"I know that what our offices in Wisconsin need is the benefit of the experience of other offices on the problems that come to us, and we could no doubt give to others the benefit of our experience on some points. If we could have a meeting of the superintendents of all the offices to read and discuss papers on the management of employment offices, we might work out a more uniform method of doing business which would make co-operation among the various State offices easier. A system of interchange of reports might also be devised, and from these accurate information as to the condition of the labour market throughout the country might be compiled and circulated."

As a result of this initiatory correspondence a conference was held in Chicago on December 19 and 20, 1913. At this conference, in addition to the reading of papers and discussion thereon, dealing with pertinent subjects, a constitution was drafted in which the objects of the Association were declared to be:—

1. To improve the efficiency of the public employment offices now in existence.
2. To work for the establishment of such offices in all the States.
3. To secure co-operation and closer connection between the offices in each State and among the States.
4. To promote uniform methods of doing business in all the public employment offices.
5. To secure a regular interchange of information and reports among the various offices.
6. To secure a proper distribution of labour throughout the country by the co-operation of municipal, State, and Federal governments.

One of the resolutions adopted suggested that a study of public and private employment offices be made by the Commission on Industrial Relations and, if deemed advisable, a plan of National and State co-operation worked out for distributing labour throughout the country. Another resolution was adopted, the text of which reads as follows:—

“Whereas this meeting has shown that there is such great disparity in methods used in the various public employment offices that their work can not be compared and co-operation in distributing labour is almost impossible: Therefore be it resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to make a study of the methods used in public employment offices throughout the world, and to work out a set of forms to be submitted to the next meeting of this association for discussion and approval”

These references to the first convention are sufficient to broadly register the aspirations of the movement. They reveal the principal purposes which constitute the *raison d'être* of the organization. Because they mark the starting point they also afford to us a means for estimating our achievements, for measuring the degrees of our success, and baring for our inspection the unaccomplished tasks.

Recent Developments in Employment Service

To assume that all the progress made was solely due to the influence of this Association would constitute a ridiculously extravagant claim. It may, however, be truthfully said that the organization has proved itself to be an active and potent agency, making, not only for an improved public employment service, but also for an awakened and enlightened public conscience respecting the problem of unemployment.

The rapid and widespread expansion of the public employment service in the United States and Canada since the formation of this Association has already been indicated. In the United States, offices are established in forty-two states and the District of Columbia, while for practical purposes the whole of Canada is organized to furnish such service. Not only have the offices increased in number and the field been enormously widened, but the technique has been greatly improved and the efficiency of operation considerably increased. This accomplishment has been rendered all the more difficult because this service is financially a one hundred per cent governmental liability. There is no direct financial income derivable to balance, even in part, the expenditure imposed upon the responsible authorities. This feature undoubtedly militates against the popularity of the system from the point of view of those who must bear

the cost. It also tends to stimulate a more critical attitude toward the service than might otherwise be the case. This attitude is one that should be welcomed rather than regretted. The only fear that can legitimately be entertained is lest the work should fall below the standard of good performance. So long as the offices succeed in exploring and exploiting the fields of opportunity for the employment of labour to their utmost capacity, no misgivings need now exist concerning the continued support of our various governments.

A study of the history of public employment service development reveals the fact that the agitation for such service owed its origin principally to the predatory and oft times criminal activities carried on by many private agencies. Allegations that work seekers were deceived and robbed were lodged against agencies and every official investigation into their activities justified the suspicion that a high percentage of private office operators were commonly guilty of mercilessly fleecing their victims. The evil reputation of the private commercial agencies, thus acquired, was undoubtedly one of the potent influences which led to the establishment of free agencies operated under Government control.

Although abuses still exist, it may be granted that the challenge of the public employment service has somewhat checked the vulture-like rapacity previously characteristic of a large proportion of private operators. In addition, the public conscience, awakened to the enormity of the offences practised, has compelled the enforcement of more strict regulations.

To those who regard it to be the duty of the State to provide protection for comparative economic helplessness, it has been noted, with serious misgivings, that a few months ago the United States Supreme Court majority decision in the case of *Ribnik v. McBride* declared the legislation enacted by New Jersey, imposing limits upon the fees which a private employment agent might charge his patrons, to be *ultra vires* of the State Legislature. That three of the judges dissented is the most hopeful feature, but a decision which affords unlimited license to the exploiters of work seekers in the matter of fees levied can not be accepted with equanimity.

So far, Canada has been more happily successful. Five of the provincial governments have condemned the commercial employment bureaus as an unnecessary public evil and outlawed them. British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia have closed the doors of these agencies.

Ontario and Quebec have retained their licensing and regulating powers, but in the former there are only fourteen licensed agencies and in the latter only eleven. The Province of New Brunswick has no law, but the effective competition of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada has practically driven the private agent out of the field.

Need for Centralized Organization

The complete inadequacy of the private agency system to function with any degree of efficiency and its failure to meet the conditions existing during the Great War and the post-war years, furnished eloquent testimony to the need for a more efficient instrument, and this evidence, coupled with the odoriferous taint which attached to commercial bureaus, aroused legislative authorities to action. It is an axiom that legislation trails behind public opinion.

As we have already seen, the objectives of this Association, as enunciated at its first meeting, included fostering nation-wide co-operation, the promotion of uniform methods, the interchange of information and reports, and the securing of a better distribution of labour throughout the country. It is a startling commentary that, although Canada so far as the writer is aware was not represented at the initial meeting of this body and indeed had made only the most meager provision for this work at that time, a practically nation-wide co-ordinated system of employment offices has been operating in Canada since 1919, while in the United States the service is unquestionably rendered less efficient through lack of cohesion, co-operation, and uniformity of procedure.

Obviously the ambitions of the organizers of this Association have not yet been fulfilled. That the weaknesses and deficiencies of a series of disconnected, state systems are at least as keenly appreciated to-day as they were in 1913, is evidenced by the fact that the subject of co-ordination with its concomitants of uniform methods, etc., threatens to acquire the static quality of the hardy annual. Whether this paper was placed on the program with the deliberate design that it should immediately precede the business meeting is unknown. If not, it is an interesting co-incidence that the program is so planned that almost immediately following this reading the convention will be called upon to receive the report of a special committee on uniform methods of procedure. Certain it is that if the United States Employment Service is ever to attain within measurable distance of the glorious achievement which

is possible to it, the existant chaotic condition must be changed, and a uniform and co-ordinated system be evolved. The achievement of this task is the most important problem immediately awaiting us. It constitutes a challenge to us, and untiring zeal should be directed to effect its accomplishment. To be content with less would be our shame.

As a member of the committee above referred to, the writer has submitted material for the use of the committee, showing the plan of organization of the Employment Service of Canada, the methods of procedure adopted, and forms used. It is in no spirit of egoism or boastfulness that this is done. As Canadians we live in too close relationship with the United States and entertain too much respect for its citizens to indulge in vain glorious conceit. We learn much from you, and, if in some measure we can repay the debt, we count it a privilege to be seized as between friends.

The Canadian Employment Service System

In this spirit, as a contribution toward the moulding of public opinion to a favourable appreciation of the practical possibilities that are inherent in a well co-ordinated, nation-wide system of public employment offices, it is proposed to briefly outline the Canadian system. Substantially indetical governmental jurisdictional problems had to be solved in Canada in order to effect co-ordination, as impose themselves in this country. Constitutional authority for the licensing, regulation, or prohibition of private employment offices and the establishment of public employment bureaus is vested in the provincial governments. The Federal Government in Canada has no power to establish or regulate offices, either private or public, except for the convenience of immigrants. The desired result has been attained through the medium of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, an Act to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of public employment offices, which was passed by the Parliament of Canada in May, 1918.

In accordance with the terms of this legislation, an annual agreement is entered into between the Federal Department of Labour and the provincial governments. For our present purpose it is enough to state that under the terms of this agreement the Federal Government re-imburses the provincial governments to the extent of approximately one-third of their total expenditures in connection with the maintenance and operation of their employment offices. Co-ordination of the activities of all offices throughout the country is effected; uniformity of procedure is in-

sured; identical forms, some thirty in number, supplied free by the Federal Department of Labour are used in all offices; provision is made for interprovincial transfers of labour when deemed desirable and necessary; and weekly reports outlining the industrial conditions prevailing in their respective zones are received from each office and circulated for the information and guidance of the staffs in all the offices. Two interprovincial clearing houses are maintained by the Federal Department of Labour, the headquarters office being located at Ottawa, with a subordinate clearing house for Western Canada established in Winnipeg, Man.

The inevitable limitations of this occasion preclude the amplification of this bare outline. It suffices to show, however, that the original main objectives of this Association have been attained in Canada. The service rendered in Canada would be immeasurably less satisfactory both to employee and employer were it not for the co-ordination and uniformity that are the very foundation stones upon which the Employment Service of Canada has been erected.

The Problem of Unemployment

As has been indicated, the vital function of the public employment office is to render service—service to the unemployed seeking work and service to the employer needing labour. Necessarily, it brings us intimately into contact with the victim of unemployment. This age-old problem of unemployment to-day compels the focusing of public attention to a degree never before known. The establishment of public employment offices is in part an official recognition of responsibility for, and a contribution toward the relief of, unemployment. But the service is also an agency for the educating of the official and public mind concerning this problem. The State can not recognize its responsibility by establishing employment offices without the question of unemployment being more definitely directed to the attention of legislatures.

Increasingly the horrors of unemployment, the physical, mental and moral degradation that it causes, and the social diseases which it creates project themselves before the public vision. Unemployment is an evil that saps the stamina of the body and soul of the individual. It is an enemy of national health and progress. It is more to be dreaded than accident or disease, and it is a greater national curse than the white plague or cattle or crop diseases. It is so fearsome that no nation has yet developed the courage to look it

straight in the eye and grapple courageously with it. But closing the eye to its misery and stopping the ear to its cry provides no escape. Like murder it will not down. To quote statistics indicative of prosperity or to point out that millionaires are rapidly increasing in number to the man or woman without a job, who must work in order to eat, is adding insult to injury.

The rapidly developing control of industry by giant corporations and the increasing mechanization of it are features which exert a dehumanizing influence. The element of human labour in industry is only incidental. No matter whatever idealistic conceptions we may have regarding the responsibility of industry to provide for all, or whatever ethical principles we may think should apply to industry, the fact is that the employment of human labour is of secondary consequence, and industry is endeavouring with feverish intensity to dispense with as much human labour as possible. Even the mechanical man has become a reality.

I confess that I am more concerned about the wastage of man than I am about the wastage of man-power. I care less for the fortunes of business than I do for the fate of men, women, and children. Whether trade languishes or is prosperous is a matter of secondary importance to the heart-rending tragedy which afflicts millions to whom economic injustice bequeaths its legacy of human wretchedness, suffering and despair. It is this warm, pulsing, human interest that gives me the joy I find in this work. It brings us in constant daily touch with those for whom either work must be found or bodies, minds, and souls are going to deteriorate and the joy of life be lost.

I trust you all feel as I do, that by entering the Employment Service you have in no way lessened your opportunity for serving humanity, no matter what your fields of work may have previously been. I know of no way in which we can make more of life than by putting as much as possible of it into this work of ours.

Every unemployed person who seeks the assistance of our offices creates an opportunity for service, and blessing or condemnation depends upon our utilization of these opportunities. By matching the manless job with the jobless man two big things are done, one much bigger than the other. On the one hand, service has been rendered to industry and on the other, a soul has been relieved, at least partially and temporarily, from the blighting curse of unemployment, and he has gone on his way with revived hope, renewed

confidence, and a more cheerful spirit. A great thing to do! Where else shall we go for work which affords more opportunities for the real flushing of the heart with the sense of good wholesome satisfaction?

It is inevitable that mistakes in greater or lesser degree will be made and that disappointment will some times afflict us. There is, however, a vast difference in the standards of quality which apply to the one who, realizing imperfection, strives earnestly to do better, and the one who, with such realization feels himself a beaten man.

Eight Hour Day in France

During 1928 four further decrees have been promulgated in France containing public administrative regulations for the application to various industries of the Eight-Hour Day Act of April 23, 1919. The industries covered and the number of hours of overtime authorized in case of unusual pressure of work are as follows: *Dental Laboratories*—a maximum of 60 hours' overtime a year; *Hides and Leather*—90 hours' overtime a year, this limit being increased to 120 hours in certain specified cases, but in no case may hours of work exceed ten a day; *Glass Industry and Tobacco Manufacture*—100 hours a year overtime, but in no case may hours of work exceed ten a day, with the exception that 11 hours may be allowed in the receiving services during the period of the purchase of raw tobacco, as determined by the prefectural authority. In the two last named industries also, the departmental factory inspector may, after consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, authorize overtime not to exceed 40 hours a year in compensation for time lost as the result of collective unemployment resulting from the observance of local holidays or other local events, in accordance with usage.

The report of the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Industrial and International Relations upon the question of Insurance against Unemployment, Sickness and Invalidity as ordered by the House on March 21, 1928, has now been published as a blue book. The volume includes a full account of the proceedings and of the evidence presented at the inquiry. The report and recommendations of the committee were printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1928, page 586; and a summary of some of the evidence was given in the issue for April, page 361.

My time is gone and this address must close. Within its narrow limits the possibilities of this Association have only been dimly suggested. It is hoped that the vista is there, but it must be left to the seeing eye and the interpreting mind to discern the details. A great field of opportunity lies before us, and if we are to be worthy of the trust given us, great things will be accomplished. Let it be ever remembered that the real essence of reward is not alone for those who are perfect, but rather for those who, no matter how far they have to climb, still keep on climbing.

Recent articles on Old Age pensions which appeared in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, has been re-issued in booklet form as a Congressional paper under the title "Old Age and Disability Pensions". The subject is discussed from every side. The extent of the problem in the United States, that is the number of aged persons without adequate means of support, is first discussed, and an outline is given of the various existing measures to provide superannuation or relief of the aged. Federal, state and municipal service retirement systems and state and city pension plans for teachers, are outlined. Estimates are made of the cost of almshouses in the United States. Industrial pensions for old age and disability are described, as well as the provision made by trade unions for their sick, aged and disabled members and their dependants. Similar studies are made on the conditions in Great Britain and other countries in regard to the problems of old age and invalidity.

Rules under Mines Act of Manitoba

The *Manitoba Gazette*, October 6, 1928, contains a supplement containing Rules under the Mines Act (Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1913, chapter 128, as amended by Statutes of 1927, chapter 38, and Statutes of 1928, chapter 41). These rules, with three exceptions, are in effect as from November 1, 1928. The rules are divided into groups under the following headings: Ventilation; Sanitation; Care and Use of Explosives; Protection of Working Places, Shafts, Winzes, Raises, etc.; Scaling, Escapement, Shafts, etc.; Handling Water; Ladderways; Raising or Lowering of Persons; Shaft Equipment; Hoisting; Haulage; Signals; Protection from Machinery; Aid to Injured; Prevention of Dust; Blast Furnaces. Rules governing the use of Electricity; Damage to Property; General.

HOLLINGER MINE DISASTER

Second Part of Report of Judge Godson, Commissioner to Investigate Causes of Explosion on February 10, 1928

THE LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, contained the first part of the report of Judge Godson, of the Mining Court of Ontario, as commissioner to inquire into the circumstances of the disaster at Hollinger Mine at Timmins, Ontario, on February 10, 1928, when 39 miners lost their lives. Part I gave the commissioner's findings as to the causes of the disaster, and the degree of responsibility resting upon the persons concerned. Part II, containing recommendations as to the future conduct of underground mining operations, was published during October, as follows:—

Report of the Commissioner

PART II

The primary object of this Commission was to determine how and why the fire that occasioned this inquiry occurred. I submitted my conclusions thereon in Part I of this report.

Minds had become quickened by the shock of the unexpected. The time was propitious and the stage was set to further inquire into the methods employed by operating and producing mines generally to combat possible or probable fires, their facilities for rescue and resuscitation, and otherwise the means employed for the protection of their underground workmen.

The full purpose of this Commission would not be fulfilled without such inquiry and report upon its deliberations, with such recommendations as the facts necessitate.

I caused a summons to issue directed to the managers of all the producing mines in Ontario and also invited Professor H. E. T. Haultain, of Toronto University, and Professor Graham, of Queen's University, to be present at a sittings of the resumed Commission to be held at the Court House in the Town of Haileybury on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of April. The following were present throughout the hearings:—

J. C. Nicholls, representing the International Nickel Company of Canada; Oliver Hall, representing the Mond Nickel Company, Limited; M. F. Fairlie, representing the Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited; J. G. Dickenson, representing The O'Brien Mine; Hugh Park and E. V. Neelands, representing the Nipissing Mining Company; F. D. Reid, representing The Coniagas Mines, Limited; W. Sixt, representing the Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company, Limited; D. L. H. Forbes, representing The Teck Hughes Gold Mines, Limited; E. B. Knapp, representing Lake Shore Mines, Limited; J. E.

Grant, representing Wright Hargreaves Mines, Limited; C. E. Rodgers, representing Sylvanite Gold Mines, Limited; A. D. Campbell, representing Castle Trethewey Mines, Limited; R. J. Ennis, representing McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines, Limited; R. E. Dye, representing the Vipond Consolidated Mines, Limited; A. F. Brigham and A. Young, representing the Hollinger Consolidated Mines, Limited; H. P. DePencier, representing the Dome Mines, Limited; G. C. Bateman, representing the Ontario Mining Association; H. A. Kee, Mining Engineer and operator; and Professor H. E. Haultain.

The market value of the Companies represented approximated a billion dollars.

The Labour representative, Mr. T. B. Roberts, was also in attendance, and the respective interests were represented by the same Counsel who held briefs at the initial inquiry.

On the opening of the sittings, I briefly informed those present the reason of the continued inquiry and solicited their considered opinions upon the various suggestions which were to be put before them.

Having a proper regard of my limitations concerning the technical matters to be discussed, I requested Mr. Balmer Neilly, a Mining Engineer who was present, to assist Counsel for the Commission and be ready to advise me if the occasion arose. He graciously and gratuitously complied.

Mr. G. C. Bateman, Secretary of the Ontario Mining Association, was also in attendance, and, on my suggestion, acted as a Conveyor of the operators and assisted the Commission by suggesting, as a witness, one or more of those present who could speak authoritatively upon a particular subject to be introduced and thereby expedite and facilitate the inquiry.

Mr. T. E. Sutherland, Chief Inspector of Mines, was the first witness heard. He presented, in written form, a number of considered suggestions, some of which he asked should be made additional regulations governing the operation of mines. The balance were introduced for the purpose of discussion and their adoption if approved.

Mr. Roberts, representing the miners, also introduced some proposed additions to the regulations and by himself and through his Counsel, Mr. Gordon, advanced their merits.

These new and specific matters were put before the Commission and witnesses were heard at length on each subject.

After Mr. Sutherland had been heard, and in order to allow those representing the industry to digest his and the Commission's suggestions, an adjournment was taken until the following morning. Mr. Bateman, in the interval, assembled the operators and each matter was fully considered and its purport and application weighed, so that, on the resumption, the Commission had the benefit of thoughtful dissertations from experienced men and those having a knowledge of the particular suggestions he was, or they were, referring to.

Before the inquiry concluded; I named a Committee from those present, composed of: O. Hall and J. C. Nicholls, Sudbury; V. L. H. Forbes and J. Grant, Kirkland Lake; R. G. Ennis and H. P. DePencier, Porcupine; and J. H. Dickenson and Walter Segsworth, Cobalt; and requested that they meet at the earliest moment to review the evidence put in and further consider the suggestions put forward. The committee convened at Toronto on the 7th day of May, at which meeting Mr. Sutherland was present, with Professor W. G. McBride, of McGill University, who, as a mine operator in the Southwestern States of America, had considerable experience in mine fires, fire fighting and mine rescue work. The submission of this committee has been handed to me.

The problem then became mine to unify and settle where there was diversity of thought and opinion. My task has been made easy in consequence of the splendid co-operation of operator, miner, and the Department of Mines. It exemplified, on the part of the operator, a desire by rule, regulation or implication, to provide for the security and safety of workmen, and the preservation of the good name of the industry, which has indelibly written itself into the history of mining in Ontario.

Labour was tolerant in its views and refrained from embarrassing the industry by requesting vexatious regulations. The mining industry of this province employs and is served by efficient, practical and law-abiding miners and workmen. This commendation is in accord with the opinion expressed by a responsible official of the United States Bureau of Mines when present at Timmins at the time of the fire.

Turn the mind back upon the past of the industry, and what does the picture of its active achievements portray? The nickel-copper mines of Sudbury have operated for forty years and the gold and silver mines of this province for twenty-five years, without the occurrence of an underground fire. It was

with warranted pride that Mr. Bateman, in his remarks to the commission, referred to these facts. The record is illuminating and gratifying. It confirms the opinion I have held, based on experience, that operating mining engineers, as a class, are resourceful, tempering vision with stability, and always reliant. These were the men who gave their opinions upon the subjects under discussion.

The statistics of accidents in the mines of Ontario indicate that, with an expanding industry, the average accident rate has decreased. It is to be observed that this average was made under the present mining regulations and indicates that the operator appreciates his responsibility.

In framing further regulations, it is expedient to maintain and continue the distinct relationship of operator and inspector and in doing so avoid multiplication of rules that might embarrass the operator and retard operations without a practical purpose being served.

The burden of responsibility is on the operator and he has always accepted the obligation. The operator uses initiative, is guided by experience and knowledge, and acts in consonance with rules and regulations made by the Department of Mines.

The inspector's duty, as I understand it, is to see that the mining regulations are observed and to formulate further requirements as in his opinion the exigency suggests.

The Mining Act of Ontario in its regulations having reference to the operations of mines shows vision, has breadth in its application, and is reasonable in its restrictions. It is the substance of the joint thought and experience of the Department of Mines and those representing the industry.

Mines in Ontario are to be developed to considerable depth and such expansion begets new conditions. The past is an experience the receptive mind profits from. To provide for the future is the purpose of the suggestions herein submitted.

No matter how the industry is regulated, or regardless of the utmost vigilance of the operator and inspector, unforeseen accidents may happen in the hazardous occupation of mining.

The submissions I herein make have, in the main, the joint approval of operator, labour and the chief inspector of mines, given after full discussion and mature thought.

Those suggestions put forward and not now adopted are held in abeyance for further study as their efficiency and expediency cannot at present be estimated.

Recommendations.—I recommend that the Mining Act of Ontario governing the operation of mines be amended by varying or adding thereto in substance the following submissions:—

1. That every man employed as an underground foreman (meaning thereby one who is exclusively engaged in supervising the work of other men) shall be able to give and receive orders in the English language.

2. That an inspector of mines shall have the right to suspend any foreman or mine captain who is not familiar with or does not understand the requirements of the regulations governing the operation of mines as contained in the Mining Act of Ontario.

3. That the words "above ground" in the first line of section 161, subsection 11, of the Mining Act be deleted and the section read as follows:—

"No building for thawing explosives shall be maintained in connection with any mine except with the written permission of the Inspector of Mines. The site of this building and the style of structure and equipment shall be subject to the approval of the inspector. The building shall be under the direction of the manager or some person authorized by him. The quantity of explosives brought into any thawing house at any one time shall not exceed the requirements of the mine for a period of twenty-four hours, plus the amount that it may be necessary to have thawing to maintain that supply."

4. That all underground structures necessary for the installation, maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment should be fire-proofed.

5. That all fans except "Booster" fans should be placed on the surface and be reversible, and all underground fans should be in fire-proofed housing.

6. That oil and grease kept underground be contained in suitable metal receptacles and should not exceed one week's supply.

7. That there should be a sufficient number of fire doors at every station where practicable, so that the shaft could be completely cut off from the rest of the mine.

8. That all inflammable waste or rubbish should be taken to the surface.

9. That shift bosses and mine captains should certify at least once a week that there is no accumulation of combustible waste or rubbish underground, except as noted, in the area under their supervision.

10. That rescue stations be located at a place selected by the Chief Inspector of Mines in the Timmins, Kirkland Lake and Sudbury

mining areas, and be in charge of one man to be appointed by and under the control and direction of the Department of Mines. It should be the duty of such employee to take care of the apparatus, train men in the mines in his area in rescue work and inspect and report upon the apparatus, if any, maintained at any such mine.

11. That each rescue station should contain the following or other equipment to be ultimately determined:—

- 1 Tool chest.
- 15 Oxygen cylinders—100 cubic feet each.
- 1 Portable Orsat apparatus for making analysis of mine air.
- 1 Anemometer for measuring ventilation.
- 1 Psychrometer for determining humidity of mine air.
- 1 Maximum and minimum thermometer.
- 2 Cabinets (First Aid) with extra bandages and splints.
- 4 Canaries for testing mine air for carbon monoxide.
- 2 Stretchers.
- 12 Self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus with accessories for testing, repairing and re-charging.
- 1 Pyrotannic acid detector for determining carbon monoxide in blood and air.
- 5 All-service gas masks with extra canisters.
- 1 Iodine pentoxide detector for indicating amount of carbon monoxide in the air of the mine.
- 1 Geophone.
- 1 Oxygen inhaler for administering oxygen in conjunction with artificial respiration.
- 1 Oxygen pump for re-charging small tanks for breathing apparatus.
- 1 Lifeline, 1,200 feet, used by rescue crews when exploring mines after fires or explosions.
- 12 Electric cap lamps with accessories and charging equipment.
- 12 Approved type flashlights.
- 20 Bottles for collecting samples of mine air. Carboxide.

The above equipment was suggested and put before the Commission by the Chief Inspector of Mines at the inquiry held at Haileybury. He was not then able, however, to definitely say it should be adopted in its entirety. It should be at once reviewed by the inspector and the committee representing the operators and finally determined. The equipment adopted should be used in all stations so that there would be uniformity.

12. That fire protection systems be installed at all underground crushers, tipples and in dry shafts.

13. That for the purpose of a uniform danger alarm, all mines in Ontario should have equipment for pumping into air lines a stench chemical to be selected and adopted by the Chief Inspector of Mines.

14. That readable signs showing the way to emergency exits should be posted in prominent places underground and all men should be instructed where these emergency exits are placed.

15. That the Chief Inspector of Mines may order an underground connection be made between adjoining mines where he deems it necessary for the safety and protection of underground employees.

This proposed regulation invades the right of ownership, may involve an expense largely for the benefit of an adjoining property and otherwise open up contentious questions. While I deem it expedient to recommend it as a safeguard in a remote but possible contingency, there should be a proviso allowing the right of appeal from the order of the inspector to a person or tribunal to be decided upon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. E. GODSON,
Commissioner.

TORONTO, September 28, 1928.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN ONTARIO IN 1927

THE annual report of the Department of Health of Ontario gives in detail the work performed during 1927 by the various divisions of the Department. These divisions deal respectively with Preventible Diseases, Industrial Hygiene, Child Hygiene, Sanitary Engineering, Vital Statistics, Dental Services, Laboratories, Public Health, Education and Nurse Registration.

The director of industrial hygiene observes that "there has been more enquiry regarding physical examination among employees, and more plants have instituted this procedure during the past year than in any of the eight years previous." Dealing with occupational poisons, the report states that a considerable variety of these were referred to the Department for advice as to their control, lead and silicosis, both disastrous in their effects on health, receiving most attention.

The following paragraphs from the report relate what is being done to combat lead poisoning, silicosis and caisson disease:—

"Accumulating experience, the result of a co-operative arrangement between certain physicians in lead plants and the Division's clinical and chemical staff, points more and more to basophilic stipling of red blood corpuscles as a valuable practical indicator of the effect of lead inhalation before actual disability supervenes.

"Silicosis has been studied further among hard-rock miners and granite cutters. A number of isolated cases have been observed among workers in other industries exposed to silica dust. The absence of similar effects has been noted among many workers examined after a number of years exposure to dust containing little or no silica. This corresponds with other experience but is extremely

important because of the rapidly fatal termination in silicosis where tuberculosis supervenes. Some cases have been studied at autopsy to throw further light on what may be called atypical manifestations of the disease. The results of these examinations have been described.

"Caisson disease has decreased markedly in frequency and severity in spite of considerable increase in the amount of work done in the province under compressed air. With the help of suitable recording decompression gauges developed in co-operation with the Labour Department and placed on all locks including medical locks, some study is being made to mild cases of 'bends' which occur among certain men who have observed the ordinary precautions while at this kind of work."

As regards the study of ventilation problems, reports were made of work done to determine conditions in two large paper mills in Ontario and in two schools in Hamilton. With reference to schools in general, it is stated that the temperature is ordinarily too high and should be about 68 F. The recording thermometer is suggested as a check on conditions which will result in improvement if the record is used.

Work in Northern Ontario

"The situation in Northern Ontario where direct Government supervision was invoked because of sparse population presents a striking contrast to the remainder of the province in the relation of the physician to the industry. There, the physician is under contract to the employer for medical services to workmen and supervision of conditions affecting health. The interests of employer, employee and

physician closely coincide. The physician has access to the plant and to the men and is part of the plant organization with some conception of the viewpoint of both employer and employee. Without suggesting that this particular system be extended, it is obvious that some more direct arrangement must exist between industry and the physician before any appreciable improvement can take place in either sickness or accident costs."

From the report of the chief sanitary inspector some interesting statistics are presented which indicate the extent of industrial development in Northern Ontario particularly. The market demands for the products of the forests seem to have been slightly greater than last year, but are still far below normal. The number of companies operating during the year was 128, the total number of camps used was 504, and the number of men employed was 24,516. In addition, there were the following industries situated in the unorganized territory: 107 mining camps, employing 6,150; 187 construction camps, including road camps, employing 8,524; 45 saw-mills and paper mills, employing 5,520; 9 fishing stations, employing 375; one stone quarry, employing 150. This represents a grand total of 45,235 men employed in 854 industrial establishments throughout Northern Ontario.

It is pointed out that all of this work has been largely covered by contract, there being in each instance a qualified physician either upon the ground or close by. Each of these companies has filed with the department a signed copy of medical agreement with a physician, and has submitted also the regular annual statement showing the character and extent of the work to be conducted.

The total number of monthly reports received from these physicians during the year was 839, together with 251 sketches of new camps. The total number of camp inspections made by staff inspectors of the department was 539, which, together with inspections made by company physicians for this class of work, gives a total of 1,428 inspections. In addition, there were various other inspections, including mining camps and many small towns scattered through the north, and examinations of dairies, rural schools, summer resorts, etc., which augmented the total official visits to 1,727. This work was classed by the chief inspector "as being the greatest year within my knowledge."

Medical Service Discussed

Continuing, the chief sanitary inspector states that the routine examination of camps, construction companies and such other industries as are operating in the north goes forward with extremely few complaints. It was the intention, therefore, to concentrate for the next year or two upon medical service. In this contemplated undertaking, the inspector's report outlines the problem and its solution as follows:—

"Each of our inspectors make mention that this is the one weak link at present, and attempts will therefore be made simultaneously throughout each of the five districts to bring the captains of industry and the physicians together looking towards a series of frank discussions as to how the medical profession can better serve industry and its employees. From our years of experience on this subject we hope to at least help to introduce the question from a new angle, firmly believing that the physicians of to-day are not accepting their full responsibility in the matter of industrial economics as related to lost time through sickness and accident.

"It is, for example, our firm conviction that some new basis other than the system at present in use in paying for accident disability must be inaugurated. It is not reasonable to suppose that the industrial physician can possibly enthuse over and strive with every means in his power to reduce accident cost, since in so doing he is limiting his own annual earnings from this source; we have ample proof that the industrial doctor who is in perfect accord with his company management, and who is given full power to deal with the accident question, can and actually has reduced the severity of accidents 50 per cent, while the number of accident cases or frequency actually remained the same as during the preceding years when the cost was high. We therefore believe that if some means are found wherein the physician will not have to depend upon accident fees for part of his livelihood, a substantial reduction in accident cost will be forthcoming almost at once.

"Our obligations with respect to the mitigation of infected wounds we find easy to discharge, but this item also depends to a large extent upon some change in policy as is mentioned in the foregoing. We believe there is to be another general rise in compensation rating, and as this has been almost an annual event it would appear reasonable that some drastic action would require to be taken since high compensation cost usually indicates wastage in the manpower of the

province, and an increase in the number of permanent disability cases, and as such adds to the overhead production costs, thus providing a serious handicap in selling our goods in a world market."

The chief sanitary inspector mentions that the year was remarkable in that no serious epidemics occurred throughout Northern Ontario. While there had been sharp outbreaks in certain sections, yet outside of the expenditure of time involved in supervising

these areas, coupled with the liberal use of prophylactic vaccines, there was very little cost either in lives lost or money expended. During the year the scope of the sanitary service was broadened, particularly in the districts of Cochrane, Sudbury and Fort William, and a great deal of time was spent in assisting the district officers and local health organizations in such problems as a sanitary municipal milk supply, scavenging, negotiation of a satisfactory plumbing ordinance, etc.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety Division for Ontario Labour Department

Early in November it was announced that an industrial and safety division, to be in charge of a safety director, would shortly be established in the Department of Labour of Ontario. The provincial Department of Health is expected to co-operate in the work of the new division by providing instruction in first aid work and by the service of its laboratories. The Safety Division will receive the suggestions of employers and workers, and with the help of medical and scientific experts will devise a safety code, to be available for use by manufacturers and their employees.

Results of Safety Work in Lumber Camps

Progress in safety work in the Lumbering Industry was reported at the annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Safety Association held at Sudbury, Ontario, in September, when it was reported that safety measures had already effected considerable reduction in the cost of industrial accidents. Mr. F. L. Thompson, of the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, stated that with the installation of a First Aid room and the inauguration of a safety committee by his company only eight out of 219 accident cases resulted in a prolonged lay-off, or required attention from the Workmen's Compensation Board. Otherwise, the percentage on the compensation list would have been much higher.

Dr. W. S. Barnhardt, medical superintendent of the Association, Ottawa, reported that the accident prevention campaign had been very effective, a large number of operators having actively participated in its program.

The subject of rehabilitation of injured workmen was also discussed, it being explained that in case men on the convalescent list were not capable of going back to their

old jobs, if the lumbermen were willing to provide some kind of employment, paying on a fifty per cent efficiency basis, the Workmen's Compensation Board would be willing to make up the deficit. The provisions of various provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts in regard to rehabilitation were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1928, page 104 and in previous numbers.

Motor Accidents at Railway Crossings

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada has published statistics of accidents at railway crossings, showing the effects of dangerous practices of motorists, drivers of other vehicles and of pedestrians at these points. This negligence is found at both unprotected and protected crossings.

The Canadian National Railways lines from April 1, 1927, to August 31, 1928, show 302 cases where there was danger at protected crossings due to the negligence of those using the crossings. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo lines, from March 16, 1927 to August 31, 1928, show 52 cases. The Canadian Pacific Railway lines, from January 1, 1927, to July 31, 1928, show 375 cases.

Notwithstanding safety devices and cautionery signals, people take chances and disregard safety. Motor accidents are becoming more frequent. Every sane motorist deploras this.

Motor vehicle accidents at public highway crossings, were distributed over the Dominion, by provinces, as follows:—Prince Edward Island —; Nova Scotia, 8; New Brunswick, 9; Quebec, 48; Ontario, 140; Manitoba, 10; Saskatchewan, 16; Alberta, 20; British Columbia, 12.

The number of accidents investigated totalled 263, covering 80 persons killed and 401 injured as compared with 235 accidents investigated during the year 1926, covering

80 persons killed and 341 injured; an increase of 28 accidents and an increase of 60 persons injured. Forty-five accidents occurred at protected crossings, and 218 at unprotected crossings. Out of the total of 263 accidents referred to, 234 occurred at, so-called, improved highways (including provincial highways) viz: paved, macadam, gravel and graded clay. There were 74 accidents as a result of vehicles running into the sides of trains, as compared with 55 in 1926; an increase of 19. Attempting to beat train, disregarding hand signals, and running through crossing gates accounted for 21 accidents.

Vehicles bearing foreign licences were involved in 15 of the total of 263 accidents. Buses were involved in 4 accidents, as compared with 1 in 1926.

Accidents in the province of Ontario totalled 140, as against 142 in 1926. In the provinces of Quebec and Alberta an increase of 23 and 7 accidents respectively, were recorded in 1927 over the figures for the year 1926.

At this juncture the situation, as regards the distribution of these accidents, appears to remain unchanged from that which obtained in 1925, when this record was first compiled.

Industrial Accident Statistics in Ohio

The Industrial Commission of Ohio recently published a detailed statistical study of all accident and occupational disease claims filed with the Commission in 1926, this being the first complete analysis of all accidents to be issued by the state. The statistics in the report are in four groups, giving information respectively as to occupations, localities, nature of injuries, and causes of accidents. Cuts and lacerations formed 38.1 per cent of the total number of all injuries, but caused only 7.6 per cent of the time loss. Fractures, with only 6.1 per cent of the total number of cases, had 24.2 per cent of the total number of days lost. Crushes and bruises had 18.6 per cent of the cases, and 23.1 per cent of the days lost. Infection set in in 16 per cent of the total number of cases filed, these cases carrying time loss amounted approximately to 16 per cent of the time loss from all accidents.

The largest number of accidents and the second largest number of days lost, in so far as the causes of accidents are concerned, were due to working machines, including rolls, hammers, presses, cutting machines, shears, abrasives, saws, screen-mixing, winding and twisting and portable power tools. To this cause has been credited 21 per cent of the

total number of accidents reported and 13 per cent of the total number of days lost. Five classes of industry stand out prominently in the reporting of machinery accidents, their order being (1) Metal goods manufacture, (2) Machinery manufacture, (3) Blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills and ore refining, (4) Lumber and wood products, (5) Vehicle manufacture. These five industries reported 77 per cent of all the machinery accidents and 65 per cent of the time loss due to this cause.

The cause responsible for the second largest number of accidents was "handling objects," with 20 per cent of the cases and 9 per cent of the days lost. Injuries due to the use of hand tools was third in frequency, while "stepping upon or striking against objects" and "miscellaneous causes" follow.

Ontario Children's Drawing Contest

The Ontario Safety League has organized a School Children's Drawing Contest, the drawing to deal with one of the following subjects: (a) accidents; (b) fires; (c) accident prevention; (d) fire prevention. The pupils competing will be divided into two classes: children of 12 years of age and under, and children of 13 to 16 years. Information as to conditions, etc., may be obtained by writing to Safety Drawing Contest, Ontario Safety League, 1316 Metropolitan Building, Toronto 2.

Safety First Hints by Canadian Forestry Association

1. *Matches*—Be sure your match is out before you throw it away. Matches have heads, but they can't think. Do it for them. Break your match before you drop it.

2. *Tobacco*—Don't throw glowing tobacco from a car into the inflammable material by the roadside. If you simply must get rid of these, it is less dangerous to drop them in the centre of the road.

3. *Making Camp*—Build a small camp-fire. Build it in the open, but not against a tree or a log. Scrape away the debris from all around it.

4. *Bonfires*—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

5. *Fighting Fires*—If you notice a small fire starting, try to put it out. Larger fires should be reported immediately.

RECENT INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS OF SOCIAL WORK IN INDUSTRY

WHILE the history of social work in industry, or welfare work, is the history of industry itself, and while it has often actually been the origin of labour legislation, the interest taken in it has never been so widespread and intense as it is to-day. The question occupied an important place in the discussions of three recent international conferences: (1) the International Conference of the "Caritas Catholica", which was held in Basle from May 2-4, 1928, and was attended by over 400 delegates of the "Caritas" and other large Catholic organizations engaged in charitable and social work, such as the International Catholic Social Service Union, the International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues, the International Federation of Catholic Women Workers, and the Catholic Union for International Studies; (2) the International Association for the Study and Improvement of Human Relations and Conditions in Industry, held in Cambridge from June 27 to July 3, 1928, and attended by approximately 150 persons from twenty countries, most of whom held responsible positions in industry either as employers, managers, or workers; and (3) the International Conference of Social Work, held in Paris from July 8-13, 1928, together with the three other congresses associated with it in the International Social Welfare Fortnight, namely, the International Housing and Town-Planning Congress, the International Congress on Statutory and Voluntary Assistance, and the International Child Welfare Congress, which brought together 5,000 people from some forty countries.

In an article under the above title written by G. A. Johnston, Chief of Section, Intelligence and Liaison Division of the International Labour Office, and published in the September issue of the *International Labour Review*, the material provided by the three conferences above referred to is used to throw light on various points, the most important of these being the relation between voluntary social work, and the increasing State intervention in the regulation of industrial conditions; the relation of the workers to welfare work; the functions of welfare work as an auxiliary to labour legislation or to collective agreements, and as a means of improving industrial relations; and certain other features of the modern orientation of social work, such as the increasing emphasis being laid on the importance of research, the necessity of co-

ordinating social effort, and the elimination of waste. A study of the proceedings of the three conferences confirms the impression that throughout the infinitely varied forms of social work in industry runs an underlying unity of conception, the conception of the industrial order as a field for the development of human relationships.

The attitude of organized workers in general has often been unfavourable to voluntary social work in industry, which they have regarded as trifling and unimportant. They have devoted their energies primarily to securing what they considered to be the minima of elementary justice, either through direct trade union action or through political action tending to the adoption of legislation. The author points out, however, that there are certain indications that the attitude of the workers towards social and welfare work in industry, is becoming more favourable. There are various reasons for this. In the first place, the organized workers recognize that, while much remains still to be done in the direction of social justice, certain quite definite advances have been secured within recent years, such as the widespread acceptance by industry of the eight-hour day, higher wages, insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and other social risks, and finally the possibility of securing to the workers their active collaboration in the work of the factories in which they are employed. In the second place the workers in certain countries recognize that results of real importance have been achieved owing to the initiative of voluntary social workers. For example, in the United States, it was the Pittsburgh Survey, initiated and carried out by social workers, which was originally responsible for the elimination of the 12-hour day in the steel industry. In the third place, the worker's attitude to social work in industry or welfare work is becoming more favourable because he is more and more coming to realize that the facilities placed at his disposal in the name of welfare work are not to be regarded as charity doled out to him in a patronizing and paternalistic way, but are rights to which he has a claim in view of the contribution which he has made to the prosperity of industry. Finally, the workers' attitude towards social work in industry or welfare work is becoming more favourable because there is an increasing tendency to associate the workers themselves in the administration of welfare work.

NATIONAL INSURANCE IN AUSTRALIA

Provisions of Bill to Provide for Old Age and Disability

THE Ministry of the Commonwealth of Australia introduced in Parliament during September, a measure to provide for national insurance against old age and invalidity. The provisions of the bill were stated by the Hon. Dr. E. C. G. Page, the Commonwealth Treasurer.

Dr. Page said that the measure was of the greatest importance to the whole community; in all directions it was being recognized that the beneficent principles and practice of insurance should be applied, not only in respect of such casualties as death, fire, shipwreck, or accident, but to the more insidious but no less serious casualties of sickness, invalidity, and senility. He pointed out that, taking into account the exceptions and exemptions provided for, it was estimated that if the measure came into force on July 1, 1929, the number of employed contributors for the year ending June 30, 1930, would be 1,600,000, comprising 1,240,000 males and 360,000 females.

Dr. Page explained at some length the essential difference between prevention and insurance, with a view to making clear to members why it was that the Ministry had brought down a bill dealing with insurance in respect of such matters as sickness, disablement, widowhood, orphanhood, and superannuation, but had reserved for preventive treatment and further investigation the more elusive problems connected with unemployment.

Benefits

It was explained by Dr. Page that the benefits of the bill comprised:—

1. Sickness allowance, payable on and after the fourth day of incapacity, the weekly amount payable to male adults and married minors being 27s. 6d., to female adults and married minors 20s. per week, and to unmarried minors of either sex 15s. a week, but in the last-mentioned case not to exceed one-half the average weekly wage.

2. Disablement allowance, which is really extended sickness allowance, and consists of a sum of 20s. a week, payable in all cases after the receipt of sickness allowance for a continuous period of 26 weeks.

3. Child allowance of 5s. a week, payable during the receipt of sickness or disablement allowance by the insured person in respect of each child under the age of 16 years.

4. Widow's allowance of 20s. a week, payable to the widow of an insured person for a period of three years after the death of her husband, but if any dependent child has not

then reached the age of 16 years, extended until her youngest child reaches that age. Allowance ceases on the death or remarriage of the widow.

5. Orphan's allowance of 5s. per week, payable until the age of 16 years, to the person who maintains the orphan. The term "orphan" is defined as including an ex-nuptial child, a stepchild, and a legally adopted child.

6. Superannuation allowance of 20s. a week, payable to an insured male who has reached the age of 65 years, and to an insured female who has reached the age of 60 years, provided in either case that the person in question has continuously resided in Australia for 20 years, occasional absence not aggregating more than one-tenth of the total period of residence being ignored.

7. Wife's superannuation allowance, payable to the wife of a pensioner from the date on which she attains the age of 60 years, 20s. per week.

8. Widow's superannuation allowance of 20s. a week, payable to the widow of an insured man from the date on which she reaches the age of 60 years, if she is then a widow, or is the wife of a pensioner.

9. Marriage allowance, which in the case of an employed female contributor is a refund without interest of one-sixth of the total contributions made in respect of her by her employer, and is in the nature of a surrender value payable on her withdrawal from insurance.

These benefits were to be supplied to the employed contributors at a direct cost, deductible from wages, of 1s. a week in the case of male workers and 6d. a week in the case of female workers.

Administration

"In the matter of administration the basis provided in the British scheme has been followed with certain modifications," continued Dr. Page. "The principle of enabling insured persons to control their own affairs within the limits of the act has been adopted, and any body of insured persons numbering not less than 1,000 in the whole of Australia is to be allowed to constitute itself a society, and, on compliance with the provisions of the act, to be entitled to become an approved society with extensive powers of self-management, but subject to fairly exacting tests as to the audit of accounts and valuation of assets and liabilities. It is anticipated that friendly societies, life insurance societies,

companies, and trade unions will assist in this matter, and will contribute nuclei about which approved sections will aggregate.

"The central control of this organization is to rest not with a Government department, but with a specially constituted board, having a maximum strength of five and a minimum strength of three, of whom one, the president, appointed by the Government, will be a full-time officer devoting his whole time to the work. Of the members one is to represent employers and one employees, while one is to be an actuary. In each state there will be a full-time commissioner, assisted by an advisory committee.

Contributors

"The bill provides for two classes of contributors, employed (or compulsory) and voluntary. With the exclusion of those in certain excepted employments, as well as certain exempted persons, the compulsory contributors comprise all workers employed under a contract of service, written or oral, express or implied. One of the important excepted employments is that of persons not engaged in manual labour who have a total income exceeding £416. Another important exception from compulsion is that of any employment in which it is proved that the terms are such as to secure provision in respect of sickness and disablement (extended sickness) not less favourable on the whole than the corresponding benefits under the act. A voluntary contributor is a person who is not employed within the meaning of the act, but who is engaged in some regular employment on which he is wholly or mainly dependent and whose total income in the preceding 12 months did not exceed £416. Voluntary contributors will not be admitted after the age of 45 years, and every voluntary contributor must pay the full rate of contribution appropriate to his age at entry, but to give an opportunity to as many as possible to take full advantage of this voluntary provision the Government will make a concession to those who enter insurance within 12 months after the commencement of the act. The amount of total contribution in excess of 2s. a week for males and above 1s. a week for females will, under this concession, be defrayed by the Commonwealth.

Contributions and Finance

"A feature of the bill is the low scale of 1s., which represents the contribution per week on the compulsory side. In the case of male employed contributors the sum of 1s. a week has to be paid by both employer and employee. For the female employed contributor the sum of 1s. a week has to be paid

by employer and employee combined, sharing the cost equally. The method of paying contributions follows the English precedent, and is to be effected by means of stamps, which in the case of employed contributors are to be affixed by the employer to the card of the employee. Voluntary contributors are to affix their own stamps. The financial arrangements made for the scheme also follow closely the English precedent, and provide for a minimum amount of handling of the cash between the time of its payment by the employer to the post office for the necessary stamps, and the crediting of the member in the books of the society, and of the society in the books of the board. Provisions are made by which the board will invest one-half the funds in its hands available for that purpose and will pay over to the societies concerned the other half for investment by them, or will invest it on their behalf according as may be desired. There must be an actuarial valuation of the liabilities and assets of each society at least every five years, and in the event of the contributions under the act being found unsuitable the Governor General may prescribe such variations as are recommended by the board.

"Surpluses disclosed at a valuation and certified by the valuing actuary to be available for distribution are, as to half their amount, to be available to the society concerned for the provision of additional benefits. Four-tenths of such distributable surplus is to be pooled and distributed for the same purpose among all the approved societies on the basis of effective membership. The remaining one-tenth of the surplus is to be paid into a contingencies fund, which is to receive certain other sums, and is to be held by the board for the purpose of assisting, at its discretion, societies which are in difficulties, and for other purposes."

Dr. Page presented an actuarial report certifying to the soundness of the scheme. This was signed by a committee comprising Mr. C. H. Wickens, the Commonwealth statistician and actuary (chairman), Mr. A. W. Sneddon, of the Australian Mutual Provident Society; and Mr. S. Bennett, Government statistician and actuary of Western Australia.

Criticism Invited

On the motion for the adjournment of the House, the Hon. S. M. Bruce (Prime Minister) announced that it was not proposed to carry the measure further during this Parliament. The Ministry deliberately took this course because it was considered desirable that the people should have every opportunity of considering the proposals.

Progress of Co-Operation in India

Considerable progress in the co-operative movement in India in 1926-27 is shown in the annual statements recently published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics of the Government of India. Tables are given showing the numbers of societies and members and the amount of working capital, both for the whole of India and by provinces and states. The total number of co-operative banks increased during the period 1926-27 from 567 to 577, and the membership from 197,930 to 214,201. The number of agricultural (excluding insurance) societies increased during the year from 70,733 to 78,538, the members in the later period numbering 2,615,792. The non-agricultural primary societies increased in number from 7,069 to 8,133, with 799,865 members.

The first instalment of a historical survey of co-operation in India is given in the September issue of the *Review of International Co-operation*, the official organ of the International Co-operative Alliance. The writer, Mr. M. L. Tannan, states that the modern movement owes its origin to the severe famine experienced in 1897-1900 by the agricultural workers, who form over 70 per cent of the total population of the country. In the early 'nineties the government had created machinery for agricultural loans, ordinarily for the purpose of land improvements, and later savings banks operated through the post office were established. As these and several other measures of the same nature proved ineffective suggestions were made for the establishment of village banks of the Raffeisen type, and after the famines referred to, the government appointed a committee to study the conditions with a view to the creation of a co-operative credit system. As the result of the recommendations of this committee the Co-operative Credit Societies Act was passed in 1904. The Act permitted the registration of co-operative credit societies composed of any ten persons belonging to the same class or caste, or living in the same town or village, the object of the societies being the encouragement of self-help and thrift among their members. The societies were divided into two classes—rural and urban; the former were bound to accept unlimited liability, and the latter were free to choose whatever form of liability they preferred. Experience of this act brought to light several defects, and a new act was passed in 1912. The Cooperative Societies

Act of that year still governs the formation and working of co-operative societies except in one province.

The Act of 1912 removed the unscientific division of societies into rural and urban and substituted the grouping of societies on the basis of the form of liability they adopted. It prescribed the adoption of unlimited liability by all credit societies composed of agriculturists and of limited liability by all central societies. It defined the objects for which societies could be started, and provided for the registration of societies for purposes other than credit. It also prohibited the use of the word "co-operative" as part of the title of any business concern not registered under the Act.

Under the Indian constitution co-operative societies formed an "All-India" subject until its revision in 1919. In that year co-operation was included in the list of subjects transferred from the All-India government to the control of ministers chosen from the elected members of the Provincial Legislative Council. Mr. Tannan points out that in the Indian co-operative movement, the agricultural society greatly predominates. This is natural, he says, "because in any scheme of organization, particularly among a community, a community of backward peasant proprietors, the provision of a system of co-operative credit has been recognized as an essential step towards progress in other directions. The indigenous system of credit has broken down under modern conditions, and has, with the disruption of the old economic order, been used as an instrument of exploitation of the agriculturist by the money-lender. The cost of credit has been increased beyond a point which the agricultural industry can bear, with the result that the burden of debt on the land has gone on increasing."

The constitution of the agricultural credit societies is modelled more or less on the Raffeisen system. The societies are based necessarily on unlimited liability, they have restricted areas of operations, carry all profits to reserve, grant advances to members only—and mainly for productive purposes, and on a short term basis—accept the principle of one man one vote, and pay no remuneration to the committee of management. In two provinces from the start, and recently in most other provinces, shares of a small denomination payable by half-yearly or annual instalments have been introduced, and, while

the profits are not divided for the first ten years of working, dividends are payable generally after the expiry of that period, subject to a maximum rate fixed under the rules or the by-laws. The supreme seat of authority is the general meeting, which elects the committee annually and prescribes the limit of borrowing for the society itself, and usually fixes limits for individual members as well.

Rates of interest vary from 9½ per cent to 15½ per cent, and these are low compared

with the local lending rates which vary from 12 per cent to 36 per cent. In most provinces, there is a limit to the amount that can be advanced to any one individual, and the periods in which loans for various purposes can be made repayable are also prescribed under the by-laws. The principle is for repayments to be made out of income. The maximum period is ten years for loans advanced for purposes of repayment of prior debts or land improvement, and advances made for the current needs of agriculture are repayable at the next harvest.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Federated Association of Letter Carriers

THE twenty-fifth convention of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers was held in the city of Windsor, Ontario, on September 17-19, 1928, with forty-four delegates in attendance, including the Dominion executive officers. According to the report of the finance committee, there had been five new branches formed and three lapses during the two-year period 1927 and 1928. The total membership stands at 1,038, an increase of 283 members since the last convention held in Niagara Falls. The report recommended that the executive devise ways and means to increase the membership of certain of the local branches. The committee could not agree with the three reasons advanced for lack of interest in the organization viz.: (1) local disagreements; (2) inability to pay dues on present salaries; (3) the possibility of being called out on strike.

Considerable discussion took place over the advisability of continuing to publish the *Bulletin*, the official organ of the association. One delegate from each local represented was asked to give the views of his local on this important question. It was finally decided to have a monthly issue of 1,300 copies of the *Bulletin*, the cost to be borne by the Association as in the past.

A number of amendments were made to the constitution and laws of the association. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Recommending that all contributors to the Superannuation Fund be allowed interest in case of withdrawal or dismissal from the service;

Recommending that in case of the death of a contributor to the Superannuation Fund without dependants, the amount contributed by him be paid to his estate, plus interest;

Recommending that the Superannuation Act be revised to the effect that letter carriers be entitled to their pension after 25 years' service without restrictions;

Recommending that the basis of salary requests be \$2,100 maximum;

Advocating a seven-hour day and a five-day week for letter-carriers owing to the arduous nature of their duties;

Petitioning the government on behalf of superannuated letter-carriers to take into consideration the high cost of living and that allowances for pensions or superannuation be increased accordingly;

Requesting the government to inaugurate an up-to-date parcel post service, to handle matter on which parcel post rates have been paid;

Asking the government to make a rule that 35 pounds be the maximum weight of mail which letter carriers should carry;

Asking that the holiday period should be from May 1 to October 31;

Recommending a minimum of seven days for Christmas help for letter carriers;

Asking that where there are more than three suites in one building, it be made compulsory for the owner to install combination mail boxes including one letter box for each suite in the building; All such boxes to be installed on ground floor at nearest entrance to the street;

Asking that there be no delivery of mail on either Christmas or New Year's day;

Recommending that promotions to the positions of senior carriers, overseer, or supervisor of carriers, be made from the letter-carriers and not from the clerical staff;

Advocating that on the question of superannuation a five-year period be substituted for the present ten-year period;

Calling upon the Post Office Department to put into practice as well as theory the merit-system governing promotions, etc., in the department;

Recommending that when carriers are incapacitated for that duty, they be given suitable inside employment;

Advocating that carriers with 35 years' service be allowed to retire on 70 per cent of the salary they have been receiving without the average of three years;

Recommending that in the choice of routes and other matters, seniority be recognized and given the preference;

Asking that postage on circular and advertising matter be increased in order that the Post Office may be able to pay letter carriers a substantial increase in salary.

The officers elected were: President, J. J. Reaves, Toronto, Ont.; First vice-president, D. W. Rehder, London, Ont.; Second vice-president, J. M. Côté, Quebec, Que.; Third vice-president, W. H. Belcher, Edmonton, Alberta; Secretary-treasurer, A. McMordie, Toronto, Ont.

Calgary was chosen as the next place of convention.

United Postal Employees of Canada

With Mr. F. L. Goodwin presiding over approximately thirty-five delegates, the first convention of the United Postal Employees of Canada (formerly the Dominion Postal Clerks Association) was held in Ottawa on September 18-20, 1928. The report of the executive officers mentioned the efforts put forth to secure a substantial salary increase for members of the organization and expressed regret at only half of the expected increase being secured. Referring to the formation of a postal amalgamation, the report showed that only the Postal Porters' and Chauffeurs' Association was unqualifiedly in agreement with the proposal.

A substantial increase in membership was reported for the past year, the postal clerks at the following localities having entered the organization: Amherst, Sydney, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Stratford and Edmonton.

Satisfaction was expressed at the progress recently made to devise means of adjusting the affairs of civil servants, and mention made of the fact that the Minister of Labour had asked the organization to name a representative on a drafting committee to be convened for the purpose of drawing up a constitution for civil service councils. In closing, the report urged that the organization continue to press for a postal amalgamation.

Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, and Mr. Gaboury, Deputy Postmaster General, addressed the delegates.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Favouring postal amalgamation;

Recommending that the name of the new organization be The United Postal Employees of Canada;

Advocating that all work performed over 44 hours at any period of the year, be paid for at the rate of time and a half, in cash;

Recommending one examination a year and no examination for those who have reached fifty years of age or have twenty-years service;

Advocating that eight hours work be done inside a limit of ten hours;

Advocating that vacancies in city post offices be advertised and filled immediately;

Urging that a new class be created between postal clerk and senior postal clerk for those with a creditable record or over fifteen years' service;

Recommending that a postal helper who has performed the duties of a postal clerk for a period of one year be re-classified as a postal clerk;

Advocating that senior clerks be paid overtime;

Recommending that men doing duty at stations, receive time and a half for all overtime;

Instructing the Dominion executive board to do everything possible to hasten the formation of a Dominion-wide postal workers' organization;

Advocating that nominations on the civil service joint councils consist of one clerk, one railway mail clerk, one letter carrier and one postal clerk.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

The 22nd general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was held at the Carpenters' Home, at Lakeland, Florida, commencing September 29, with 463 delegates in attendance, representing 37 states and Canada. The two Canadian organizers were also present. President Wm. Hutcheson presided. The second day's session was abandoned owing to the dedication ceremony in connection with the opening of the newly-constructed Carpenters' Home, which is referred to in an article on another page. When the convention resumed its sessions the reports of the officers for the four years from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1928, were presented, including that of the president, vice-president, general secretary, general treasurer and the general executive board, all of which covered the major questions, which had been dealt with by them since the previous convention, and contained a vast amount of information respecting the affairs of the organization. The total membership reported was 346,136, comprising 2,039 local unions; 85 of these are in Canada, with a total membership of 11,545. The general treasurer's receipts were \$9,130,-638.54 during the four-year period, being an increase of \$2,132,826.58 over the previous similar period. The available cash balance stood at \$1,143,564.58, in addition to the headquarters property at Indianapolis and the home property of Lakeland.

Canadian locals had received \$21,100 in support of strikes and lockouts; \$25,749 to assist in local organization work, and \$46,330 for death and disability; tax and expenses of delegates to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, \$6,250, a total of \$99,429. These figures, it was pointed out, do not include the supplying of the monthly journal to each member, the salary and expenses of a member of the General Executive Board and from two to four organizers.

The general president reported that an agreement had been reached with the sheet metal workers' international Association respecting the erection of metal trim and also with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union respecting the erection of corner beads and celotax.

Interesting information was furnished regarding the operation of the printing plant which, through additions to machinery, etc., was able to increase its production during the latter three years by \$106,000 with a pay-roll increase of only \$8,000. During the past four years, in addition to 16,780,000 copies of the *Journal*, 566,150 application blanks, 368,541

constitutions, 510,136 due books, thousands of cash books, order books, day books, etc., were printed and distributed.

Nominations for officers to be voted on by referendum, and also for representatives to the American Federation of Labour, the Label Trades Department and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada resulted as follows: General president Hutcheson, 1st vice-president Cosgrove, 2nd vice-president Lakey, general secretary Duffy and treasurer Neale were the only nominations for these positions. The members of the seven districts of the General Executive Board were all nominated, the only names to receive opposition being board member Potts of the 3rd district and board member Muir of the 6th district. Delegates T. Jackson, of Toronto, and P. Lefebvre, of Montreal, were elected to represent the Brotherhood at the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the first named for the first and third years, and the last mentioned for the second and fourth years. The elections for the representatives to the A. F. of L. Label Trades Department, Building Trades Department, and also for the tabulating committee in charge of counting the votes for the general offices, were conducted on roll call. Each member deposited his ballot in the order called.

While a large number of amendments to the general constitution were submitted, comparatively few were accepted, and these will be sent out to the referendum. The most important were those dealing with the home and pension plan; it was recommended that members, to be eligible to the home or pension, must be not less than 65 years of age and have had thirty years' continuous membership in the Brotherhood; that the home be reserved for those who have no means of support, and all others who have reached the above age and have thirty years' continuous membership be paid a pension of \$15 per month irrespective of their personal financial condition. It was also recommended that, in order to provide a fund large enough to pay the above pensions, there should be an increase in the assessment for the home and pension of 15 cents per member, making it 25 cents instead of 10 cents as at present. As the contribution to this fund from members in the Brotherhood had been approximately \$6 each up to the present time it was decided to add \$5 to the initiation fee of each future new member to be sent to the general office and placed in the Pension Fund. Another decision was to place the profits from the printing plant in the pension fund.

The convention went on record as endorsing the principle of the 5-day 40-hour week, and urged all local unions to do their utmost to put this into effect. Another amendment adopted provided for increasing the charge for charters for new local unions from \$10 to \$15.

Among the recommendations defeated by the convention were a number aiming to give power to local unions to refuse acceptance of clearance cards; to raise the death and disability donations to prevent members from moving from one jurisdiction to another without paying the added initiation fees unless they had been members for two years or over; to return to the system of biennial instead of quadrennial conventions.

On the report of the committee on appeals and grievances, the action of the general executive board in cancelling the charter of a New York local union and debarring its members from holding office in any other local union for an indefinite period was upheld by the convention. It was shown that this local union had used its funds for the purpose of propagating communism within the Brotherhood. Arising from the discussion on this appeal, and after evidence had been adduced as to membership in the Communist Party and activities carried on by them for the pur-

pose of disrupting and destroying the Brotherhood, the convention, by practically unanimous vote, expelled several members and placed a number of others from Chicago on probation under the supervision of the District Council of that city.

During the convention a Canadian flag was presented to the home by the delegates and organizers from Canada. This was received with hearty applause by the convention. In accepting the flag President Hutcheson said:

"It is hardly necessary for me, on behalf of the delegates assembled as well as the membership of the Brotherhood, to express to the delegates here from the Dominion of Canada our deep appreciation of your thoughtfulness in bringing to the home the flag of the Dominion of Canada so that it can be shown that we are in truth what we claim to be, the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

The convention dealt with a number of resolutions and went on record in one of them as opposing physical examination of men before securing employment. It was also decided that the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Brotherhood be celebrated by local unions and District Councils on Labour Day in the year 1931.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America

The fourteenth regular and first biennial convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, attended by over fifty delegates and presided over by international president Roscoe H. Johnson, was held in Chicago, Ill., September 10-14. Among the speakers at the opening session were John Fitzpatrick, president, Chicago Federation of Labour, and Geo. W. Perkins, vice-president, Union Labour Life Insurance Company.

The president, in his address, eulogized the work performed by the officers and members in Canada since the last convention, and strongly recommended "that the convention instruct incoming officers to carry on an uncompromising fight in behalf of our Canadian sisters and brothers—cost what it may—until every vestige of the red wrecking crew has been cleared out of the labour movement in Canada."

The secretary-treasurer reported that the total surplus, in all funds, as at June 30, 1928, amounted to \$12,925.76, which was a slight decrease as compared with the reported surplus in 1925. He stated that "the general fund has been able to withstand the extraordinary expenses involved in protecting the

Canadian membership from Communist wreckers, and the condition of our treasury is practically the same as it was three years ago." A total of 2,847 new members were taken into the Association since the last convention, and according to the report of the secretary-treasurer, "twice that number could have been enrolled if subordinate units had permitted unemployed commercial and press operators to join. The C.T.U.A. has been placed in the unique position during the past three years of rejecting applicants for membership." At a later session William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, addressed the delegates, who were all individually introduced to president Green.

A number of changes were made in the constitution and laws of the organization, among which were: (1) The holding of conventions every two years instead of every three years; (2) Changing the name of the organization to "The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America"; (3) That funeral benefits be payable only to families, heirs, etc.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Asking that wireless equipment be compulsory on all deep-water passenger-carrying vessels and freighters with a crew of twenty or more;

Instructing the funeral benefit committee to draw up a new set of funeral benefit by-laws to be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership on or after October 1, 1929;

Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America

The eleventh biennial and fifty-first convention of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America, presided over by William J. Bowen, was convened in Boston on September 10, 1928, there being present 423 delegates representing a membership of 75,959. The president in addressing the delegates stated that the union had \$3,865,000 in its treasury, compared with \$1,837.56 when he was elected vice-president in 1901, and that during the period of his official life the union had gained 80,000 members. The organization, in ten years, had paid out to aged and infirm members, and in mortuary benefits, more than \$10,500,000, and that each year the union pays out more than \$1,000,000 in relief and more than \$360,000 in mortuary benefits.

Besides making a number of amendments and additions to the constitution, the following resolutions were adopted:

Specifying that after President Bowen retires from the presidency of the International Union, and upon his acceptance of the office of president emeritus, he shall be chairman of the board of trustees of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America, maintaining a separate office in the headquarters of the International Union;

Requesting the American Federation of Labour to investigate the manner in which the United States Department of Labour is enforcing the 1924 immigration law, and to inform the members of trade unions of any protective provisions of the law that have been annulled by department proclamations and orders, particularly at the port of Detroit, and further that the American Federation be urged to protest the destruction of any of the im-

Authorizing the purchase of a suitable farewell remembrance for the retiring president, Roscoe H. Johnson.

The officers elected were: president, Frank B. Powers, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, W. L. Allen, Winnipeg, Man.; general executive board, W. J. McMahon, Milwaukee, Wis., Cal. McMahon, Saskatoon, Sask., J. G. A. Decelles, Montreal, J. B. Alcorn, Detroit, Mich., and A. T. Maddux, Knoxville, Tenn.

migration laws by injunctions issued by Federal courts;

Recommending that the per capita tax for each member of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America for the next two years be \$1.50 per month;

Favouring amendments to the tariff law so as to protect the American shoe worker against competition of low wages and oppressive conditions of employment;

Extending financial aid to station W.C.F.L., Chicago's labour radio station.

The following matters, among others approved by the convention, were referred to the executive board:

Insurance for every member at a favourable rate;

Relief benefits not being payable to persons residing outside the boundaries of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union;

Authorizing the payment of the burial expenses of deceased members where same have not been paid from the amount of benefits due such member;

Requesting a new clause in the agreement between the National Association of Marble Dealers and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union which will make it compulsory for the former, in securing or operating a contract within the jurisdiction of a local of the International Union, to abide by all conditions relative to fabrication and selling which exist in such locality.

Geo. T. Thornton, Boston was elected president, and John J. Gleeson, Chicago, secretary-treasurer. One of the ten vice-presidents elected was John McLeod, Toronto, Ont. Montreal was selected as the convention city for 1930.

International Typographical Union

With over three hundred delegates in attendance, and presided over by Chas. P. Howard the seventy-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union was

held in the city of Charleston, S.C., September 10-14, 1928. The delegates were welcomed to Charleston by president Nauful of the local Typographical Union, the mayor of the city,

and representatives of various business and civic bodies.

The president in his address contended that no industry should be operated in a manner injurious to the health and well-being of those engaged therein, and approved of the demand for the abolition of piece work and bonus practices. He advised the delegates that a new arbitration agreement would be undertaken when the time appeared opportune. President Howard believed that the printing business had not suffered materially as a result of mergers, consolidations and suspensions in the newspaper field, but to determine accurately the number of members displaced as a result of such mergers, etc., would require an extensive survey. Speaking of the internal affairs of the organization the president expressed the belief that the outstanding development during the fiscal year had been the determination shown by a great majority of the members to adhere to democratic ideals, and return control of internal affairs to their own hands.

Among those who spoke at the convention were: John J. Manning, secretary of the union label trades department of the American Federation of Labour; Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America; Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labour; and W. W. Barrett, field agent of the International Allied Printing Trades Association.

An amendment to the election laws was adopted, its main feature being to prevent any but members of the union from acting as watchers at election time. Another amendment, submitted by the committee on laws, provided for a referendum vote in local unions on all proposals to levy local assessments or increase local dues.

Several new sections were substituted in the general laws, restating the overtime laws of the organization and requiring payment at the overtime rate for members required to work on their off day or seventh shift in one financial week, as well as establishing a minimum overtime rate of time and one-half.

Among the resolutions adopted, the first

four of which are to be sent to the referendum, were the following:

Recommending that the number of mailers required to obtain a local charter be raised from five to eight, and ordering the striking out of that part of the constitution requiring joint negotiation and concurrent termination of mailers' and typographical scales in local jurisdictions;

Favouring an increase in the salaries of the International officers;

Instructing the executive council to prepare and submit a feasible plan for a board of appeals to act as a court of last resort;

Recommending that the fiscal year of the organization shall commence on the twenty-first day of June in each year;

Authorizing the president to appoint a committee to investigate the feasibility of obtaining group insurance on the lives of the entire membership;

Asking the A. F. of L. to endeavour to have suitable laws enacted at Washington, similar to those now in vogue in Great Britain, compelling all printing matter in the United States to bear the imprint of the printer;

Condemning the misuse of the injunction, and urging the members through the ballot to prevent the election of judges whose record show an unfavourable attitude toward labour in injunction disputes;

Endorsing a bill before the Congress of the United States asking relief from the "unfair and unjust decisions granting injunctions in labour disputes, thus depriving organized labour of its just rights under the constitution";

Urging all local unions to have as their chief objective in future newspaper scale negotiations, a reduction of hours to or below forty-four hours per week;

Instructing the executive council to investigate thoroughly the possibility of a surplus of printers, owing to the increase of schools for teaching printing, and submit a report with recommendations to the convention of 1929.

Seattle was selected as the next convention city.

Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America

The fourth biennial and nineteenth regular convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, which was held at Chicago on September 10-15, 1928, was presided over by D. W. Helt and attended by a large number of delegates from Canada and the United States.

In his opening address President Helt drew a comparison between the last convention of the organization held in Chicago twelve years ago, when there were present six grand lodge officers and twenty-two delegates representing a membership of 906, with the present convention, where the delegates represented a

membership over ten times greater and comprised in 170 local lodges throughout the United States and Canada. The president informed the delegates that there were approximately 19,000 signal department employees on the railroads of the United States and Canada, and stated that "ninety-five per cent of this number are receiving wages and enjoying working conditions established by agreements secured through persistent, determined efforts of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America. Through the activities of this organization the wages of railroad signal department employees have been more than doubled since that Chicago convention of twelve years ago. The working day has been shortened and other vast improvements made in working conditions." The report of the secretary-treasurer revealed that the membership of the brotherhood had increased about 20 per cent since the 1926 convention and that the financial strength of the organization had improved 50 per cent.

A change in the constitution providing for a board of trustees of three members, and an executive council consisting of the full-time elective grand lodge officers, and abolishing the grand executive board, was adopted.

The date of conventions was changed from the second Monday in September to the third Monday in August. A new article was placed in the constitution providing for the maintenance of a department of statistics under the direction of a new officer to be known as assistant to the president, and who would act as associate editor of the *Signalman's Journal*, the magazine being placed under the direction of the president's office, effective January 1, 1929.

During the morning session of the fifth day, President William Green of the American Federation of Labour, addressed the convention, the doors being thrown open to the public. Many subjects of interest to the labour

movement were touched on in the address, particularly such matters as: high wages; increased productivity of industry; company unions; injunctions; immigration.

A proposal that a committee of three officers be appointed to purchase a headquarters building was defeated. During the discussion it was pointed out by several speakers that an occasion might arise in the near future when it would be desirable to move the headquarters of the organization to Washington, D.C. It was decided to urge the management of all railroads now having or installing retarder layouts in the future, to grant equal recognition in rates of pay and working conditions to retard maintainers as is accorded retarder operators. The convention approved the actions and policies pursued by the Grand Lodge officers in connection with the jurisdictional controversy with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and reaffirmed that railroad signal work is a craft in itself. In this connection it was decided to refuse to surrender any members whatever who perform railroad signal work to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and that if necessary to submit, under protest, to temporary suspension of the union's American Federation of Labour charter rather than agree to the "impossible and illogical demands" made upon the signalmen's union.

The officers were re-elected as follows: President, D. W. Helt, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Vice-presidents, D. C. Cone, C. D. Martin, L. W. Givan, L. R. Smith; Secretary-treasurer, T. A. Austin, Chicago, Ill. A. E. Lyon was elected to the newly created position of assistant to the president, while M. C. Merriitts, W. E. Raynes and W. A. Pettit were elected members of the board of trustees.

Denver was selected as the convention city for 1930.

International Union of Operating Engineers

With more delegates in attendance than on any previous occasion, the convention of the International Union of Operating Engineers met at Buffalo on September 10-14. Among those who addressed the convention, were: James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labour; Hon. Frank X. Schwab, mayor of Buffalo; Wm. Green and Matthew Woll, president and vice-president respectively of the American Federation of Labour; W. J. McSorley, president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour.

President Green in his address reviewed the changes taking place in the industrial world and outlined the steps to be taken to protect labour's interests. He also discussed the questions now confronting the American labour movement, including the five-day week, and the use of injunctions in labour disputes.

President A. Huddell, in his address, touched on many subjects of interest to the membership, including finances; membership; death benefit fund; and international supervision of locals; while secretary-treasurer Evans dealt with the defence fund; death

benefit fund; bonding local financial officers; and the *International Engineer*, the official organ of the organization. The secretary-treasurer informed the delegates that since the death benefit fund payments went into effect 902 death claims were settled, amounting to \$128,650.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Recommending the raising of the *per capita* tax from 60 cents to 75 cents *per member*;

Urging local unions to affiliate with state federations of labour.

A proposal to change the constitution so as to hold conventions every two years was rejected. Similar action was taken on the proposal to have the international officers elected for two-year periods instead of four.

The selection of the city in which to hold the next convention was left in the hands of the general executive board.

HOME FOR AGED MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE question of establishing a home or pension for the aged members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been before the membership at various times. In 1900 the convention, held in Scranton, passed a resolution to pay a pension, but the referendum vote calling for an increase in *per capita* tax to meet the cost of the proposed undertaking failed to carry. The matter was similarly dealt with in 1902, 1908 and 1910. It was again discussed at the convention in Washington in 1912 and at the Fort Worth convention in 1916, but it was not until the convention of 1920 that definite action was taken. Following this convention a committee was appointed to investigate a possible site for a home. As a result the Executive Board unanimously decided on the property situated on the shores of Lake Gibson, Lakeland, Florida, where 1,800 acres were purchased and developed at a cost of close to a million dollars.

After the 1924 convention steps were taken to erect a home on this property, the contract being let on November 23, 1926, for the sum of \$875,848, the building being completed in March, 1928.

Approximately 1,000 acres of the property have been developed for the growing of citrus fruits. At the present time there are approximately 45,000 trees on the land growing grape fruit, oranges and tangerines. The rest of the land is being cleared and set apart for recreation grounds for the inmates of the home, and arrangements are being made for the growing of vegetables, raising of poultry, producing of milk, etc., in order that as much as possible of the food needed for the occupants of the home may be obtained in that way.

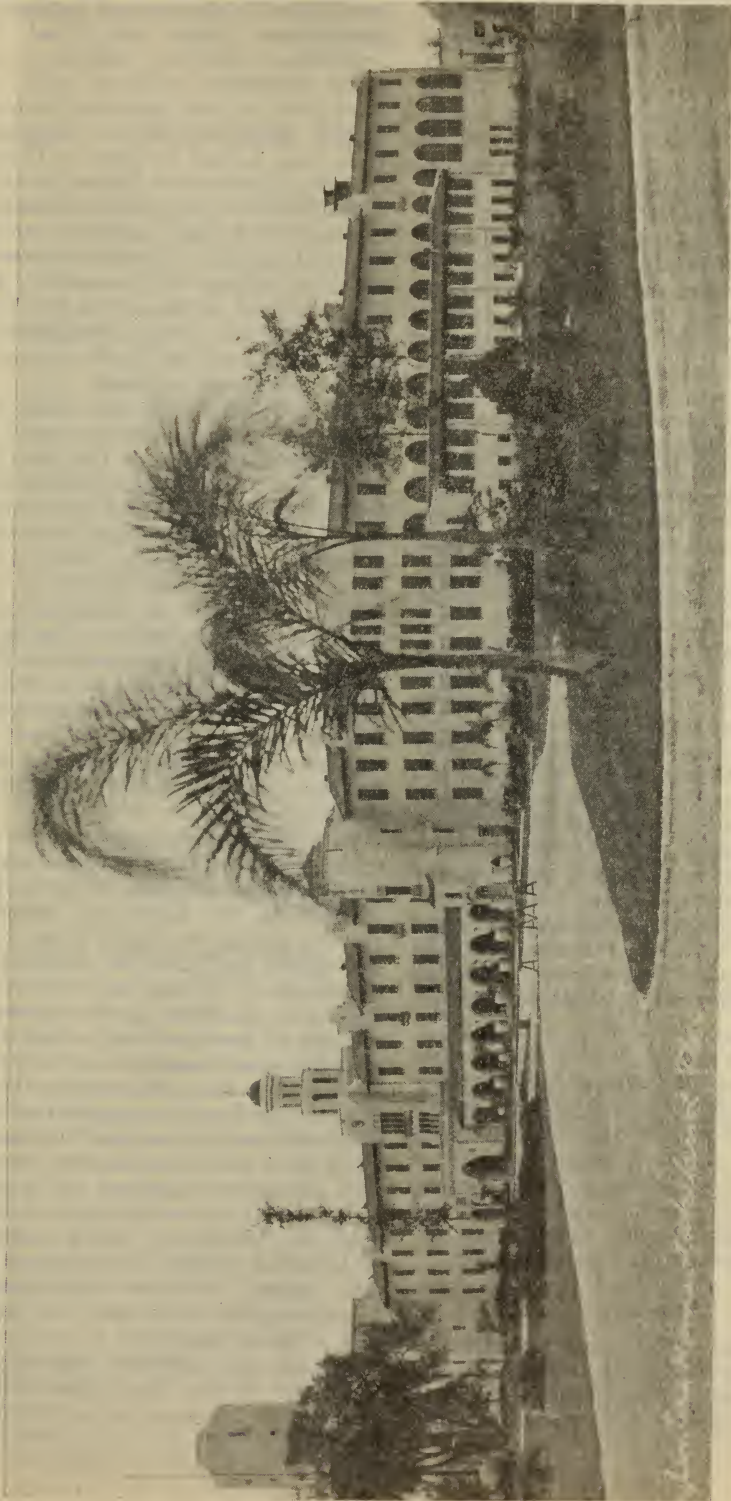
In addition to the cost of the building the following expenses have been made: kitchen equipment, \$30,000; laundry equipment, \$19,000; room furnishings on account, \$8,900;

auditorium seats and organ, \$14,000; lighting fixtures, \$7,000.

The total expenses since the inception of this scheme on the home furnishings, development of the citrus groves and property being approximately \$2,250,000. In this connection it is interesting to note that much interest has been shown by a number of affiliated district councils and local unions. The Chicago district council donated the furnishings for the main lobby or lounge, which consist of chesterfields, easy chairs, settees, carpets, window furnishings, etc., at a cost of approximately \$30,000. The New York district council contributed some \$20,000 to defray the expenses of furnishing the dining-room, while the Texas State council furnished the hospital equipment. The cost of furnishing each room, which accommodates two members, has been fixed at approximately \$300. A number of local unions have undertaken to furnish rooms, amongst these being local 27 of Toronto and local 134 of Montreal. Many other splendid donations have been made by individuals and sections of our membership, all adding to the comfort, beauty and utility of the home.

Description of the Home

It is difficult to give a verbal description of this splendid home. It is situated on the banks of a lake, and a small pier has been built where the inmates of the home can sit and fish if they so desire, or row about the lake in boats already provided. Surrounding the home walks have been made under the palm and oak trees with which the property is plentifully supplied, providing ample shade from the heat of the sun. The seats which are placed all along the walks are being paid for by donations of \$10 each, and are named in memory of some past prominent member of the organization.



Home for aged Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at Lakeland, Florida.

The home itself has accommodation for 500 members, in addition to the necessary staff. In the rear is a well-equipped laundry, pressing establishment, and necessary conveniences for repairing of clothes, etc. The building (a picture of which appears on page —) is built in the shape of the letter E, with a large covered portico on the front and ornamental gardens in the space between the wings at the back. This arrangement provides splendid light and ventilation to every room. The centre wing is occupied by the assembly hall or auditorium where an organ has been installed in order that the inmates may have the benefit of good music and also have a place where they can arrange entertainments for themselves.

Immediately on entering by the front entrance one finds the registration and administration offices on the left and on the right a spacious comfortably furnished lounge where two or three hundred could be comfortably seated at one time. At the end of this lounge is the entrance to the dining room, which is large enough to comfortably seat the five hundred inmates for which the home has accommodation.

Passing through the lounge is the lobby to the auditorium or assembly hall above referred to. The left wing and upper stories are occupied by the bed rooms, all of which are identical in size and furnishings. These contain two beds, two dressing tables and two arm chairs. There are also two built-in wardrobes in which each inmate may put his own personal possessions, these wardrobes being the only part of the room that can be locked up. Between each two rooms is a toilet and wash room. Along the hallways are well-equipped bath rooms and lavatories, amply furnished with tub and shower baths, all perfectly sanitary, being constructed of tile and marble.

The hospital also is on this floor, having up-to-date operating table and other equipment so that proper medical attention can be furnished to the residents requiring the same.

Though the climate is semi-tropical, there is almost invariably a breeze blowing on this property which is stated to be one of the highest points in Florida, and this tempers considerably the heat of the sun.

Dedication

The dedication of the home took place on the second day of the convention, Monday, October 1, when along with the general officers and members of the general executive

board a large number of representatives of other international unions were present, and in addition C. Waudenberg, secretary of the International Union of Wood Workers, Amsterdam, Holland; William Green and Frank Morrison, president and secretary respectively of the American Federation of Labour, and Tom Moore representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Jas. J. Davis, Secretary of Labour of the United States; Herbert J. Drane, congressman from Florida; W. F. Reid, mayor of the City of Lakeland and Ira C. Hopper representing the Lakeland chamber of commerce. All spoke very highly of the beauty and utility of the home, and also of the humanitarian ideals being carried out by the carpenters in their home and pension schemes.

The convention adopted recommendations as to the occupancy of the home etc., the final conclusion being that to be eligible for admittance to the home a member must have held thirty years continuous membership in the organization, and be not less than 65 years of age and have no other home or means of support. It was also decided to open the home for general use on January 1, 1929. Members not eligible for the home, but having thirty years membership, and being 65 years of age or over are to be eligible for a pension of \$15 per month, irrespective of their financial means. To meet the cost of this it was also decided to increase the assessment for the home and pension from 10 cents to 25 cents per month.

It is expected that the revenue from the citrus groves will, within the next several years, increase sufficiently to carry the cost of maintaining the home and those resident therein, so that the entire revenue from the *per capita* tax may be available for the pension fund. At the present time the trees on about one-third of the groves are old enough to bear fruit, and when it is noted that this year's crop has been sold for \$60,000 on the trees, the officers of the brotherhood believe that it is not unreasonable to assume that with proper care and business management there should be sufficient revenue from this source to maintain the home. This magnificent home and property though having cost as previously stated approximately \$2,250,000, is entirely paid for from the home and pension assessment contributed by the membership during the past five years at the cost of \$6 per member.

Though other additional expenditure will be necessary to put the citrus groves on a properly paying basis such as the building of

packing plants etc., and other expenses may be necessary before the home is completed, the members of the brotherhood feel proud of what has already been accomplished,

possessing what is said to be the finest home and property that has yet been constructed by any labour organization on the North American continent.

NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers are also noted. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Oshawa Technical School

A Technical school for Oshawa was practically assured by action of the Board of Education at a meeting on September 10 when they approved the recommendation of the Advisory Vocational Committee and instructed them to proceed with a view to erection of a technical school. Estimates submitted by architects indicate that the school will cost about \$200,000. The technical school will be built, it is expected, as an addition to the present Collegiate Institute, and will form the front of the Collegiate building, facing Simcoe Street.

Vocational Teachers of Ontario

The vocational teachers of Ontario held their second annual meeting and banquet in Great Hall, Hart House, Toronto, April 12 after the close of the Ontario Educational Association sessions. The Secretary's report on behalf of the Vocational Standing Committee was read and discussed. This was combined with the report of the representative on the Central Executive. The meeting unanimously committed the male vocational teachers of Ontario to approval of the proposed minimum full time day salary of \$2,000, as approved by the Federation for Secondary Teachers. No opportunity has as yet been afforded for receiving the voice of the women teachers. The meeting expressed a desire in all these matters for stronger support from the whole Federation.

A broad-minded attitude among vocational teachers was shown by their support of the

Training College at Hamilton in aiming at higher qualifications year by year, and at a more rigorous testing of the standing of student teachers before certificates are granted.

Vocational High School for Kingston, Ont.

In reporting to the Board of Education at Kingston at its regular meeting on October 11, Trustee Meiklejohn, chairman of the Advisory Vocational Committee, spoke at some length explaining the work of his committee and the movement on foot for extending the present commercial High School in order to establish a Vocational High School on larger lines.

It appears from this report that the committee investigated the relation between the school and labour, the question of finance, grants on building, and the problem of securing a suitable building. In discussing the need for a vocational school Mr. Meiklejohn said in part:—

"At a meeting with the principals of the schools held a short time ago, and which was fully reported in the press, we obtained a very clear conception of the first problem to be solved when it was definitely stated that from forty to sixty per cent of the students who pass the high school entrance examinations should be in a vocational school and not in an academic institution. If that is true then that is the first real argument for the extension of our present commercial vocational high school along more technical lines."

Applicants for Hair Dressing Course at St. John Technical School

More than one hundred persons have applied for permission to take the proposed course in hairdressing which the Saint John Technical School may give this fall. The equipment necessary for the opening of a hair-dressing department would cost in the vicinity of \$500 to \$700. Mr. Peacock, the principal of the school, states that these classes would have the strong approval of the trade because they would enable the students to obtain expensive training at a nominal charge.

A reference was made in the **LABOUR GAZETTE**, October, 1928, page 1103, to the discussions by the vocational committee of Saint John Technical School regarding the establishment of this course.

Apprentices Paid to Study

Cleveland, Ohio, has an apprentice school in which boys indentured to the carpentry, bricklaying, electrical, painting and decorating, plumbing and sheet metal trades study the technical side of their crafts, being paid for this time as though they were on the job. After the preliminary weeding out during the probation period and the months immediately after, nearly all the boys are said to complete their terms and become journeymen. The practicability of the system is attested by the contractors who have entered into the scheme. Apprentice problems and methods of dealing with them are found to vary widely in different localities and the crafts in the United States, yet there are national programmes of fairly wide application. The tile trade is credited with the most thoroughly organized system for apprentice training. It goes so far as to support its own trade school at Dunwoody Industrial Institute, Minneapolis. This school is operated by the Tile and Mantel Contractors' Association and the Associated Tile Manufacturers. Here eighty tilesetter apprentices from all parts of the country receive thirteen weeks' intensive training every year. The supporting organizations pay for the student's course, his transportation and \$6 weekly towards his living expenses, the balance being generally met by the employer to whom the boy is indentured. A system similar to this is followed by the marble setting trade. The dealers operate a school in Knoxville, Tenn., along the same lines as that at Dunwoody. Effective apprentice plans are in operation also in the plumbing trade in Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, with employers, organized journeymen and school board co-operating, and the National Association of Master Plumbers has engaged itself enthusiastically in educational activities.

International Exchange of Apprentices

According to the publication of the craft chambers of Alsace and Moselle, a system of exchange of apprentices and journeymen between France and other European countries is being organized, with a view to improving both the vocational training of the persons exchanged and their knowledge of various languages.

It may be recalled that an arrangement was concluded between France and Great Britain early in 1928, according to which young French and British workers not exceeding 500 a year in either case, may take up employment in Great Britain and France respectively for a period of not more than one year or 18

months, in order to complete their training. A similar arrangement is being negotiated between France and Germany.

Further information on these schemes may be obtained from the French Ministry of Labour.

Apprenticeship in New Zealand

The Dominion of New Zealand passed an Apprenticeship Act in 1924. During each of the succeeding four years it has been found that an increasing number of committees have been set up, and in the past year the number increased from 115 to 126, representing twenty-eight industries. On the whole, the representatives of the employers and workers on the various committees are co-operating amicably and, generally speaking, adequate steps are being taken to see that the apprentices and their employers are carrying out their duties to one another and to their industries. The Act does not apply to females unless specially ordered by the Court in any case. In two instances (hairdressing and chemistry) females have been included in the orders covering those trades.

The chief difficulty experienced by the committees in reaching agreements relates to the question of the proportion of apprentices to journeymen. One committee (plumbing trade) was dissolved by order of the Court owing to disagreement between the workers and employers' representatives. The employers in the skilled labour trades are now employing one apprentice to 2.9 journeymen on the average.

The act permits of separate committees being formed in the industries in any particular localities in order that the members may keep in personal touch with the boys and their employers. Accordingly all the committees have been set up for either specified towns or districts. There are only a few unimportant industries in which no apprenticeship committees have been set up or orders of the court made, such as those of coopers, horse-shoers, beamsmen and furriers.

Citizens of North Bay Desire Technical Education

The principal of the North Bay Collegiate Institute, Mr. F. D. Wallace, recently circulated a questionnaire among the parents of the pupils of the public and separate schools of that city. Four hundred and sixty-four replies were returned from the questionnaires that were distributed in the school, and of this number 373 voted yes against ninety-one who replied in the negative. This reveals

that approximately 80 per cent of the parents who now have children preparing for entrance to the collegiate are desirous of having the facilities of technical education provided. A vote was also taken among the pupils in the senior fourth and junior fourth classes. The results showed that in the senior fourth the boys voted 80 per cent in favour of the establishment of technical education, while the girls voted 75 per cent in the affirmative. In

the junior fourth, the vote of the boys was 85 per cent in favour of the suggestion and the girls were 75 per cent favourable. The results will be placed before the advisory Vocational Committee for its information, and it is expected that the strong affirmative vote will cause that body to proceed immediately with plans to provide the school with a technical branch.

School Leaving Age of Juveniles

The Executive Committee of the International Association for Social Progress held a meeting in Geneva recently to prepare for a conference of this body to be held in 1929. The agenda of the conference will include the question of the raising of the school-leaving age. In order to secure the physical, intellectual and moral protection of childhood, it is necessary not merely to prohibit premature employment—before the age of 14 years, according to the Conventions relating to industrial and maritime labour—but also to give attention to the period of compulsory school attendance. Children should be endowed with an adequate education, and care should be taken to see that they are neither overworked—the inevitable result of employment before the age of 14—nor left to their own resources, as happens if the end of the period of compulsory education does not coincide exactly with the minimum age for employment.

In some states the school-leaving age and the minimum age for employment in industrial or other undertakings are both fixed at 14 years. In other states there is still room for reforms, already under way in a number of cases, either in the direction of raising the school-leaving age or by way of raising the age for admission to employment, or both.

The National Safety Council (U.S.A.) has published a useful booklet entitled "Shop Safety" describing the various risks connected with every type of machine shop work, and giving full information as to safe shop practice. Instruction is given for the avoidance of injuries due to clothing, striking against objects, falls, burns, electricity, explosives, poisonous substances, boilers and tanks, power transmission, metal and wood working machines, hoisting apparatus, vehicles, and infection. The pamphlet contains also a clear statement of the principles of first aid and resuscitation.

American Standards Association

The quarterly Bulletin published by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association notes that the American Engineering Standards Committee is being reorganized and will in future be known as the American Standards Association (A.S.A.). The object of the reorganization is to speed up industrial standardization work on a national basis. Heretofore sectional committees have acted under the administrative support and direction of one or more interested bodies who were termed sponsors. In the proposed new arrangement a sectional committee may now operate independently, reporting direct to the A.S.A. or it may act with sponsors as before. Arrangements will also be made to provide for approval of standards based upon the action of general conferences, followed by the acceptance of interested groups, this being similar to the present procedure of the Division of Simplified Practice at Washington. Proposed reorganization is founded on the principle that the basic test to be applied in all cases is the attainment of the assent of groups having substantial interest in any proposed standard. It is understood that interested groups have the right to representation on any committee, but it is not essential that this right be exercised.

The second "All-Ohio Safety Congress" was held at Columbus, Ohio, on November 13-15, under the auspices of the Industrial Commission of the State, its object being to effect a reduction in the number and severity of industrial accidents, and to aid the administration of Workmen's Compensation.

A striking advance was made by co-operation in Great Britain in 1927, according to the official statistics recently issued. The membership of co-operative societies increased during the year by 394,376; the share capital of the societies by £4,840,529; the loan capital by £2,427,460; savings bank deposits by £294,762; and reserve funds by £2,563,001. The trade of the societies increased by £30,187,493, and the number of persons employed by 14,769.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada on Recent Peace Pact and League of Nations Assembly

THE Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, who with Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, and Hon. Senator R. Dandurand, represented Canada at the ninth annual session of the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva, was honoured at a non-partisan banquet in Ottawa on November 9, which was given under the auspices of the Ottawa Branch of the League of Nations Society of Canada. The Prime Minister on this occasion delivered a notable address on the significance of the Briand-Kellogg Treaty, otherwise known as the Paris Peace Pact of 1928, which was signed by Mr. King on behalf of Canada, and on the work of the League of Nations in the interest of international peace.

The Prime Minister, who was introduced on this occasion by Right Hon. Sir George Foster, President of the League of Nations Society of Canada, spoke in part as follows:—

It is now eight years since the assembly of the League of Nations held its first meeting in Geneva. Each assembly has been characterized by some discussion or incident which has overshadowed—or perhaps “outshone” would be a better word—all the rest, and has lent its tone and colour to the entire proceedings. . . .

Influence of Peace Pact

The influence which above all others seemed to permeate this year's proceedings, was that of an event not immediately connected with the proceedings of the League, though so completely an expression of its main objective as almost to appear to be a part of it. I mean, of course, the signing by fifteen different nations of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, which took place at Paris on August 27, just three days prior to the meeting of the Council of the League, and within a week of the opening of the Assembly. Perhaps I cannot do better than to preface what I have to say in reference to the League, by speaking first of the Treaty to which I have just referred, and the features attendant upon its signature.

Genesis of Treaty

First of all, then, a word as to the exact nature and provisions of the Treaty, and how it came into being. As a multilateral treaty open to signature by all the nations of the world, the treaty has come to be associated

with the name of the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States. It owes its inception as a bilateral treaty in the first instance not, however, to the government of the United States, but to the government of France; not to Mr. Kellogg, but to M. Briand, the Minister of foreign affairs at Paris. It was M. Briand who proposed to Mr. Kellogg that a treaty should be signed between France and the United States which would renounce war as an instrument of national policy and declare that as between the two great republics some means other than resort to arms would, for all time to come, be found as a means of settling differences which might arise, and of preserving a perpetual peace.

Mr. Kellogg was quick to accept the principle thus enunciated, but not less quick to perceive that its value would be infinitely enhanced were its application made general. He it was who suggested that the Treaty should be so drafted as to permit of other nations becoming parties to it, and he it was who approached the governments of different nations with the view of securing their adhesion. The Treaty, therefore, has not inappropriately come to be referred to alternatively as the Briand-Kellogg treaty, or the Paris Peace Pact of 1928.

The document itself is a very simple and brief one; indeed, simplicity and brevity were essential features, if its great purpose were not to be obscured by exceptions, restrictions, or qualifications. In two pregnant paragraphs the contracting parties undertake first to renounce war as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another, and second, that the settlement of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature which may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means.

All Nations Represented

I heard it said, and this I believe to be true, that never before have the flags of all the nations of the world been flown together on any government building and certainly not over the Foreign Office of any land. That, of itself, was a symbol of the great event, to participate in which the Government of France had invited the ministers of foreign and external affairs of the several nations which were signatories to the pact. The flags spoke, as neither words nor music could speak,

of the rejoicing of the occasion, and their number told of the thought uppermost in the minds of those associated in the signing of the pact; namely, that its obligations and its blessings might come to be shared by all the nations of the earth. Impressive as was the scene as described, it was rendered even more impressive by the multitudes who waited at the approach to the Foreign Office to watch the arrival of the representatives of the different countries; multitudes whose hearts but ten years before had been torn with terror, and even yet were bleeding or scarred from the wounds of war.

The ceremony of the signing commenced at three o'clock. At a quarter to three the representatives of the several countries signatories to the Pact, were received in the first instance in the office of the foreign minister of France. There they were welcomed by Mr. Briand, Foreign Minister, and Mr. Poincaré, the Premier.

* * * * *

Within a very few minutes of the hour fixed for the signing of the treaty an incident occurred which was scarcely less dramatic than memorable. Immediately in front of Premier Poincaré and Mr. Briand, there was one chair still unoccupied. This of itself might not have been noticed, had it not been for the entrance at the same moment of Herr Stresemann, the minister of foreign affairs of Germany, who, with health much impaired, had left his own land to represent Germany at the signing of the Pact. That circumstance of itself was dramatic enough, but what made the occasion one of more than ordinary historic significance was that the welcome extended at that time and in that place to Herr Stresemann by the prime minister and foreign minister of France marked the first occasion in a period of more than half a century, nearly sixty years, in fact, on which a German foreign minister had been received on French soil. Not since the days of the Franco-Prussian War until that moment had France received a German foreign minister. If there was symbolism in the sunlit folds of the flags of all nations flying gaily to the breeze of summer without, there was even more of symbolism in the clasp of the hand, in that particular environment, of the foreign ministers of Germany and France.

A Significant Address

Precisely at three, the minister of foreign affairs began the delivery, in French, of a brief address. Perhaps nowhere has the real significance of the Peace Pact found nobler expression than in the words with which

Mr. Briand concluded the address which he made in opening the proceedings. With your permission I shall quote them exactly as they were given in the English translation of the speech itself. He said:

"For the first time in the face of the whole world through a solemn covenant involving the honour of great nations, all of which have behind them a heavy past of political conflict, war is renounced unreservedly as an instrument of national policy; that is to say, in its most specific and dreaded form—selfish and wilful war. Considered of yore as of divine right and having remained in international ethics as an attribute of sovereignty, that form of war becomes at last juridically devoid of what constituted its most serious danger—its legitimacy.

"Henceforth, branded with illegality, it is by mutual accord, truly and regularly outlawed so that a culprit would incur the unconditional condemnation and probably the emnity of all its co-signatories. It is a direct blow to the institution of war, even to its very vitals. . . .

"Gentlemen, in a moment the awakening of a great hope will be signalled to the world along the wires. It will henceforth behoove us as a sacred duty to do all that can and must be done for that hope not to be disappointed. Peace is proclaimed. That is well; that is much; but it still remains necessary to organize it. In the solution of difficulties right and not might must prevail. That is to be the work of to-morrow.

"At this unforgettable hour the conscience of peoples, pure and rid of any national selfishness, is sincerely endeavouring to attain these serene regions where human brotherhood can be felt in the beatings of one and the same heart. Let us seek a common ideal within which we can all merge our fervent hopes and give up any selfish thoughts.

"As there is not one of the nations represented here but has shed the blood of her children on the battlefields of the last war, I propose that we should dedicate to the dead, to all the dead, of the Great War, the event which we are going to consecrate together by our signatures."

When Mr. Briand's address had been translated into English, Herr Stresemann, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, whose seat was immediately to the right of Mr. Briand, rose, and proceeding to the table where the Treaty reposed, affirmed his signature. He was followed by Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Briand, Lord Cushenden, and, to the number of 15 in all, the representatives of Italy, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the

British Dominions. With the fixation of the last signature the ceremony concluded by the return of the signatories to the Pact to the office of the foreign minister.

Nations of British Commonwealth

An echo of the signature attached to the Versailles Treaty, so far as the British Empire was concerned, was to be found in the signing of the Paris Pact by separate and distinct representation of the several governments of His Majesty. It will be recalled that Sir Robert Borden and ministers who accompanied him to the peace conference at Paris held very strongly to the position that, having relation to her established position as a self-governing country and having shared so largely in a common service and a common sacrifice, Canada had more than gained the right to be represented on her own behalf as one of the nations which had participated in the Great War, and that her individuality and identity should not be lost by the negotiation and signature of the treaty for the nations of the British Commonwealth solely by ministers of His Majesty's government in Great Britain, but should be emphasized by the signatures of ministers of the government of Canada as well. His Majesty the King in a speech from the Throne delivered in the House of Lords in Great Britain at the beginning of this week, not only dwelt upon the great significance of the signing of the treaty for the renunciation of war at Paris, but also drew attention to the fact that it had been signed by the representatives of all His Majesty's governments.

Effectiveness of Treaty

Whatever view may be taken of the effectiveness of the treaty signed at Paris to achieve the great purpose of prevention of war, which is its aim, there can be no question as to the solemnity of the obligation into which the nations who are signatories to the pact have entered. Unless national honour is something which has fled completely the civilization of our day, there can be no gainsaying how mighty has become the power which now holds the peace of the world as the most sacred of all moral and national obligations.

The Pact and the League

It may seem that, in an address upon the League of Nations and its work, I have dwelt at undue length upon the treaty for the renunciation of war, and its signing, which were, as I have already said, in the nature of proceedings wholly apart and distinct from those at Geneva. It is, however, even more true, as I have also already said, that what trans-

pired at Paris on August 27th was in a very real sense a sublime expression of the main objective of the League. But I believe its association with the League was even more intimate than that. The language of the treaty was of a character with which the world has become familiar through the proceedings of the League from year to year, and the consideration of its main purpose. The declaration of the treaty was one which, in one form or another, the League has sought to attain.

The signatories of the treaty, with one notable exception, were those of the representatives of the countries which are members of the League, and who continued their journey from Paris to Geneva, there to participate in this year's proceedings of the League. That world opinion, within a period approaching ten years of the conclusion of the war, had become so general and powerful that all the leading powers were prepared formally to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, and assert their willingness henceforth to settle such differences as might arise only by pacific means, is, in my humble opinion, due more to the discussions which have taken place at the League of Nations, to the understandings and friendships created and fostered there, than to any other single factor. Indeed, so much is this the case that, as I have already said, the whole proceedings of this year's assembly of the League were permeated and coloured throughout by what transpired at Paris in the days immediately preceding. What I have now to say about this year's proceedings of the League of Nations itself will, I believe, be further evidence of the truth of this intimate association.

(In passing, Mr. King referred to the importance in international affairs of a knowledge of the French and English languages. He mentioned also that it was a gratifying experience for a parliamentary leader to be a member of a council or assembly, the combined effort of whose members is to reach in all things the point of agreement rather than to exaggerate points of difference. Later he continued as follows:—)

Lord Cushendun's Declaration

Let me resume what I said a moment ago about the treaty for the Renunciation of War and its effect upon this year's proceedings. Almost every speaker who addressed the assembly made some reference to the Peace Pact and its significance. I wish there were time to quote the more important utterances. I shall have to confine myself to a portion of one, but it is one which carries with it the

weight of His Majesty's government in Great Britain. It is the reference to the pact made by Lord Cushendun in the course of his very able address. It gives, I think, a perspective which is a very true one, and one from which we should view the treaty, if we are to appreciate its real significance.

"In the great and eloquent oration delivered here yesterday by M. Briand there was no passage which I admired so much as that in which he spoke of the spirit of peace as the flower of the world which must not be allowed to wither or fade. But if that flower is to be kept fresh we must water it with our confidence—confidence, not merely in the ideals that we profess, but in the sincerity with which each of us is striving to attain them. What the world chiefly needs to-day, in my judgment, is to cast aside suspicion and distrust as between nation and nation, and not merely to feel greater confidence in each other, but to display it; and I believe that this will be one of the results to be achieved by the great venture of faith which was entered upon in Paris a fortnight ago. I have very little doubt that this treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy will thus give a very wholesome stimulus to the process of international disarmament.

"But do not let us be discouraged or disappointed if we find that the full effect turns out to be neither immediate nor spectacular. It will not necessarily be of less value on that account, for rapid demonstrative action, if due to emotional impulse, often brings about reaction. There is an element in the British character which makes us shrink from expressing in exuberant language the ideals which nevertheless supply the motive power of character, either as individuals or as a nation. I do not hesitate to say that I look upon the Paris Pact as an instrument that proclaims a new era and creates a new outlook. We may not be able immediately to observe this; human beings have to adjust themselves to a new environment, but the upgrowing generation, assimilating the new *Zeitgeist*, will be nurtured in the idea that war, except in *bona fide* self-defence, is not a gallant adventure, but a national dishonour.

"Armaments beyond what are requisite for national safety, as prescribed by the covenant, will be recognized as a costly and discreditable anachronism. If this hope should be even partially realized, then assuredly this year, 1928, will be remembered as a notable landmark in human history, for it will be the fulfilment of the dream of the most ancient visionaries of our race, who imagined an almost incredible golden age, when weapons of

war would be beaten into implements of peace and war itself should cease among men. Throughout the long intervening ages, never till to-day has man made any concerted and determined effort to translate into action the vision of the ancient seer. We are making it now. The Paris Pact, in complete harmony with the work of the League of Nations, is at once our proclamation of purpose and our treatment to posterity. It is the faith of to-day and the hope of to-morrow.

"Hitherto, it has been on conquerors and the great masters of the art of war that history has bestowed her most glittering decorations. Hereafter, a fresh scale of values will be called for. When this new page is turned, we may be sure that we shall find the names of those who initiated the Paris Pact inscribed among the greatest benefactors of mankind."

The declaration that the up-growing generation will be nurtured in the idea that war, except in "*bona fide*" self-defence, is not a gallant adventure but a national dishonour, could not have been uttered with like authority prior to the signing of the Peace Pact by the Great Powers assembled at Paris. It could not hold the place it does to-day and will continue to hold, but for the League of Nations. It might have been uttered in Paris or in London to good effect, and have travelled far beyond the confines of France and Britain; but when it was uttered in Geneva in the presence of the assembled representatives of 50 different nations, it reverberated around the entire globe, and became, for all time, a part of the world's literature.

Disarmament Principal Theme

As will be apparent from what I have just read, what was most clearly seen at Geneva, and what, as a consequence, became most general in the discussion both of the Assembly and one or more of the committees, was the very obvious fact that, if between the Great Powers of the world war has been renounced as an instrument of national policy, then what henceforth is to be the excuse for the piling up of armaments between nations that are signatories to the Pact, and what are the means to be substituted for this now obsolete means of concluding controversies between nations? That led, this year, to a more pertinent discussion than heretofore on disarmament, and on equally pertinent discussion and consideration of methods of international conciliation and arbitration as a means of settling by an appeal to Reason, rather than an appeal to Force, difference which hereafter may arise and assume between nations alarming proportions.

Impetus to Work of League

The signatories of the Peace Pact have pledged the honour of the nations which they represented to find pacific means for settling their future differences. In thus pledging the honour of their respective countries, they have, in one and the same breath, given a new obligation and a new opportunity to those who are striving to bring about disarmament, and to those who are seeking to find pacific means of preventing international conflicts. With the signing of the Peace Pact in Paris, it seems to me that the whole work of the League of Nations has gained fresh emphasis, and the position of the League in international affairs assumes an importance even greater than that which it has heretofore had. The principle to further which it was brought into being, has been conceded as the only right and proper one to govern the affairs of nations in the final solution of their controversies. It is now, as never before, the League's business to see that these evils which make for war, as, for example, competitive arming between nations, are combated as strongly as world public opinion can be made to combat them, and that in their stead are substituted the beneficent means which allegiance to a gospel of peace and good-will alone can afford.

League's Position

I shall have to reserve to some other time and some other place any attempt to revive what has been attempted by, and the degree of success which has attended, the efforts of the League to bring about disarmament between nations. Equally I shall have to forego any attempt more than to outline the League's latest achievement in working out a very complete system of conciliation and arbitration embodied in a general act, which it is hoped in one form or another will appeal to the wisdom and conscience of the different nations of the world. About all I shall say with respect to disarmament is that the progress thus far made has been much slower than the well-wishers of mankind could have hoped it might be but, while this is true, let me say at once that too much must not be expected of any one organization, or of any one country. In the nature of things, disarmament is something which can only be brought about by a consensus of opinion which is wider than that entertained by any one people, or, for that matter, by any limited group of peoples. It must, in the nature of things, be more or less general, if the last state is not to be worse than the first.

As far as the League is concerned, it, at least, holds in its hand the threads that lead to the doors of many chancelleries. It, at least, has a control agency which can be reached by all and can touch all, and our greatest hope, as far as disarmament is concerned, lies, I believe, in the fact that, through the existence of the League, there is in the world an agency which can advise and direct, but which also can expose and make apparent to the world where, in the matter of disarmament, indifference, delinquency, or defiance exists. It can do this, moreover, in a manner which sooner or later must serve to bring to the ear of world opinion the nation or nations which continue to violate the honourable obligations, which, in common with others, they have assumed.

Conciliation and Arbitration

The principal achievement of this the ninth assembly of the League was perhaps the framing in one document of alternative methods of settling international disputes by conciliation or arbitration. As a result of long and careful study of the experience of many countries, and of suggestions from its members, the League has succeeded in compiling in succinct form the most effective methods of substituting the appeal to reason for the appeal to force in the settlement of international differences. The League will seek to have the nations of the world agree to adopt between themselves, either in the form of bi-lateral or multi-lateral treaties, one or other of the methods of settlement of international differences which have been devised.

I shall not attempt to enumerate the methods set forth. In brief, they contemplate three alternative undertakings, of varying degrees of obligation: First, conciliation, an agreement to submit international disputes of any kind to a commission which will endeavour to clarify the question at issue and bring the parties to agreement; second, conciliation plus arbitration, provision being added for reference of justiciable disputes, disputes as to rights rather than as to policies or interests, to the permanent court or some other tribunal for decision, and third, arbitration out and out, with preliminary recourse to conciliation if desired, but in any case, references of all disputes of whatever character to a tribunal for binding decision. Any one of these procedures may be accepted.

Parallel from Scriptures

I confess that, freed of their formal and legalistic dress, they come down, in the last analysis to an effort to put into practice be-

tween nations the teachings of the Founder of Christendom with respect to the best method of the settlement of controversy and removal of injustice. This is simply told in three consecutive sentences as recorded in Matthew's Gospel, in the 18th chapter. It is rather singular that the significance of these sentences in their application to world controversies seems to have escaped the attention they so obviously merit. Let us read the sentences:

v. 15: "If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother."

That is the method of conciliation and mediation—the method of conference.

v. 16: "But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established."

That is the method of investigation and arbitration.

v. 17: "And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church; but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican."

That is the method of reliance upon an informed public opinion, and upon the power of the community to ostracize where a wrong is done its sense of justice. If, in the last verse I have quoted we were to substitute for "the church" "the Council of the League of Nations," you would have pretty much in those three sentences all that the League, indeed, all that mankind, has thus far been able to devise of the only really effective methods of preventing and circumscribing controversy and strife.

It is interesting to note the emphasis laid in teachings of Jesus upon the power of public opinion and the effect of ostracism. It is a part of His larger teaching that no individual liveth unto himself, and that no nation liveth unto itself. The more one studies the work of the League, the more one becomes convinced that fundamentally it is an effort on a world scale to make Christian precepts prevail in the conduct of nations. That perhaps is why the League finds so strongly an ally in the churches of our land.

Position of Canada

In view of what I have said of the importance assumed in discussion of the subjects of disarmament and of methods of settlement of international differences, it is not surprising that what it was possible to say with respect to the position of Canada in relation to her powerful neighbour to the south, should have attracted some little attention. To be able

to point to an unprotected frontier of over 3,000 miles, a frontier stretching from ocean to ocean across an entire continent, along the whole of which not a shot has been fired for over 100 years, and along that whole of which there is neither a fort nor a fortification, was an object lesson impressive enough in itself. More impressive, however, was the circumstances that this condition was the outcome of an agreement which renounced war as an instrument of national policy, and which led to the dismantling of warships upon our Great Lakes, and the avoidance for a century and more of anything in the nature of competitive arming as between the two countries.

Rush-Bagot Treaty

The Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1814 was the infant precursor by more than a century of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, in that its central feature was the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy as between the United States and His Majesty's Dominion of Canada. It resembled the Kellogg-Briand Pact in yet another particular; it was very simple and very brief; the whole agreement could be conveniently printed on one side of a postal card.

But not only as respects disarmament was it possible for Canada to point to a practical demonstration of the workings of a policy, the effectiveness of which was a main theme of discussion; it was possible to point as well to methods of conciliation and investigation actually in practice between the two countries, and which have operated wholly successfully for a period of nearly 17 years in adjusting all boundary differences referred for adjudication, to a tribunal formed for the purpose of adjusting international differences as they may arise. Subjects of controversy have been referred to the International Joint Commission, and with respect to all a satisfactory solution has been found.

I confess that, after listening to and participating in the proceedings of the League, both on the Council and at the Assembly, I have come back to Canada with a more profound conviction than ever that there is no land on the face of the globe in which the lot of men, women and children is cast in a pleasanter place than in this Dominion; that we have more of liberty and less of fear, more of opportunity and less of poverty, more of the unfettered future and less of the mortmain of the past than any other country on the face of the globe. I feel equally that in what we have been spared of Old World discord and strife, and in what we held of friendliness toward all nations, we have a great trust to acknow-

ledge and maintain. A trust we have towards all who dwell in this New World and share the greater freedom which we here enjoy, a trust towards countries of the Old World to use what influence and power we may possess so to mould and strengthen world opinion that the cause of disarmament may be augmented, and

the cause of conciliation and arbitration correspondingly strengthened in the relations between nations throughout the world. This is a high mission for a young land, but I have faith that as a country we will not be disobedient to the heavenly vision, nor recreant to the call of service to mankind.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Governing Body of the International Labour Office

IN response to a cordial invitation from the Polish Government, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its 42nd Session from October 5 to 8, in Warsaw and on October 10 in Cracow. The session provided renewed evidence of the interest and desire for collaboration with which the Polish authorities, employers and workers follow and participate in the work of the Organization.

It was decided that the 12th Ordinary Session of the International Labour Conference should open on May 30, 1929, and the special Maritime Session on October 10, 1929. It was also decided to add to the agenda of the special Maritime Session the question of the establishment by maritime countries of a minimum of professional competency to be required from captains and navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships.

A large part of the Session was taken up by the discussion of the steps to be taken to give effect to the resolutions adopted by the Conference at its 11th Session. As regards the request for an enquiry into the conditions of work in the textile industry in the different countries, it was decided after an interesting debate, to appoint a committee to make proposals as to the scope of such an enquiry.

In execution of other resolutions adopted by the Conference, it was decided to continue the study of industrial relations and of the causes of decreased production; as regards industrial relations, a special effort will be made to define the methods of developing the spirit of collaboration between employers and workers, while in the investigation of the causes of decreased production special attention will be given to the means of preventing waste in industry.

The Governing Body also decided to maintain the Committee on Article 408, appointed as an experiment two years ago, and re-appointed the existing committee with the addition of two new members.

In order to give satisfaction to a desire repeatedly expressed at sessions of the Conference by far-eastern delegates, and as a mark of the universal nature of the Organization, the Governing Body unanimously approved a proposal that the director should visit the far east, and so establish for the first time direct contact with those distant peoples, who have never ceased to show their devotion to the work of the International Labour Office.

Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers

The advisory committee on intellectual workers set-up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its first meeting in Geneva last month. From the inception of the Office, in accordance with the general provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace, attention has been given to intellectual workers, and during recent years their conditions of work and organization have been carefully studied. Reference need only be made to the enquiries made into the situation of musicians, engineers and chemists, and journalists, respectively, dealt with in various articles in the *International Labour Review* and in special reports.

Intellectual workers, however, had no constitutional representation in the work of the Office. When Part XIII of the Treaty was drafted, there were no organizations capable of representing them. Since then, both national and international organizations have been founded, and have expressed a desire to be able to present their views to the International Labour body. It was in response to these requests that the Advisory Committee was set up with instructions for a preliminary study of the problems raised. In addition to the five permanent members who formed the nucleus of the Committee and who are now its executive, the Committee includes representatives of the largest intellectual workers' organizations, together with experts. At this session, the Committee considered the termination of the employment of journalists in the event of a change occurring in the policy of their newspaper, the stipulation concerning

the acceptance of other employment in the case of engineers and technical staff leaving an establishment (radius clause), the finding of employment for theatrical artistes, and the problem of inventions made by employees. A draft report on unemployment among intellectual workers was also submitted to the Committee at this meeting.

Publications of the Office

The October-November number of the *International Labour Review* contains the following special articles:

"Employers' organizations in Italy", by G. Olivetti, general secretary of the General Fascist Confederation of Italian Industry, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

"The financing of house building in countries with rent restriction legislation: II", by Dr.

Karl Pribram, Chief of the Statistical Section, International Labour Office.

The progress of organization among intellectual workers.

The Agricultural Workers' Federation of Palestine, by Dr. Walter Preuss.

In the section devoted to Reports and Enquiries are the following:

The regulation of hours of work in European industry: IV;

The finding of employment for artistes;

Labour conditions in the timber industry in Argentina, Brazil, and the Dutch Indies.

The section dealing with Statistics includes an article on Recent Wage Changes in Germany, one of a series intended to bring up to date the study issued by the Office on "Wage Changes in Various Countries, 1914-1925."

Year Book of National Council of Women of Canada

The National Council of Women of Canada has published a Year Book for 1928, giving particulars of the Dominion-wide activities of this organization. The Council is interested in all legislation affecting social welfare, with particular reference to the conditions of women and children. Among the proposals favoured by the Council or its provincial branches the following may be mentioned: the adoption of the Federal Old Age Pensions Act by those provinces which have not already legislated; the extension of Minimum Wage legislation to include boys; the provision of one day's rest in seven for employees in hotels and restaurants; prohibited immigration of children of school age; increased co-operation between the federal and provincial governments in regard to immigration and settlement; ratification by Canada of the Child Labour conventions of the International Labour Organizations. The Council is active also in promoting a more enlightened system of dealing with delinquent and handicapped children.

The Year Book contains reports of the various important conferences held during the year, and outlines the activities of the central and local councils and their subsidiary organizations during the year. It includes a directory giving the names and addresses of all officials of these societies throughout Canada.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, B.C., has financed a fuel scheme for the benefit of its employees, who obtain their winter supply of coal in the fall, making their payments over a period of six months if they so desire. The price charged to them is less than the current price of coal. The supplies are delivered by the local agents, who are not, however, obliged to carry a heavy stock as all coals are delivered from the cars.

The *Alberta Gazette*, October 15, 1928, contained amendments of regulations under the Theatres Act (Regulations under this act were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1927, page 846). The changes relate to the yearly renewal of their certificates by moving picture operators. Formerly licenses of the first and second classes only could be renewed without examination; but under the amended regulations, persons holding third class licenses for four consecutive terms immediately before the granting of the expiring license, may renew them without examination; other holders of third class licenses must pass a test before renewal. Licensed projectionists are required to make returns to the chief inspector under the act at the conclusion of the run of each film. Regulations are also given governing the installation and operation of synchronized sound-picture devices in motion picture theatres. Two projectionists holding first class certificates are required to be on duty together for the operation of such devices.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in September was 6,627, their employees numbering 998,851 persons. An employment index number is maintained, based on the number of workers employed by such firms in January, 1920, as 100;

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their mem-

bers who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for September was 1,626, having an aggregate membership of 181,615 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment;

(4) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions;

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 63 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

Employment Situation at the Beginning of October, 1928, as Reported by Employers

There was a further small decline in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,627 employers, whose staffs aggregated 998,851 persons, as compared with 1,003,601 in the preceding month. Employment on the same date last year had shown a similar slackening; the situation then, however, was not so favourable as on the date under review, when the index stood at 118.9, compared with 119.5 on September 1, and with 109.9, 105.2, 98.3, 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2 on October 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the index on October 1, 1928, was for this time of the year the highest on record.

The most pronounced curtailment was in construction, where it was seasonal in character; activity in this group, however, continued much greater than in the autumn of any other year since the record was commenced in 1920. Manufactures showed a decline, chiefly in lumber mills where the season's cut was approaching completion, and in iron and steel plants, while the personnel of summer hotels was also reduced. On the other hand, logging, mining, transportation and trade registered improvement.

Employment by Provinces

Ontario firms afforded heightened employment, but elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked was in Quebec.

Maritime Provinces.—Further and rather larger losses were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 551 employers reduced their payrolls from 77,537 persons on September 1, to 76,603 at the beginning of October. This curtailment involved less than half as many workers as that recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was decidedly lower. Construction and services reported the bulk of the decline, while the tendency was favourable in manufacturing, logging, mining and trade.

Quebec.—There was a decrease in Quebec, repeating the downward movement noted on October 1, 1927, when employment was not so brisk. Statistics were compiled from 1,448 firms with 276,080 workers, compared with 279,243 at the beginning of September. Manufacturing and construction registered most of the reduction, while logging, mining and trade afforded more employment.

Ontario.—Continued improvement in the situation was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,032 employers of 416,957 persons, or 2,275 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been noted on October 1 a year ago, but employment then was in smaller volume. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, logging and trade showed considerable advances, but there were marked losses in construction and smaller decreases in transportation.

Prairie Provinces.—As on the same date in 1927, there was a falling-off in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, chiefly in construction, but also in services. On the other hand, manufacturing, transportation and trade were more active. Returns were received from 883 firms with an aggregate working force of 142,427 employees, compared with 144,296 on September 1. The index was much higher than on October 1 last year.

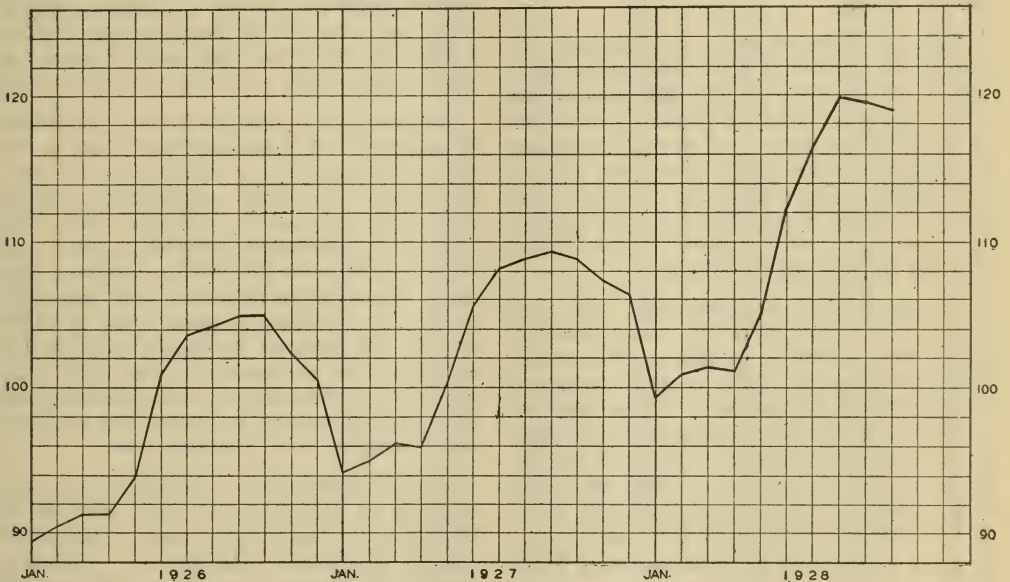
British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia showed further moderate curtailment, mainly in construction, manufacturing, transportation and services, while logging and trade reported heightened activity. Data were

Montreal.—For the first time this year there was a falling-off in employment in Montreal, where the 770 co-operating firms employed 133,145 persons, or 1,178 less than on September 1. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported the bulk of the reduction, while trade was brisker. Although employment had gained on the corresponding date last year; it was then at a generally lower level.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed a decrease at the beginning of October, 211 workers being laid off by the 101 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 11,856 on their paylists on the date under review. Practically all the loss took place in manu-

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



tabulated from 713 employers, whose payrolls declined from 87,843 persons on September 1 to 86,784 at the beginning of October. Losses on practically the same scale were registered at the beginning of October last year, when the index was several points lower.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment in Cities

The trend of employment was upward in Toronto and Winnipeg, but downward in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Vancouver.

facturing and transportation. The index was higher than at the beginning of October, 1927.

Toronto.—Further expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 862 firms employing 117,633 persons, compared with 115,453 in their last report. Manufacturing, (particularly of textiles, electrical appliances and food products,) was much busier, as were trade, services and building construction. The additions to staffs reported on October 1 a year ago were on a smaller scale and the situation then was not so favourable.

Ottawa.—Trade was more active, while construction showed declines. The forces of the 140 employers furnishing data aggregated

12,744 workers, or 245 less than on September 1. Employment was better than on the corresponding date in 1927, when small gains had been noted.

Hamilton.—Curtailment was registered in manufacturing, other industries showing little general change. Statements were tabulated from 209 firms with 33,253 employees, compared with 33,823 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October last year was several points lower, although the trend of employment was then upward.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—For the first time since the beginning of January, there was a falling-off in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile plants and construction. One hundred and thirty-two establishments recorded 21,539 employees, as against 21,764 on September 1. Employment on October 1, 1927, was in much smaller volume.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg advanced on October 1, when 214 workers were added to the forces of the 302 co-operating firms, bringing them to 33,216. Trade was decidedly more active, and manufactures also showed improvement, but there were declines in building. Reductions in personnel had been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, and the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Vancouver.—For the first time this year there was a contraction in employment in Vancouver, according to 265 employers with 28,438 persons on their payrolls compared with 28,765 on September 1. Trade was busier, but manufacturing, construction and shipping reported decreases. Very little change was recorded on October 1, 1927, when the index stood at 119.0, as compared with 128.2 at the beginning of October this year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

There was a further small reduction in manufacturing plants, 4,006 of which reported 537,213 operatives, compared with 538,736 in the preceding month. Similar declines were noted on October 1, 1927, when the index number was much lower. Seasonal losses in fish-preserving and sawmilling factories caused most of the decrease, though there was also a falling-off in activity in rubber, pulp and paper, building material, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works. On the other hand, vegetable food factories showed important seasonal improvement, and there were also

large gains in textile, electrical apparatus and musical instrument plants.

Animal Products—Edible.—There were continued losses in fish-preserving establishments and in dairies, while meat-packing plants also afforded rather less employment. Statistics were received from 203 manufacturers, employing 18,479 persons, as compared with 19,327 in the preceding month. This contraction, which took place chiefly in Ontario and the Western Provinces, was on a larger scale than that registered on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was rather lower.

Leather and Products.—Tanneries and miscellaneous leather goods factories reported practically no change, while boot and shoe plants were slacker. The result was a decrease of 64 workers in the staffs of the 188 establishments furnishing returns, which employed 16,999 on October 1. Slight improvement was noted at the beginning of October a year ago, when the index number was a few points higher than on the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—Further reductions in personnel on a smaller scale than in the autumn last year were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was in greater volume than on October 1, 1927. The losses took place almost entirely in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture and other wood-working factories were somewhat busier. A combined working force of 58,827 persons was reported by the 737 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 60,258 at the beginning of September. Although the largest contractions were in Quebec, the tendency was downward in all the provinces.

Musical Instruments.—Continued additions to staffs on practically the same scale as on October 1 a year ago, were registered in musical instrument plants, and conditions were rather better than during last autumn. Forty-two establishments reported 3,415 employees, as compared with 3,220 in the preceding month. The bulk of all the gain was in Quebec.

Plant Products—Edible.—Fruit and vegetable canneries, flour and cereal, chocolate, cocoa and confectionery factories afforded heightened employment, while there was a falling-off in the sugar and syrup division. The staffs of the 318 reporting firms aggregated 33,262 persons or 2,397 more than in their last report. Employment was better in all provinces, Ontario showing the most pronounced expansion. This gain involved fewer workers than that registered on the corre-

sponding date in 1927, when the index was lower than on October 1, 1928.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was a reduction in the staff reported by 477 employees in this group, who had 63,153 workers on

payroll, as compared with 63,701 at the beginning of September. Pulp and paper mills released some employees, but activity advanced in printing and paper goods plants. In the Prairie Provinces and British Colum-

NOTE: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Oct. 1.....	90.2	93.1	89.2	85.9	100.0	96.4
1922						
Oct. 1.....	94.6	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.0	100.1
1923						
Oct. 1.....	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
1924						
Jan. 1.....	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1.....	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
March 1.....	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1.....	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1.....	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1.....	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1.....	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1.....	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1.....	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1.....	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1.....	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1.....	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
1925						
Jan. 1.....	83.9	78.5	85.5	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1.....	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
March 1.....	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1.....	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1.....	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1.....	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1.....	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1.....	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1.....	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1.....	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1.....	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1.....	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
1926						
Jan. 1.....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
March 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1.....	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
1927						
Jan. 1.....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1.....	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
March 1.....	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1.....	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1.....	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1.....	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1.....	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1.....	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1.....	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1.....	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1.....	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1.....	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
1928						
Jan. 1.....	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1.....	100.8	86.4	105.6	98.5	105.9	105.4
March 1.....	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1.....	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1.....	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1.....	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
July 1.....	116.3	103.5	119.2	110.5	130.7	128.5
Aug. 1.....	119.9	105.3	122.6	113.6	137.5	131.7
Sept. 1.....	119.5	104.4	123.9	113.9	132.2	131.2
Oct. 1.....	118.9	103.1	122.4	114.5	130.5	129.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Oct. 1, 1928.....	100.0	7.7	27.6	41.7	14.3	8.7

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (JAN. 1920=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1. 1922	92.3		90.9				98.8	100.7
Oct. 1. 1923	98.7		90.1	105.5	91.1		89.4	101.6
Oct. 1. 1924	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Oct. 1. 1925	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Oct. 1. 1926	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Jan. 1. 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1.	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
March 1.	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1.	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1.	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1.	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1.	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1.	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1.	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1.	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1.	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1.	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1. 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1.	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
March 1.	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
April 1.	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1.	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1.	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
July 1.	112.0	124.8	102.9	120.6	103.8	160.7	111.0	125.1
Aug. 1.	114.0	124.2	104.5	124.4	106.7	176.1	113.8	129.5
Sept. 1.	116.8	126.8	104.6	123.6	108.8	188.0	116.4	129.8
Oct. 1.	115.7	124.4	106.9	121.1	107.1	186.4	117.4	128.2
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1928.	13.3	1.2	11.8	1.3	3.3	2.2	3.3	2.8

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

	All industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cation	Tran- sportation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1. 1921	90.2	81.3	48.1	96.4	105.1	109.6	142.5	104.5	92.4
Oct. 1. 1922	94.6	86.7	42.1	101.1	102.8	114.0	166.2	102.0	91.9
Oct. 1. 1923	99.5	91.8	51.7	104.9	106.6	116.2	171.8	113.7	93.2
Oct. 1. 1924	93.9	85.7	53.4	99.0	111.2	109.0	157.5	115.0	93.1
Oct. 1. 1925	98.3	91.3	49.5	96.2	114.2	111.3	169.7	120.5	96.7
Oct. 1. 1926	105.2	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8
Jan. 1. 1927	94.8	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8
Feb. 1.	95.4	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0
March 1.	96.3	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0
April 1.	96.2	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1
May 1.	100.6	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3
June 1.	105.9	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7
July 1.	108.4	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8
Aug. 1.	109.2	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2
Sept. 1.	109.7	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3
Oct. 1.	109.0	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3
Nov. 1.	107.5	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8
Dec. 1.	106.8	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2
Jan. 1. 1928	99.5	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4
Feb. 1.	100.8	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9
March 1.	101.4	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6
April 1.	101.1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0
May 1.	105.5	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6
June 1.	112.4	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6
July 1.	116.3	105.4	40.9	108.1	126.0	118.4	264.6	152.2	118.0
Aug. 1.	119.9	107.7	40.6	111.4	129.5	120.4	287.6	157.7	119.8
Sept. 1.	119.5	108.2	44.4	112.4	133.3	120.9	272.6	159.5	119.4
Oct. 1.	118.9	107.9	57.9	113.5	133.4	121.1	252.5	147.3	122.6
Relative weight of employment by industries as at Oct. 1, 1928.	100.0	53.8	2.4	5.1	2.8	12.6	13.6	1.9	7.8

bia there were small increases, while the tendency elsewhere was unfavourable. A minor decline had been indicated at the beginning of October a year ago, when the index number was lower as it was in the autumn of earlier years since the record was commenced in 1920.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed a decrease on October 1, 1928, but this was smaller than that recorded on the

same date in 1927, and the level of employment continued considerably higher. Data were compiled from 38 firms with 17,128 employees, as against 17,413 in their last report. A large proportion of this curtailment was due to a shutdown for repairs in Quebec, while improvement was shown in Ontario.

Textile Products.—Garment and personal furnishing factories reported increased activity, but the production of cotton goods

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100.)

Industries	Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1928	Sept. 1 1928	Oct. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1925	Oct. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1923
Manufacturing	53.8	107.9	108.2	98.3	96.7	91.3	85.7	91.8
Animal products—edible.....	1.9	113.8	119.7	110.7	103.4	100.5	97.0	88.6
Fur and products.....	0.1	89.3	85.6	89.3	92.5	90.8	87.3	100.2
Leather and products.....	1.7	79.1	79.6	81.6	81.3	75.2	74.4	78.9
Lumber and products.....	5.9	118.1	121.0	109.9	117.2	113.4	107.9	116.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.8	136.1	142.5	129.4	145.7	142.1	137.7	149.4
Furniture.....	1.0	101.3	98.3	92.4	85.9	80.0	74.1	72.3
Other lumber products.....	1.1	90.7	90.1	79.1	78.1	74.9	66.7	80.3
Musical instruments.....	0.4	76.7	72.4	74.9	79.1	67.8	66.3	66.6
Plant products.....	3.3	120.0	111.9	119.1	114.2	113.9	106.5	103.9
Pulp and paper products.....	6.2	122.2	123.6	117.6	111.7	102.8	101.1	104.7
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	134.6	138.4	133.6	126.4	110.2	105.2	115.1
Paper products.....	0.8	111.2	111.4	99.6	95.3	91.7	91.8	91.0
Printing and publishing.....	2.3	111.6	110.2	105.3	100.0	98.0	96.5	97.4
Rubber products.....	1.7	119.4	121.4	98.4	87.1	92.1	66.5	67.1
Textile products.....	7.7	100.1	98.9	97.5	94.5	89.6	85.4	86.9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.0	117.2	119.8	119.1	106.6	103.0	91.9	93.6
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.5	107.6	106.0	100.0	104.5	93.9	86.2	93.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	78.6	75.2	75.1	76.9	74.1	76.4	77.0
Other textile products.....	0.9	110.2	106.7	108.1	101.2	94.7	94.6	91.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	122.0	122.4	107.6	100.0	103.6	101.5	101.1
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	129.5	121.2	115.1	95.1	81.7	112.0	104.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.2	94.5	93.8	88.0	84.6	80.1	82.6	88.5
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.6	119.5	120.6	104.0	106.7	90.0	87.0	99.8
Electric current.....	1.3	164.9	166.4	142.6	131.0	134.3	131.5	122.1
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	157.7	152.0	136.6	131.3	117.3	112.1	104.3
Iron and steel products.....	14.9	94.7	95.8	80.2	80.9	74.5	66.6	81.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	76.0	74.6	62.7	62.7	61.2	47.3	69.2
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.3	96.1	97.0	85.2	76.4	72.8	66.1	76.8
Agricultural implements.....	0.8	80.7	79.9	77.7	74.8	59.6	35.3	60.0
Land vehicles.....	6.8	110.1	112.8	90.7	94.9	89.8	81.8	97.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.4	31.7	33.3	27.9	28.9	28.5	30.4	31.0
Heating appliances.....	0.5	107.3	105.9	90.4	92.0	87.0	83.2	92.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	0.9	137.1	138.0	110.0	98.7	76.5	76.1	101.7
Foundry and machine shop products	0.6	99.8	101.6	76.0	84.4	74.3	67.4	82.0
Other iron and steel products.....	2.0	90.5	90.4	82.2	82.3	73.1	69.1	76.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.8	121.1	122.5	107.2	102.6	86.6	77.8	89.7
Mineral products.....	1.3	142.6	142.8	109.7	107.8	109.5	108.1	100.3
Miscellaneous.....	0.4	93.3	93.3	86.8	89.5	84.3	82.5	82.1
Logging	2.4	57.9	44.4	53.8	45.9	49.5	53.4	51.7
Mining	5.7	113.5	112.4	106.6	100.4	96.2	99.0	104.9
Coal.....	2.6	84.4	84.3	86.2	84.8	78.8	83.8	95.2
Metallic ores.....	1.6	206.5	202.5	178.4	156.3	147.1	151.5	138.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0.9	147.5	145.3	121.9	111.7	109.9	99.9	111.6
Communications	2.8	133.4	133.3	124.8	120.3	114.2	111.2	106.6
Telegraphs.....	0.6	148.3	147.3	130.1	127.0	115.3	108.4	109.3
Telephones.....	2.2	129.6	129.7	123.4	118.6	113.9	112.0	105.9
Transportation	12.6	121.1	120.9	115.4	116.3	111.3	109.0	116.2
Street railways and cartage.....	2.3	132.1	131.4	122.4	116.0	119.4	117.2	122.4
Steam railways.....	8.8	110.7	110.0	103.8	105.9	100.1	98.0	106.9
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.5	212.9	219.0	227.5	235.3	215.5	211.3	204.5
Construction and maintenance	13.6	252.5	272.6	227.9	206.8	169.7	157.5	171.8
Building.....	5.2	244.7	244.2	213.7	195.6	168.6	135.4	144.5
Highway.....	3.3	2,600.3	3,225.7	3,313.4	2,607.4	2,204.8	1,828.4	2,499.5
Railway.....	5.1	164.0	182.8	147.0	146.8	128.4	126.0	140.2
Services	1.9	147.3	159.5	138.0	126.7	120.5	115.0	113.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.0	148.4	171.4	141.8	132.4	130.4	122.1	123.4
Professional.....	0.2	139.2	140.9	130.9	119.5	113.3	111.5	113.0
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.7	148.2	148.7	134.8	121.0	108.5	105.9	101.0
Trade	7.8	122.6	119.4	110.3	101.8	97.7	93.1	93.2
Retail.....	5.4	127.2	123.4	111.5	101.5	95.4	91.1	90.5
Wholesale.....	2.4	113.1	111.1	108.1	102.4	99.1	97.0	99.5
All Industries	100.0	118.9	119.5	109.0	105.2	98.3	93.9	99.5

¹ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

showed a falling-off; 520 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 76,795 to 77,258 workers on the date under review. Ontario recorded the bulk of this expansion. Although more pronounced improvement had been noted at the beginning of October last year, the situation then was not so favourable.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—There was practically no change in employment in these industries on the date under review, according to the 133 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 14,882 workers. Employment continued in larger volume than in autumn in other years for which data are available. Firms in Ontario recorded an increase, while the tendency was downward in the Western provinces.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Moderate seasonal contractions were indicated in building material plants, in which activity was greater than on October 1, 1927. The forces of the 130 co-operating employers declined by 178 persons to 12,326 at the beginning of October. The largest reductions took place in the Prairie Provinces.

Electric Current.—After seven months of uninterrupted expansion of employment in electric current plants, there was a slight decline at the beginning of October, when 90 establishments reported 15,442 workers, compared with 15,552 on September 1. There were general losses in Quebec and Ontario. Greater contractions were indicated on the corresponding date last year, and the index number then was over twenty points lower.

Electrical Appliances.—Further additions to staffs were made in electrical apparatus works, 47 of which had 12,873 employees, or 433 more than in their last report. This improvement was more pronounced than that noted on the same date in 1927, when the index number was many points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—The crude, rolled and forged and sheet metal divisions of the iron and steel group registered increases in employment, while there were reductions in the vehicle and other branches. Statements were received from 676 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 148,694 persons, as compared with 150,145 in the preceding month. Employment declined in Ontario and Quebec, but elsewhere there were gains. Rather less marked curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of October last year, when the index number was between 14 and 15 points lower than on the date under review.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—The aluminum, lead, tin, zinc, and copper division of this group reported decreases, while the precious metal group was somewhat busier. A combined working force of 18,310 persons was reported by the 112 co-operating employers, who had 18,564 employees at the beginning of September. Reductions took place in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. The situation was much more favourable than in the autumn of earlier years of the record.

Logging

Statements were tabulated from 238 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 5,861 workers to 24,388 on the date under review. This advance was on a greater scale than in the early autumn of previous years of the record, in most of which the index was rather lower. Camps in Quebec and Ontario absorbed most of the extra men, but large gains were also noted in British Columbia.

Mining

Coal Mining.—There was a small increase in coal mines, in which employment was in less volume than on October 1, 1927, when the improvement reported was much more pronounced. Returns were received from 90 operators employing 26,279 persons, as compared with 26,255 in their last report. The gains were noted largely in the Eastern coal fields.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in this group on October 1 showed its ninth consecutive increase since the spring; 73 employers reported 15,436 workers, or 277 more than at the beginning of September. The Prairie Provinces and Ontario registered the bulk of the improvement, while in British Columbia the tendency was unfavourable. Similar advances had been noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was some 28 points lower.

Communications

Practically no change was noted in communications in which 187 companies furnished data showing that they had 27,818 employees. The index continued higher than in any other month of the record.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.—Further advances were indicated in local transportation, 101 persons being added to the forces of the 120 co-operating firms, who reported 22,999 on their payrolls. Conditions

in this industry were better than on the corresponding date in 1927, or in any other year since this series was commenced.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 106 employers in the steam railway operation group, whose payrolls rose from 87,621 on September 1 to 88,174 at the beginning of October. This gain was much larger than that recorded on the same date last year, when the index number was about seven points lower. Losses in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario were offset by expansion in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Curtailment in employment was registered in the water transportation group, in which 65 companies employed 14,888 workers. This was a decline of 411, compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. Quebec and British Columbia reported the most pronounced reductions; in Ontario there were smaller losses, while in the Maritime Provinces the tendency was upward. Increases had been noted on October 1 last year, when the index number was higher.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—For the first time since the beginning of March, there was a falling-off in employment in building, 74 persons being released from the forces of the 575 co-operating contractors. They had 51,554 employees, a number considerably in excess of that reported at the beginning of October a year ago, when greater seasonal curtailment was indicated. In the Maritime Provinces and Ontario there was further improvement, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec and British Columbia.

Highways.—Work on highways and streets declined, as is customary at this time of year, but the decreases, like the increases which preceded it, involved a larger number of workers

than in the early autumn in previous years of the record. Statements were tabulated from 189 employers, whose staffs, standing at 32,556, were smaller by 4,770 persons than on September 1. There were marked contractions in all except the Prairie Provinces.

Railways.—Continued reductions in employment were reported on railway construction especially in the Prairie Provinces. The forces of the 55 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 57,260 at the beginning of September to 51,384 on the date under review. This shrinkage was more extensive than that registered on October 1, 1927, but the level of employment then was much lower.

Services

The closing of summer hotels largely accounted for a decrease of 1,121 persons in the staffs of the 189 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 19,092 on October 1. The declines indicated on the same date last year involved a smaller number of workers, but the index then was much lower.

Trade

Trade both retail and wholesale, showed a pronounced increase; 662 establishments reported 77,983 employees, compared with 75,884 in the preceding month. The situation was better than in the autumn in any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in Tables I, II, III and IV, respectively. The columns headed "Relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of September, 1928

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle owing to illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from our tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood

that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

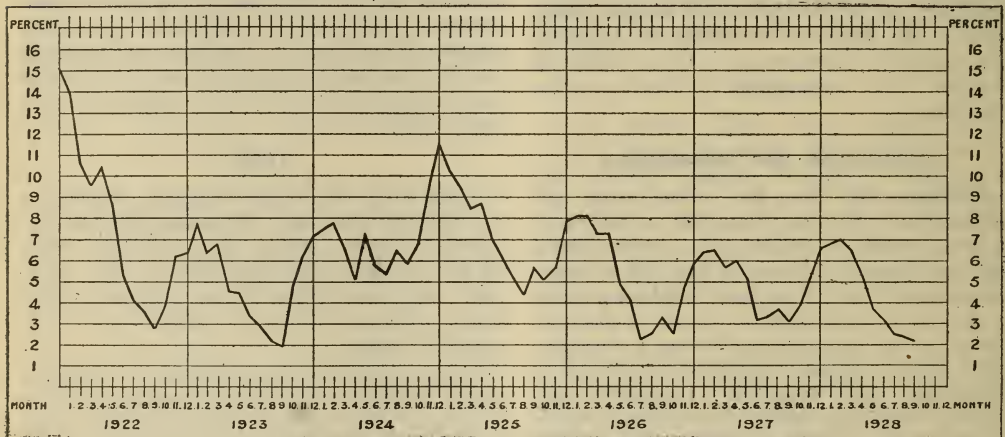
The percentage of unemployment reported by local trade unions at the close of September was slightly smaller than that of the previous month, 2.2 per cent of the membership covered by the returns being without work in the former month, compared with 2.4 per cent at the end of August. The situation was also better during September than in the corresponding month last year, when the percentage of idleness stood at 3.1. Reports for

September were tabulated from a total of 1,626 labour organizations with 181,615 members, 4,068 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month. Alberta and British Columbia unions alone reflected less favourable conditions during September than in the previous month, due in Alberta to depression in the coal mining industry, while in British Columbia the unemployment increase reported was quite small and rather generally distributed throughout the various trades and industries. The gains in employment in the remaining provinces, none of which were outstanding, when combined effected a favourable balance for Canada as a whole. The percentages of unemployment recorded in all provinces with the exception of Alberta were smaller during September than in the same

month than in August. The Halifax situation remained unchanged. In comparison with the returns for September last year Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver unions all reported a somewhat higher level of employment, while from Edmonton and Regina the declines registered were nominal. St. John unions recorded the same percentage of idle members in both months of the comparison.

The chart which accompanies this article indicates the unemployment trend by months from 1922 to date. The curve during September projected slightly downward, indicating an increase in the volume of employment afforded over August, and at the end of the month it rested on a level somewhat below that of the same month in 1927.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



month of last year, inactivity in Alberta coal fields, as in the previous comparison, being mainly responsible for the adverse situation in that province.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island. The unemployment percentage in Vancouver at the end of September was 4.9, slightly above that recorded during August. This percentage was the largest to be registered by any of the cities during September. Montreal, with 3.4 per cent of inactivity, was next in line, though indicative of nominal improvement over August conditions in that city. From Edmonton a slightly adverse change was reported. Saint John, Toronto, Winnipeg and Regina members, on the contrary, were afforded a slightly greater volume of employ-

The manufacturing industries, with 450 unions reporting 51,918 members at the end of September, showed a further though moderate advance in employment, 2.8 per cent of the members being idle, compared with 3.5 per cent in August. Garment workers reported the most noticeable increase in work available, which was augmented by gains of lesser magnitude among papermakers, leather, glass and textile workers, and printing tradesmen, bakers and metal polishers. Cigar-makers, on the other hand, were decidedly slacker than in August, and employment for iron and steel and wood workers eased off slightly. In making a comparison with the returns for September last year when 4.0 per cent of unemployment was recorded in the manufacturing industries, iron and steel workers, printing tradesmen, metal polishers, and leather hat, cap and garment workers all re-

ported a higher level of employment during the month under review, while wood workers, cigarmakers and bakers showed curtailment of activity.

Coal miners with 41 unions reporting 16,866 members at the end of September, registered 3.4 per cent of unemployed members, contrasted with 1.3 per cent in August, and with .7 per cent in September last year. The decline in employment at the end of September, both as compared with the previous month and September a year ago, was caused by a shortage of work in Alberta coal mines. The situation for Nova Scotia miners, on the other hand, showed improvement in both comparisons, while in British Columbia nominal percentages of idleness only were reported in both August and September, compared with no inactivity in September of last year. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia registered the same percentage of idleness at the close of September as in August, compared with a fully engaged situation at the end of September, 1927.

The volume of employment reported by the building trades, as a whole, during September slightly exceeded that of the previous month, though fluctuations were apparent in the various trades. At the close of September reports from 206 unions of building tradesmen were tabulated, these including a membership of 24,484 persons, 2.9 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with 3.5 per cent of unemployment in August, and with 8.3 per cent in September last year. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, bridge and structural iron workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers all shared in varying measures in the group advancement over August. Slight declines in employment were reported by granite and stonecutters and electrical workers. Compared with the returns for September last year, conditions were substantially better during the month under review for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers, while gains on a smaller scale were recorded by carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, and plumbers and steamfitters. Painters, decorators and paperhangers, however, recorded a small unemployment increase over September a year ago.

The transportation industries at the close of September showed very slight change from that of the preceding month the 676 unions

from which reports were tabulated, with a united membership of 62,566 persons, indicating 1.6 per cent of unemployment, compared with 1.7 per cent on August 31. The situation for steam railway employees whose returns constitute over 79 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, remained stationary during September, the percentage of unemployment in both months of the comparison standing at 1.2. Navigation workers registered a moderate advance in employment during September, while among teamsters and chauffeurs the improvement was slight. Nominal declines in work afforded were manifest by street and electric railway employees. An increase in employment of .9 per cent only was reported in the transportation industries as a whole, compared with September of last year, navigation workers and steam railway employees contributing to this minor gain, and street and electric railway employees showing nominal reductions in activity. Teamsters and chauffeurs, how-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Sept., 1919.....	1.5	1.1	2.3	1.4	.7	1.3	.9	4.0	1.8
Sept., 1920.....	1.3	.1	7.6	1.9	.5	.1	.6	5.1	3.3
Sept., 1921.....	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Sept., 1922.....	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	.7	.5	1.4	4.8	2.8
Sept., 1923.....	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.0
Sept., 1924.....	9.3	2.9	7.6	5.1	7.2	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.9
Sept., 1925.....	6.3	3.0	10.9	8.7	1.7	.8	2.6	5.2	5.7
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.8	2.6
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Dec., 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.3
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.4	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	2.2	1.8	4.4	4.0	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.1	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	4.1	6.3
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.4	3.3	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.5	3.3	3.7
June, 1928.....	.5	.8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.0	3.1
July, 1928.....	1.5	.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	.6	4.5	3.8	2.5
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	.8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Sept., 1928.....	.9	.5	3.5	1.2	1.2	.6	4.2	3.3	2.2

ever, registered practically no change in the situation.

From longshore workers, whose returns are tabulated separately each month, 14 reports were received for September, indicating a membership of 7,108 persons, 1,105 or a percentage of 15.5 of whom were idle at the end of the month, compared with 17.2 per cent in August. The situation showed improvement also over September last year when 18.2 per cent of unemployment was recorded.

Retail trade reflected little variation in the percentages of unemployed members in any of the months used here for comparison, the 7 unions from which reports were tabulated at the close of September with 988 members, indicating .4 per cent of inactivity, compared with .8 per cent at the close of August, while in September of last year the unemployment percentage stood at .2.

Civic employees were not quite so fully engaged during September as in either the previous month of September last year, as shown by the reports tabulated from 65 unions with 6,296 members. The percentages of unemployment in all three months, however, were quite small.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades, 111 reports were tabulated at the end of September, showing a membership of 5,491 persons, 160 of whom were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 2.9 as compared with 3.3 per cent of unemploy-

ment at the end of August, and with 5.2 per cent on September 30, 1927. Theatre and stage employees registered much improved conditions during September when compared with the previous month, and among stationary engineers and firemen the increase in activity recorded was nominal. Hotel and restaurant employees and barbers, on the contrary, registered a slight drop in the volume of work afforded. All tradesmen in the group registered additional employment during September to that afforded in the same month of 1927.

Fishermen showed practically no change in the situation during September from that of August, fractional percentages of idleness being reported in both these months. The level of employment was, however, slightly above that recorded in September a year ago.

From lumber workers and loggers 2 reports were tabulated at the close of September, showing a membership of 794 persons, 6.3 per cent of whom were idle on September 30, compared with 12.5 per cent in August, and with no unemployment in September of last year.

Table I summarizes the returns by provinces for September in each year from 1919 to 1925 inclusive and for each month from January, 1926, to date, and table II indicates the percentages of unemployment registered in the various groups of industries for the same months.

Employment Offices Reports for September, 1928

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of September, 1928, showed gains of 17 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in the average daily placements effected, when comparisons were made with the records of the preceding month and also with those of September a year ago. The increase over August occurred in logging, farming and trade, while all groups except logging and farming showed gains over September of last year.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1926, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications rose to its highest point for the year during the month, the usual seasonal demand for harvesters in the Prairie provinces, being mainly responsible for this situation. The curve of placements in relation to applica-

tions declined somewhat during the first half of the month, but rose slightly during the latter half of the period, and at the close of the month was nearly 6 points higher than that recorded at the end of September a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 101.9 during the first half and 102.7 during the second half of September 1928, in contrast with the ratios of 100.2 and 104.4 during the corresponding periods of 1927. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 90.4 and 91.7 as compared with 91.0 and 86.0 during the corresponding month of 1927.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during September 1928 was 3,605 as compared with 2,828 during the preceding month and with 3,538 in September a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 3,523 in com-

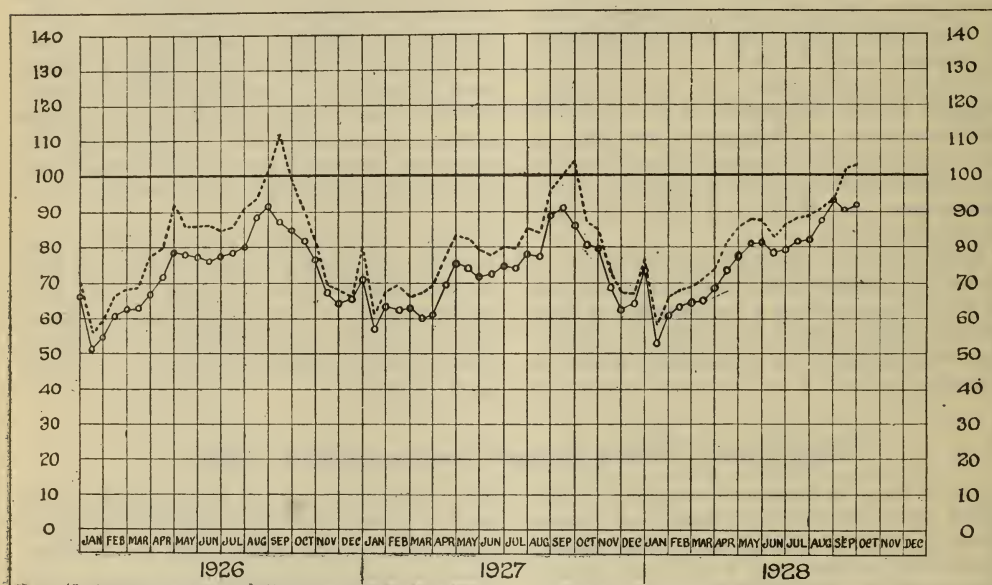
parison with 3,011 in August 1928 and with 3,472 during September last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during September 1928 was 3,210, of which 2,637 were in regular employment and 573 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 2,750 during the preceding month. Placements in September a year ago averaged 3,090 daily, consisting of 2,620

Year	PLACEMENTS		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,255	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928 (9 months).....	262,074	100,667	362, 41

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



placements in regular and 470 in casual employment.

During the month of September, 1928, the offices of the Service referred 78,526 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 77,027 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 63,293, of which 57,803 were for men and 5,490 for women, while placements in casual work totalled 13,734. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 73,368 for men and 13,135 for women, a total of 86,503, while applications for work numbered 84,545 of which 70,791 were from men and 13,754 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

NOVA SCOTIA

There was a nominal decline only in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during September when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 31 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 4 per cent higher than in August and over 31 per cent in excess of September, 1927. The manufacturing industries and construction and maintenance showed the most substantial gains in placements over September last year. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 89; transportation, 38; construction and maintenance, 118; trade, 51; and services, 286,

of which 226 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 189 men and 50 women during the month.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during September was over 8 per cent better than in the preceding month, and showed an improvement of nearly 20 per cent over the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of nearly 4 per cent in placements over August, and of nearly 9 per cent when compared with September, 1927. Services showed the largest gain in placements over September of last year. The changes in other groups were small. Placements by industries included manufacturing, 36; logging, 79; transportation, 38; construction and maintenance, 119; and services, 524, of which 393 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 232 of men and 86 of women.

QUEBEC

During September employment offices in the Province of Quebec received orders for nearly 12 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 7 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 8 per cent from August and of nearly 6 per cent from September, 1927. Construction and maintenance was the only group to show any appreciable gain in placements over September of last year. The largest decline was in logging. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 170; logging, 991; farming, 62; transportation, 85; construction and maintenance, 1,154; trade, 73; and services, 600, of which 412 were of household workers. During the month 2,593 men and 517 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during September called for nearly 7 per cent less workers than were required during the preceding month, but showed an increased demand of 16 per cent when compared with the same month last year. There was a decline of over 6 per cent in placements in comparison with August, but a gain of nearly 19 per cent over September, 1927. Logging was the only group to show any considerable reduction in placements from last year, and although there were over 1,200 fewer placements in this group, the decline was more than offset by substantial gains in

manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 2,428; logging, 992; farming, 1,363; mining, 116; transportation, 1,029; construction and maintenance, 4,402; trade, 807; and services, 4,494 of which 2,738 were of household workers. There were 8,697 men and 1,637 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during September were nearly 4 per cent less than in the preceding month, but were nearly 6 per cent better than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of nearly 4 per cent in placements over August and or nearly 6 per cent when compared with September, 1927. All industrial divisions participated in the gains in placements over September last year, although manufacturing, logging, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade were the only groups to show increases of importance. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 305; logging, 271; farming, 6,974; transportation, 142; construction and maintenance, 614; trade, 477; and services, 2,126, of which 1,617 were of household workers. There were 7,790 men and 531 women placed in regular employment during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was an increase of 85 per cent in the number of requests for workers registered at offices in Saskatchewan during September when compared with the preceding month but a decline of 2 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. Placements showed a gain of 123 per cent over August and were nearly 10 per cent higher than in September, 1927. All industrial groups participated in the gains over last year, farm placements showing the largest increase. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 199; farming, 23,590; construction and maintenance, 495; trade, 415; and services, 1,486; of which 906 were of household workers. Positions in regular employment were secured for 24,043 men and 809 women.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during September decreased nearly

18 per cent when compared with the preceding month and over 32 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also declined under both comparisons, over 21 per cent from August and over 24 per cent from September, 1927. The latter reduction was attributable to fewer farm placements and, although all other groups showed gains over last September, they were not sufficient to offset the reduction in farm placements. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 447; logging, 73; farming, 9,335; mining, 113; transportation, 99; construction and maintenance, 1,111; trade, 431; and services, 1,023, of which 757 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 10,922 of men and 459 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of September positions offered through British Columbia offices increased over 17 per cent when compared with the preceding month and over 57 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements however, were over 52 per cent fewer than in August and 19 per cent less than in September, 1927. The decline in placements from last was nearly all attributable to fewer transfers of harvesters and farm domestics to Alberta and Saskatchewan, which movement was somewhat earlier this year than last. All industrial groups except farming and services showed increased placements over September, 1927. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 755; logging, 536; farming, 2,381; mining, 130; transportation, 275; construction and maintenance, 1,177; trade 293; and services, 1,181, of which 710 were of household workers. There were 3,337 men and 1,401 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of September, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 63,293 placements in regular employment, 51,867 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 4,478 were allowed the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 3,240 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office and 1,238 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide appli-

cants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Certificates for reduced transportation were granted by Quebec offices during September to 587 persons, 345 of whom went to provincial employment and 242 to situations in other provinces. From Montreal the provincial movement included 11 bushmen going to Three Rivers, and 100 bushmen and 11 saw-mill labourers to points within the Montreal zone, while from Quebec 220 bushmen and 3 camp cooks travelled to employment within its own zone. With the exception of one domestic despatched from Hull to Toronto, all the transfers outside the provinces were of bushmen, 190 of whom went from Hull to employment in the vicinity of Sudbury, Cobalt and North Bay and 51 from Montreal to the Sault Ste. Marie zone.

The number of workers travelling from Ontario centres at the special transportation rate during September was 613, of whom 594 were bound for points within the province and 19 for stations outside the province. Provincially the Windsor office despatched 2 carpenters to Pembroke and one cook and one pipe-fitter to Sudbury. From Port Arthur 22 carpenters, 68 construction labourers, 3 drillers, 6 cooks, 5 crib men, 7 harvesters, 22 wood cutters, 6 teamsters and 2 derrick runners travelled within the same zone and from Sudbury 5 rock men were conveyed at the reduced rate to Sault Ste. Marie, 4 carpenters to Timmins and 4 rock men, 20 labourers and one carpenter within the Sudbury zone. Included in the transfers from North Bay were 7 carpenters and one cook going to Cobalt and 2 carpenters, one construction foreman, 41 labourers, one painter and one plasterer to Timmins. The Cobalt office despatched 2 carpenters to Timmins and one millwright and 3 carpenters to points within the Cobalt zone. The Timmins zone also received one tinsmith from Hamilton, and Cobalt one miner from Ottawa. The greater part of the provincial movement was, however, due to the transfer of 353 bushmen for logging activities principally in the northern part of the province. Of those going to other provinces the Winnipeg zone received 4 harvesters, 2 from Port Arthur and 2 from Fort William, and 3 miners from Sudbury, and the Hull zone received one cook from North Bay and one electrician from Sudbury. Fort William, in addition, transferred one separator engineer to Saskatoon and one farm hand to Edmonton. The remaining transfers outside the province were from Toronto, from which centre 5 rubber workers and one millwright

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1928.

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Regular Placements same period 1927	
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			Un-placed at end of period
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	704	111	701	665	239	389	540	135
Halifax.....	344	55	343	288	27	261	316	37
New Glasgow.....	115	34	117	135	64	34	146	61
Sydney.....	245	22	241	242	148	94	78	37
New Brunswick	911	94	846	846	318	528	471	301
Chatham.....	151	75	79	82	27	55	88	21
Moncton.....	321	8	338	332	130	202	328	84
St. John.....	439	11	429	432	161	271	358	196
Quebec	3,283	565	4,607	3,549	3,110	34	821	3,308
Hull.....	289	87	638	546	546	0	58	738
Montreal.....	1,847	203	2,384	1,794	1,656	22	411	1,656
Quebec.....	683	132	797	638	540	12	143	543
Sherbrooke.....	245	51	450	245	188	0	126	167
Three Rivers.....	219	32	338	326	180	0	83	204
Ontario	18,114	3,813	19,753	16,392	10,334	5,373	4,512	8,714
Belleville.....	206	0	217	204	159	45	64	134
Brantford.....	463	61	547	437	196	241	192	119
Chatham.....	554	34	539	518	452	66	34	260
Cobalt.....	302	102	212	187	180	4	50	210
Fort William.....	495	17	569	555	473	82	41	640
Guelph.....	233	70	274	248	115	110	84	87
Hamilton.....	1,094	12	1,566	1,098	437	661	777	379
Kingston.....	259	29	275	258	91	167	74	135
Kitchener.....	272	27	366	367	213	83	97	97
London.....	523	124	475	495	337	125	94	216
Niagara Falls.....	418	36	312	253	166	81	113	120
North Bay.....	324	100	413	412	373	39	0	565
Oshawa.....	867	16	838	806	482	324	15	303
Ottawa.....	881	240	858	815	458	209	381	718
Pembroke.....	247	99	248	224	192	32	12	233
Peterborough.....	214	41	209	202	138	38	62	103
Port Arthur.....	1,583	5	1,221	1,221	978	243	0	920
St. Catharines.....	484	21	615	462	257	205	208	223
St. Thomas.....	277	35	255	256	170	86	18	121
Sarnia.....	239	2	256	238	72	166	50	104
Sault Ste. Marie.....	722	596	420	283	179	70	97	253
Sudbury.....	778	1,125	531	520	501	19	7	417
Timmins.....	327	53	323	279	261	18	40	291
Toronto.....	5,604	931	7,125	5,077	2,825	1,914	1,897	1,572
Windsor.....	1,048	37	1,089	977	629	345	105	494
Manitoba	11,141	206	11,440	11,049	8,321	2,619	493	7,727
Brandon.....	1,133	28	1,041	1,025	962	63	8	1,236
Dauphin.....	287	62	220	220	189	31	0	280
Portage la Prairie.....	290	28	259	259	259	0	0	556
Winnipeg.....	9,431	88	9,920	9,545	6,911	2,525	485	5,655
Saskatchewan	31,333	2,840	26,425	26,334	21,852	1,473	399	22,982
Estevan.....	1,128	98	825	825	820	5	19	887
Melfort.....	473	0	473	473	473	0	0	291
Moose Jaw.....	9,628	409	8,419	8,406	8,229	168	144	5,909
North Battleford.....	896	197	715	715	698	17	6	448
Prince Albert.....	724	149	601	591	553	38	6	536
Regina.....	6,765	1,029	5,158	5,114	4,466	648	151	5,396
Saskatoon.....	4,868	566	3,972	3,972	3,669	303	46	5,050
Swift Current.....	4,083	349	3,628	3,628	3,610	18	10	2,168
Weyburn.....	1,828	23	1,760	1,751	1,563	188	9	1,456
Yorkton.....	940	20	874	859	771	88	14	841
Alberta	14,535	565	12,932	12,724	11,381	1,317	379	15,783
Calgary.....	5,013	94	4,866	4,636	4,141	495	141	7,129
Drumheller.....	1,234	93	1,061	1,058	1,010	48	42	1,120
Edmonton.....	5,236	264	4,612	4,612	4,058	528	147	4,809
Lethbridge.....	2,014	44	1,435	1,466	1,281	185	49	1,949
Medicine Hat.....	1,038	10	952	952	891	61	0	776
British Columbia	6,482	518	7,841	6,967	4,738	2,001	1,168	6,553
Cranbrook.....	220	20	218	220	215	5	7	141
Kamloops.....	182	27	215	131	90	3	65	118
Kelowna.....	340	26	171	171	157	6	10	163
Nanaimo.....	120	0	50	71	43	28	13	22
Nelson.....	96	70	80	93	93	0	0	137
New Westminster.....	198	5	255	185	113	72	55	184
Penticton.....	228	37	177	177	125	45	8	113
Prince George.....	200	128	75	75	75	0	0	158
Prince Rupert.....	84	5	125	97	74	23	27	84
Revelstoke.....	80	48	61	40	40	0	20	13
Vancouver.....	3,770	136	5,438	4,802	3,349	1,298	744	5,094
Vernon.....	166	1	137	148	133	15	4	76
Victoria.....	798	11	839	757	231	506	215	250
All Offices	86,503	8,592	84,543	78,526	63,293	13,734	8,783	65,503
Men.....	73,368	5,801	70,791	66,744	57,803	8,511	5,724	60,579
Women.....	13,135	2,791	13,754	11,782	5,490	5,223	3,059	4,924

went to Montreal and one housekeeper and one painter to Regina.

From the offices in Manitoba 1,635 certificates for reduced transportation were secured by workers during September, 993 of whom travelled to employment within the province and 642 to points in other provinces. The Winnipeg office was responsible for the entire movement provincially, which was for the most part of harvest hands and harvest domestics, 904 of the former and 17 of the latter receiving certificates for various points within the province. To stations within the Winnipeg zone 33 construction labourers, 15 teamsters, 5 saw-mill labourers, 3 cooks, 2 bushmen, 2 blacksmiths, one fireman, one oiler, one stable man, one gas engineer and one hotel porter were despatched at the reduced rate from Winnipeg. In addition 3 waitresses and one laundress were conveyed to Dauphin at the special rate and 2 hotel waitresses and one hotel cook to Brandon. The transfers outside the province from Winnipeg included 301 harvesters and 4 farm domestics for the Saskatchewan rural districts and 22 harvest hands and one farm domestic for Alberta points. Port Arthur and surrounding district was the destination of 273 bushmen, 20 saw-mill labourers, 4 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, one fisherman, one gas motor engineer, one camp cook, one freighter, one engineer and one cook. All of these travelled on certificates issued at Winnipeg. From Winnipeg also one cook was carried at the reduced rate to Saskatoon, 3 oilers to Prince Albert and 2 cooks to Yorkton. The remaining interprovincial transfers included 2 coal miners going from Brandon to Estevan and one steam engineer from Dauphin to Saskatoon.

Persons taking advantage of the reduced transportation rate from points in Saskatchewan during September were 379 in number, 371 of whom were for provincial centres and the balance for outside points. To employment in the agricultural regions of the province Moose Jaw transferred 89 harvesters, Regina 119, Saskatoon 65 and Weyburn 8. From Moose Jaw also 2 miners proceeded to Estevan, one steam engineer to Swift Current and 3 rough carpenters, one cook, one housekeeper and one hotel porter to points within the Moose Jaw zone. The Regina office in addition transferred one blacksmith to North Battleford, 2 coal miners to Estevan, one fireman, one domestic, 2 gas engineers and one camp cook to Moose Jaw, one teamster, one separator man and one cook to Saskatoon, 2 cooks, one engineer and one stenographer to Swift Current, and one cook within its own zone. From Saskatoon 27

bushmen went to Prince Albert, 26 railroad construction teamsters to North Battleford, and 2 cooks, one cookee, one housekeeper and 4 labourers to employment within the Saskatoon zone, while from Prince Albert 2 bushmen and 2 cooks travelled to points within its own zone. The movement to other provinces comprised the transfer of 4 farm hands and one cook to Calgary, one farm hand and one cook to Brandon, and one farm hand to Winnipeg from Moose Jaw, Regina and Weyburn.

Of the 1,011 special transportation vouchers granted by offices in Alberta during September 753 were issued to persons going to employment within the province and 258 to workers travelling to other provinces. A large percentage of the provincial certificates were granted to harvest hands, 537 of whom were transferred from Edmonton and 50 from Calgary to the agricultural districts. From Edmonton also 2 miners were transported to Calgary, one cook and one miner to Drumheller, 9 log cutters to Lethbridge and 18 mill hands, 16 carpenters, 3 rod men, 3 log cutters, 6 teamsters, 8 elevator cribbers, 5 miners, 4 stationary engineers, 4 cookees, one painter, 38 labourers, one mining engineer, one blacksmith, 2 separator men, one porter, and 2 Fresno teamsters and 11 hotel and domestic workers to employment within the Edmonton zone. The Calgary office despatched 2 flunkies to Lethbridge, 2 stationary engineers to Medicine Hat, 4 railroad construction workers, 3 teamsters and 5 hotel and household workers to Drumheller and 2 teamsters, 2 labourers, one cookee, one truck driver and 7 hotel and household workers within the Calgary zone. Two hundred and fifty-two of the transfers outside the province were of farm hands, all of whom went to employment in Saskatchewan. Practically all of these secured their reduced rate certificates at Edmonton. Included in this interprovincial movement also were one cook and one maid going from Edmonton to Saskatoon and one cook from Calgary to Swift Current, while from Lethbridge one sign writer travelled to Winnipeg and 2 cooks to Saskatoon.

Offices in British Columbia effected transfers during September of 253 persons 184 of whom went to centres within the province and 69 to points in other provinces. Provincially the Vancouver office transferred 19 labourers 12 tomato peelers, 5 harvesters, 4 swampers, 2 flunkies, 2 engineers, 2 carpenters, 2 teamsters, one dishwasher, one hook tender, one road maker, one waitress and one painter to Kamloops, 46 apple pickers, and packers, 5 tomato peelers and 2 teamsters to Kelowna,

3 carpenters, 3 bricklayers, 2 labourers, one rock man, one clerk and one cook to Nelson, 5 fruit peelers, one sawyer, one teamster, one loader and one labourer to Penticton, 3 miners and one cook to Revelstoke, one blacksmith to Prince George, 3 apple pickers to Vernon and 3 harvesters, 3 cooks, 2 steel sharpeners, one dishwasher, 3 engineers, 4 flunkies and 2 waitresses within the Vancouver zone. Nelson despatched 6 sawyers, 5 swamper, one logger, one cook and one labourer, Prince George 4 ice makers and Prince Rupert 6 labourers, 3 teamsters, one blacksmith, one bricklayer, one cook and one axeman to centres within their respective zones. From New Westminster one farm hand was sent to Penticton. Among the transfers to other Provinces from Vancouver were 4 harvesters, one cook, one cooks' helper, 3 lathers, 2 bricklayers and 4 plasterers going to Calgary, one harvest hand to Edmonton, 2 harvesters to Lethbridge, one housekeeper and 5 tomato peelers to Regina and one harvester to employment in the Swift Current zone. The Nelson office transferred one cook and one

rancher to Calgary, one rancher and one swamper to Lethbridge, one labourer and one cook to Regina and 14 harvesters to Yorkton, while from Victoria one farm hand proceeded to Regina. Prince Rupert issued certificates to 5 harvesters, 3 of whom were conveyed to Calgary at the reduced rate, one to Edmonton and one to Regina and from Kingsgate 10 harvesters travelled to points in the Medicine Hat zone. The balance of movement was from New Westminster, from which centre 2 labourers, one carpenter and one domestic were transferred to Calgary, one farm hand and one labourer to Edmonton, one assistant superintendent to Winnipeg and one farm cook to Saskatoon.

Of the 4,478 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September 1,893 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, 2,555 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 18 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 12 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During September, 1928

The value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during September stood at \$21,302,746; this was an increase of \$3,917,872 or 22.5 per cent as compared with the total of \$17,384,874 reported in August, and of \$6,840,503 or 47.3 per cent, in comparison with the September, 1927, aggregate of \$14,462,243. The September, 1928, total was higher than in the same month of any other year of the record, while the cumulative total for the first nine months of this year exceeds by over \$25,000,000 that for the same months in 1927, the previous high level since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 1,200 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$6,700,000 and nearly 3,000 permits for other buildings valued at almost \$13,500,000. During August, authority was granted for the erection of about 1,600 dwellings and 2,800 other buildings, estimated at approximately \$8,000,000 and \$7,600,000, respectively.

New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia reported increases in the estimated value of building as compared with August, 1928, British Columbia showing the greatest advance of \$2,913,913, or 217.6 per cent. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that in Nova Scotia of \$359,725, or 83.2 per cent was most pronounced.

As compared with September, 1927, there were gains in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia,

of which that of \$2,648,147 or 165.0 per cent in British Columbia was greatest. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reductions were indicated.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Toronto registered higher totals of permits issued than in either the preceding month or the same month of last year; in Winnipeg, there was a decrease in the former comparison, but an increase in the latter, while in Vancouver, on the other hand, the permits had a higher valuation than in August, but were lower than in September, 1927. Of the other centres, New Glasgow, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Brantford, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Stratford, York Townships, Windsor, Woodstock, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, New Westminster, Point Grey, South Vancouver and Victoria showed advances in both comparisons.

Cumulative Record for First Nine Months, 1928.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during September and in the first nine months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first nine months of the years since 1920 are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of permits issued		Indexes of value of permits issued, first nine months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first nine months (1913=100)
	In September	In first nine months		
1928.....	\$ 21,302,746	\$ 166,290,804	173.0	149.2
1927.....	14,462,243	141,152,535	146.8	147.5
1926.....	11,047,503	120,163,936	125.0	149.7
1925.....	10,140,853	98,364,181	102.3	154.0
1924.....	15,055,250	96,817,333	100.7	161.5
1923.....	10,768,898	108,319,972	112.7	166.8
1922.....	11,597,034	116,778,450	121.5	161.9
1921.....	10,907,828	88,573,442	92.1	189.3
1920.....	9,842,677	96,146,278	100.0	215.1

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	Sept., 1928	Aug., 1928	Sept., 1927	Cities	Sept., 1928	Aug., 1928	Sept., 1927
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.-Charlottetown.				*Toronto.....	4,085,590	3,719,454	2,761,272
Nova Scotia.....				York and East York Townships..	854,608	628,005	546,925
*Halifax.....	72,545	432,270	110,957	Welland.....	12,435	19,345	83,455
New Glasgow.....	43,845	407,045	101,172	*Windsor.....	566,660	276,905	464,170
*Sydney.....	20,150	5,275	2,485	Ford.....	53,300	112,300	114,700
New Brunswick.....	8,550	19,950	7,300	Riverside.....	35,700	28,300	63,525
Fredericton.....	80,684	66,600	112,065	Sandwich.....	13,100	21,300	22,695
*Moncton.....	Nil	Nil	636	Walkerville.....	124,000	173,000	78,000
*Saint John.....	11,493	43,045	12,960	Woodstock.....	27,629	16,045	7,459
Quebec.....	8,590	23,555	98,469	Manitoba.....	1,051,260	1,270,115	854,404
*Montreal—Maison-neuve.....	5,225,772	4,627,719	3,900,960	*Brandon.....	11,530	137,330	6,394
*Quebec.....	4,056,788	3,634,211	2,635,295	St. Boniface.....	51,880	85,735	87,960
Shawinigan Falls.....	543,134	607,408	508,420	*Winnipeg.....	987,850	1,047,050	760,050
Sherbrooke.....	60,000	12,400	29,125	Saskatchewan.....	1,431,788	1,864,897	447,157
*Three Rivers.....	229,900	17,200	35,100	*Moose Jaw.....	172,213	21,650	86,617
*Westmount.....	120,800	63,150	87,650	*Regina.....	524,720	1,338,620	176,925
Ontario.....	215,150	293,350	605,370	*Saskatoon.....	734,855	504,627	183,615
Belleville.....	8,440,930	6,384,665	7,082,059	Alberta.....	746,560	899,775	350,042
*Brantford.....	4,450	19,000	14,725	*Calgary.....	557,025	692,880	168,627
*Brantford.....	175,548	82,022	43,265	*Edmonton.....	133,940	171,155	167,180
Chatham.....	73,550	78,875	15,250	Lethbridge.....	43,220	24,520	12,380
*Fort William.....	156,140	44,700	56,150	Medicine Hat.....	12,375	11,220	1,855
Galt.....	48,962	50,052	14,500	British Columbia.....	4,252,746	1,338,833	1,604,599
*Guelph.....	29,095	39,105	65,388	Kamloops.....	13,935	4,100	95,899
Hamilton.....	708,350	443,400	244,250	Nanaimo.....	3,300	750	4,597
*Kingston.....	67,680	26,372	10,870	*New Westminster.....	1,036,225	63,175	65,060
*Kitchener.....	106,105	52,682	181,875	Prince Rupert.....	2,089	1,595	37,350
*London.....	214,065	155,670	408,825	*Vancouver.....	760,400	588,735	850,480
Niagara Falls.....	142,725	58,680	38,627	Point Grey.....	766,850	423,490	332,150
Oshawa.....	168,130	205,445	775,490	North Vancouver.....	8,305	38,590	18,700
*Ottawa.....	284,210	400,220	609,465	South Vancouver.....	156,350	90,600	120,740
Owen Sound.....	8,500	3,200	2,525	*Victoria.....	1,505,286	127,798	79,623
*Peterborough.....	256,105	14,095	16,630				
*Port Arthur.....	90,641	35,810	126,300	Total—63 Cities.....	21,302,746	17,384,874	14,462,243
*Stratford.....	20,651	17,209	17,495				
*St. Catharines.....	64,215	40,119	130,390	*Total—35 Cities.....	18,551,225	14,572,942	11,784,867
*St. Thomas.....	3,269	11,980	12,215				
Sarnia.....	14,354	48,269	130,983				
Sault Ste Marie.....	31,163	63,106	24,640				

The month of October established a new record in the total number of accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario in any one month. Last month there were 8,278 accidents reported to the Board, 51 of which were fatal. This figure exceeds the total for October, 1927 by more than 1,600 reports. Benefits awarded by the Board in October, including a number of heavy cost cases, totalled \$707,471.31, of which \$114,654.47 was for medical aid. Death cases have reached 466 in ten months of 1928 against

The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was 17.8 per cent greater than in 1927, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued lower than in any other year since 1920, except 1927.

429 in the whole of 1927. This year's figures are, of course, swollen by the Hollinger fire in the spring, and the recent Manasoo disaster. On the other hand, Mr. Morley, general manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Association of Ontario, points out that there is every indication that the fatality experience of the classes of industry in the Associations will show little if any change in 1928. Up to date record of deaths in those classes, which represent about two-thirds of the payroll in Schedule 1, is 42 cases in 1928 against 38 in 1927.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY to SEPTEMBER, 1928

THE business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the third quarter of 1928 exceeded in volume that transacted during the corresponding quarter of last year, as there was an increase of over 13 per cent in opportunities for employment and over 16 per cent in placements in regular and casual employment. All industrial groups except logging, showed improvement, the most noteworthy gains in placements being in construction and maintenance, farming, services and manufacturing. Provincially, Saskatchewan was the only province to show a decline and that in vacancies, only, due to a reduction in orders for farming. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces July to September, 1928.

From the chart on page 1250 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of September it will be noted that the curve of vacancies representing the ratio of vacancies to applications showed a continuous upward trend throughout the period. During the last month of the quarter, the demand exceeded the supply of workers available, due to the many calls for harvesters in the Prairie provinces. The curve of placements in relation to applications rose during July and August, declining somewhat during the first half of September, but again showed an upward tendency during the latter half of the month. The level then reached was over 5 points higher than that shown at the close of September a year ago. During the period July to September 1927 there was an average of 94.3 vacancies and 85.0 placements for

each 100 applications for employment as compared with 96.1 vacancies and 89.2 placements for each 100 applications during the period under review.

The average number of applicants registered daily during the present quarter was 2,771, of positions offered 2,665 and of placements effected 2,472, in contrast with a daily average of 2,466 applications, 2,328 vacancies and 2,098 placements in regular and casual employment during the corresponding quarter of 1927.

During the three months July to September 1928, the offices reported that they had made 192,245 references to positions and effected a total of 187,812 placements, of which 149,420 were in regular employment and 38,392 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 133,507 were of men and 15,913 of women, while casual work was found for 23,276 men and 15,116 women. Comparison with the corresponding period of 1927 shows that 161,506 placements were then made, of which 131,801 were in regular employment and 29,705 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 171,339 men and 39,197 women, a total of 210,536 in contrast with a registration of 189,882 persons during the same period in 1927. Employers notified the Service during the quarter July to September, 1928, of 202,529 vacancies, of which 165,440 were for men and 37,089 for women as compared with 179,239 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of September, 1928.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	215	129	80	139	57	76	769	651	15	8,434	5,819	2,095
Animal products edible.....	32	4	28	7	.....	7	16	14	.....	223	120	83
Fur and its products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Leather and its products.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	106	74	23
Lumber and its products.....	42	27	14	28	18	9	170	152	.....	1,185	842	273
Musical instruments.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9	9
Pulp and paper products.....	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	161	124	11	704	477	198
Rubber products.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	6	7	.....	.....	277	213	58
Textile products.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	72	70	.....	588	318	112
Plant products edible.....	13	3	5	32	24	8	36	29	1	1,200	923	240
Wood distillates, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....
Chemical and allied products.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	16	15	.....	318	237	59
Clay, glass and stone.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14	12	.....	258	212	47
Electric current.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	27	.....	475	388	19
Electrical apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5	3	1	329	234	85
Iron and steel products.....	114	93	22	34	4	29	156	119	1	1,747	1,172	497
Non-ferrous metal products.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	2	.....	146	118	27
Mineral products.....	1	.....	1	10	.....	10	44	44	.....	442	241	202
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	2	39	36	1	398	223	163
Logging	118	95	13	150	149	6	1,676	2,249	.....	5,574	2,911	47
Fishing and Hunting.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	12	.....
Farming	123	91	14	100	83	14	486	472	.....	5,300	4,686	1,019
Mining	20	1	.....	20	19	.....	68	35	.....	378	373	8
Coal.....	20	1	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	256	267	.....
Non-metallic ores.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	51	35	.....	122	106	8
Communication	11	5	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	159	137	24
Transportation	104	17	85	113	68	45	244	198	16	2,493	881	1,581
Forwarding and storage.....	75	.....	74	5	1	4	77	72	.....	1,209	414	796
Railway.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	68	107
Shipping and stevedoring.....	27	17	9	107	66	41	167	126	16	1,102	399	678
Construction and Maintenance	285	182	72	466	309	77	3,561	3,087	32	13,308	11,538	1,141
Railway.....	2	.....	2	172	108	1	454	392	.....	5,120	4,588	66
Highway.....	102	101	1	16	16	.....	147	56	.....	1,026	971	53
Building and other.....	181	81	69	278	185	76	2,960	2,639	32	7,162	5,979	1,022
Services	1,068	189	707	1,404	307	1,100	2,463	1,899	40	16,847	5,343	8,029
Governmental.....	21	1	19	10	3	7	1	1	.....	458	277	152
Hotel and restaurant.....	62	31	25	53	45	8	513	428	3	1,886	1,256	202
Professional.....	69	15	39	37	25	8	176	120	.....	1,063	546	272
Recreational.....	18	2	15	17	1	16	32	23	4	1,127	350	614
Personal.....	84	5	77	256	7	244	189	157	17	2,044	442	1,648
Household.....	814	135	532	1,029	225	817	1,544	1,154	16	10,193	2,433	5,138
Farm household.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	8	7	.....	76	39	3
Trade	189	18	169	80	25	55	262	179	7	2,100	790	1,228
Retail.....	161	15	144	78	25	53	178	134	1	1,919	711	1,134
Wholesale.....	28	3	25	2	.....	2	84	45	6	181	79	94
Finance	24	1	22	1	.....	1	5	4	.....	125	66	50
All Industries	2,157	728	1,167	2,474	1,017	1,375	9,534	8,765	110	54,731	32,556	15,222
Men.....	1,169	543	543	1,344	721	538	7,415	7,137	94	40,373	27,643	9,471
Women.....	988	185	624	1,130	296	837	2,119	1,628	16	14,358	4,913	5,751

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1928

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
878	254	529	656	243	355	1,419	909	510	2,565	1,265	1,209	15,075	9,327	4,869
53	6	43	127	10	100	5	2	3	209	69	127	672	225	391
12	2	6	6	1	4	6	3	6	2	2	2	25	6	18
31	8	17	11	3	8	76	3	73	12	1	12	244	93	135
87	77	25	96	43	45	522	444	78	869	620	154	2,999	2,223	598
41	9	28	18	2	16	13	3	10	172	67	105	1,112	682	370
4	1	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	6	4	2	305	220	72
75	11	63	5	5	4	31	9	22	24	12	11	798	421	214
82	18	62	44	20	21	183	108	71	278	200	100	1,868	1,325	508
20	.....	.....	5	.....	5	23	23	.....	10	7	3	73	45	8
59	17	41	2	1	1	17	11	6	32	2	30	447	285	138
57	12	30	71	44	12	130	126	5	184	129	56	715	535	151
25	23	.....	31	25	6	28	22	6	32	26	6	618	513	37
36	6	26	20	5	15	13	4	9	15	4	9	421	256	147
224	47	134	178	79	96	276	113	167	530	75	451	3,259	1,702	1,397
5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	19	9	9	177	130	40
31	9	18	19	7	3	61	35	25	65	5	60	673	341	319
40	8	30	19	2	16	34	6	28	106	35	72	644	316	312
17	394	.....	89	38	.....	246	241	2	1,859	1,489	23	9,729	7,566	91
7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	24	26	2	55	55	2
15,589	14,611	515	41,944	32,848	240	25,580	22,780	221	3,464	11,792	231	92,586	87,363	2,252
51	41	3	91	57	8	404	353	20	507	452	28	1,539	1,331	67
.....	3	.....	78	52	.....	295	247	17	36	19	19	442	335	36
51	26	3	9	1	8	6	6	.....	408	380	.....	748	680	11
.....	12	.....	4	4	.....	103	100	3	63	53	9	349	316	20
27	9	4	75	54	17	122	104	16	14	11	3	409	320	70
320	131	172	241	42	200	297	108	188	918	143	747	4,730	1,588	3,034
236	63	156	230	37	192	273	108	164	349	83	248	2,454	778	1,634
73	62	11	11	5	8	24	.....	24	28	15	14	321	151	166
11	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541	45	485	1,955	659	1,234
2,372	1,337	484	2,906	2,140	360	4,010	3,705	263	3,641	2,268	1,264	30,549	24,566	3,693
940	674	.....	1,271	985	22	1,184	1,167	9	932	857	20	10,075	8,771	120
320	221	14	236	206	15	617	582	32	583	466	115	3,047	2,619	230
1,112	442	470	1,399	949	323	2,209	1,956	222	2,126	945	1,129	17,427	13,176	3,343
6,992	2,023	4,409	5,602	2,540	2,035	3,874	1,471	1,550	2,968	1,990	1,660	41,218	15,753	19,530
122	65	36	235	22	212	22	14	7	81	24	46	950	407	479
857	615	194	515	289	161	396	298	23	344	242	93	4,626	3,204	709
156	68	87	501	442	52	100	51	42	84	53	27	2,186	1,320	527
103	23	72	65	6	58	75	36	39	80	29	52	1,517	470	870
441	32	391	657	41	613	419	58	364	782	57	728	4,872	799	4,082
4,793	836	3,626	1,669	504	934	1,825	501	1,075	1,593	660	714	23,460	6,448	12,852
520	384	3	1,960	1,236	5	1,037	513	.....	4	925	.....	3,607	3,105	11
1,107	199	816	1,048	70	956	833	117	716	829	76	734	6,448	1,474	4,681
486	103	331	508	36	462	240	53	187	453	42	397	4,023	1,119	2,709
621	96	485	540	34	494	593	64	529	376	34	337	2,425	355	1,972
13	3	9	1	.....	1	7	1	6	15	2	12	191	77	101
27,373	19,008	6,941	52,653	38,032	4,172	36,803	29,800	3,492	16,804	19,514	5,913	202,529	149,420	38,392
20,313	17,018	2,344	47,767	35,513	2,898	33,435	28,413	2,361	13,624	16,519	5,027	165,440	133,507	23,276
7,060	1,990	4,597	4,886	2,519	1,274	3,368	1,387	1,131	3,180	2,995	886	37,089	15,913	15,116

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during September. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the October issue relates to the situation existing in August, 1928. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for August and previous months taken from the October issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment during September showed little change, on the whole, as compared with August. In the coal-mining industry there was a further improvement in employment, a slight decline in the numbers wholly unemployed being accompanied by a considerable decline in the numbers temporarily stopped from the service of their employers. There was also some improvement in the iron and steel, pottery, motor vehicle, constructional engineering, boot and shoe, and furnishing industries. On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in the marine engineering, shipbuilding, tinsplate, woollen and worsted, silk, textile bleaching and dyeing, tailoring, building and transport industries.

Among workpeople numbering approximately 11,800,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at September 24, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 11.5, as compared with 11.7 at August 20, 1928,

and 9.3 at September 26, 1927. For males alone the percentage at September 24, was 12.7, as compared with 13.0 at August 20; for females the corresponding figures were 8.3 and 8.1. The percentage wholly unemployed at September 24, 1928, was 8.6, as compared with 8.3 at August 20, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at October 1, 1928, was approximately 1,384,000, of whom 1,064,000 were men and 242,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at August 27, 1928, it was 1,367,000, of whom 1,055,000 were men and 232,000 were women; and at September 26, 1927, it was 1,075,000, of whom 855,000 were men and 155,000 were women.

United States

Employment in manufacturing industries increased 1.5 per cent in August as compared with July, and pay-roll totals increased 3.2 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics.

Increased employment in August is a usual occurrence, owing to the completion of July inventory taking and repairs, but this increase in August, 1928, is significantly greater than in any one of the last five years, and there was actually a falling off in employment in August, 1923. A greater number of separate industries reported increased employment in August, 1928, than in any month since October, 1925.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment for August, 1928, is 86, as compared with 84.7 for July, 1928, 85.6 for June, 1928, and 87.4 for August, 1927; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for August, 1928, is 90.2, as compared with 87.4 for July, 1928, 90.2 for June, 1928, and 91 for August, 1927. The monthly average for 1923 equals 100.

The index of employment for August, 1928, is higher than at any time since October, 1927, with the exception of March, 1928, when the index was one-tenth of 1 per cent higher than in August.

Employment in August, 1928, stood 1.6 per cent below the level of employment in August, 1927, and pay-roll totals were 0.9 per cent smaller. The decreases in both these items, comparing 1928 with 1927, were decidedly smaller in August than in any previous month of 1928.

The data for August, 1928, are based on returns made by 11,097 establishments in 54

of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in August had 3,111,655 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$84,249,130.

Increased employment was shown in August, 1928, as compared with July, in 40 of the 54 separate industries and increased pay-roll totals were shown in 43 industries.

The notable increases in employment were in the men's and women's clothing industries, and in the millinery, stove, steam fittings, fertilizer, pottery, tobacco, piano, carriage, and automobile industries. The last-named industry reported gains of 6.3 per cent in employment and of 11.4 per cent in pay-roll totals in continuation of its phenomenal activities since November, 1927.

The outstanding decreases in employment were in the slaughtering and meat packing, cotton goods, rubber boot and shoe, ship-building, and machine tool industries. The decrease in machine tools, however, was due to a regular summer letting-up of production in a few establishments and was, in fact, only about one-half as pronounced as in previous years.

Increased employment was shown in all industries of the textile group except cotton goods and shirts, and in all industries of the iron and steel group except cast-iron pipe (0.1 per cent) and machine tools. The iron and steel industry gained 1.3 per cent in employment, woollen goods 2.4 per cent, and petroleum 1.3 per cent, while cotton goods fell off 1.4 per cent.

Eleven of the twelve groups of industries showed gains in employment in August as compared with July, ranging from 7.4 per cent in the tobacco group to 0.2 per cent in the paper and printing group; the food group showed a loss of one-half of 1 per cent in number of employees.

Seven of the nine geographic divisions had more employees in August than in July, the East Central divisions—both the North and the South—leading in this respect with gains

of 3.6 per cent each, followed by the South Atlantic division with a gain of 2.7 per cent; the West North Central and the Mountain divisions both reported moderate losses in employment.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States. The method of compiling as described in the *American Federationist*, March, 1928, is as follows:—

“The local unions in the 23 cities under review report monthly their membership and the number of unemployed members at the first of the month or the nearest possible date. From these reports the percentage of unemployed members is calculated for identical unions in the current and the previous month. Thus for every month there are two percentage figures—that is for identical unions in December and January—and for identical unions in January and February, and so on. The final figure for January, then, is calculated by taking the simple arithmetical average of the two January percentages. It may be noted that the reports cover all trades which are organized, factory workers as well as teachers and building trade workers.”

By the above method the proportion of unemployed members to the total membership of the local unions reporting, is computed. According to the October issue of the *American Federationist*, the most recent unemployed percentages during the various months in the 23 cities work out as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and

hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS EMPLOYERS AND THE ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC UNIONS.

Agreement to be in effect from September 15, 1928, to September 15, 1929.

Union members only to be employed, and in consideration of this closed shop agreement, the union grants the use of the union label to the employer.

Hours: for day work $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours per day with Saturday afternoons off, a 48-hour week; for night work 45 hours per week. No work on certain holidays.

Overtime: for day work, first three hours, time and one-half; after three hours, double time; for night work, double the day rate for all work over 45 hours per week.

Wages per week: typographers, \$37 for job work, \$40 for newspapers; pressmen: cylinder press \$36, assistants \$32, cylinder press feeders \$25, platen press \$29, assistants \$17; bookbinders: men \$33.75, women \$14.75.

Apprentices to be at least 16 years old and be registered with the union. Typographers' and pressmen's apprentices to serve five years, male bookbinders four years, female bookbinders 2 years. Term of apprenticeship may be lengthened or shortened in special cases. One apprentice allowed for every 3 journeymen.

Wages of apprentices for first two years to be at discretion of employer; typographers' apprentices from \$12.50 per week for first 6 months of third year to \$26 per week for last 6 months of fifth year; pressmen's apprentices, \$12 per week for third year and \$17 per week for fourth year; bookbinders' apprentices from \$17 per week for first 6 months of third year to \$29 per week for last 6 months of fourth year; women bookbinders' apprentices \$9.50 per week for the first 6 months of second year and \$11 per week for last 6 months of second year.

Any dispute which cannot be settled by the representatives of the two parties to be referred to an arbitration board consisting of a representative of each party and a third party chosen by them or by the Provincial Minister of Labour, the decision of this board to be binding.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL 102.

The agreement previously in force which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1927, and which was in force from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1928, has been renewed until September 30, 1929, the only change being that one clause has been deleted. This clause provided that when an apprentice becomes a journeyman member of the union, he shall be placed at the bottom of the priority list of employees of one year's standing in the office in which he is working.

Wages per week of assistant foremen, compositors, make-ups, operators, copycutters, bankmen, typesetters, machinists and machine tenders: \$43 per week of $46\frac{1}{2}$ hours on evening newspapers and \$45.50 per week of $43\frac{1}{2}$ hours on morning newspapers.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS EMPLOYERS AND NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF LATHERS OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1928, to September 1, 1929.

Only union members to be employed.

Wages: \$4 per thousand for the contractor and \$3.50 per thousand for the worker.

The working day is not to begin before 7 a.m. or extend beyond 6 p.m. No work on Sundays or holidays. If obliged to work these days, double wages to be paid.

Fare and board to be paid by employer for work outside city.

Any dispute to be referred to a representative of the employer and the business agent of the union.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—VARIOUS CONTRACTORS AND THE PLASTERERS' LABOURERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO, LOCAL 781.

Agreement signed on conclusion of the strike which is reported on page 1194 of this issue, to be in effect from September and October, 1928, to May 1, 1930.

Employers agree to recognize the union and employ union members only.

Wages: 75 cents per hour until March 1, 1929; 80 cents after that date.

Overtime conditions same as plasterers when attending plasterers.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING PLASTERERS AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 298.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929. Ninety days before the date of expiration, a committee shall be appointed to consider renewing or revising the agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Wages: \$1.20 per hour.

Overtime: from 6 to 10 p.m., time and one-half; after 10 p.m. and work on legal holidays, double time.

Foremen must be union members and must be paid at least \$1 per day extra.

Employers to pay all car fare and travelling time one way outside of the Hamilton Street Railway.

Apprentices to be 17 years and under and be registered and indentured for four years. Any firm in business for four years and employing two plasterers may have one apprentice; where an average of eight journeymen are employed, a second apprentice will be allowed.

In case of dispute, there shall be no cessation of work until matter has been referred to a joint arbitration board consisting of three members of each party. In case of disagreement of this board, the dispute shall be referred to the Joint Industrial Council whose decision shall be binding.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—VARIOUS CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL 348.

Agreement to be in effect from August, 1928, to April 30, 1929, unless terminated by 15 days' notice from either party.

Only union members to be employed.

No union members allowed to take any contract or do jobbing.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one-half from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. except Saturday when time and one-half will be paid from 12 noon to 5 p.m.; after 10 p.m. on other days and after 5 p.m. on Saturdays and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. Night shift to be paid at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times standard rate. Not less than two hours shall be paid for any call on emergency work.

An apprentice is one who has worked 6 months at the trade; a journeyman must have had 4 years' experience at the trade and be able to pass a satisfactory examination.

Only one helper or apprentice to be employed for each journeyman and must work under direct supervision of journeyman for first three years.

Wages per hour: job foreman, \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; journeymen, \$1; apprentices from 40 cents per hour for second 6 months to 85 cents for fourth year.

A committee consisting of two contractors and two union members shall be formed and any disputes to be referred to them. If they are unable to agree, a fifth member shall be chosen by them and the decision of such committee shall be binding.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HAMILTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION No. 107.

Agreement signed following arbitration by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, to be in effect from May 1, 1928, to May 1, 1929, and thereafter until either party gives 30 days' notice of change.

Company to continue to treat with its employees who are members of the Association through the officers or representatives of the Association and no prejudice to be shown employees who are officers of the Association.

Wages of motormen and conductors: first year, 42 cents per hour; second year, 46 cents; thereafter, 52 cents; bus and one-man car operators, 5 cents per hour additional. Motormen and conductors shall be paid 5 cents per hour extra for work on snow-plows, sweepers and sand cars; 25 cents per day extra for training students. Extra motormen and conductors who report for duty to be guaranteed a minimum of \$12 per week. All work for extra men to be divided as far as possible equally among them.

Wages of car and shopmen per hour: blacksmiths, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; painters, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; pitmen—first year 47 cents, second year 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; controller men, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; car placers—first year 43 cents, second year 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; car cleaners—first year 44 cents, second year 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; store men, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; engineers, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; janitors, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Wages of trackmen: 4 cents per hour in addition to former rate of wages. Wages of ticket clerks: \$115 per month.

Hours for motormen and conductors: a minimum of 8 hours and a maximum of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours to be completed in the least number of hours possible to be a day's work for regular men; two hours to be the minimum allowed to regu-

lar trainmen for any one run. Ten minutes at regular rates to be allowed for taking cars out or returning them to shops or yards. Hours for car and shop men: 10 per day, 55-hour week; trackmen, 9 per day; ticket clerks, same hours as previously.

Overtime: all overtime and work on legal holidays, time and one-half; for work on Sundays which is not overtime, 7 cents per hour extra to be paid.

Choice of runs to be given to men according to the length of time they are in the service. Men shall be given the opportunity to qualify as bus operators according to seniority (if competent to operate a bus).

After one year's service one-half cost of new uniform to be paid by the company; after two years' service all uniforms to be supplied by the company.

In case any member is suspended or discharged the company officials will interview the grievance committee and if it is found that the member is not at fault, he shall be reinstated and paid for all time lost.

All disputes or differences to be submitted through representatives of the association to the department superintendent of the company and if they cannot agree, the general manager may be called into conference.

Service: Custom and Repair

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN.—VARIOUS GARAGE FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LOCAL 703 (AUTO MECHANICS).

Agreement signed in September on the conclusion of the strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, page 1067, to be in effect from year to year unless a new agreement is presented 30 days previous to its expiration.

Only union members or those willing or eligible to become such to be employed. Union members not to do work of their trade outside the employer's place of business.

The union will furnish a union shop card for display to the employers signing the agreement.

Hours: 9 per day; 54-hour week; hours from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. or 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. All work over these hours and all work on Sundays and holidays to be paid at time and one-half. Where regular shifts are used for floormen, 9 hours to be a day's work.

Wages per hour: auto mechanics: first class, 75 cents; second class, 60 cents; third class, 40 cents. First class mechanics to receive a guaranteed wage of \$30 per week, second class mechanics \$20 and third class \$15. If shop has flat rate, full flat rate time must be paid and time and one-half rate for overtime.

An examination board of five members of the local union shall examine all auto mechanics and apprentices and the qualification of auto mechanics shall be left to their discretion. The foremen of each garage may sit with the board to examine his own men.

Each employer may have two apprentices for every five journeymen.

A shop committee appointed by the local union will handle all grievances. Should the shop committee and the employer fail to settle a dispute, the matter will be referred to higher officials of the International Association of Machinists. No strike or lockout while negotiations are in progress for the settlement of any dispute.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortifications, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of

three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work

is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available,

or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wage clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a rifle range at Saskatoon, Sask. Name of contractors, A. W. Heise Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, September 12, 1928. Amount of contract, \$6,905. The General Fair Wages Clause was embodied in the contract.

Construction of platform at Rockcliffe Aerodrome, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Joseph Cyr, Cyrville, Ont. Date of contract, September 21, 1928. Amount of contract, \$5,776. The General Fair Wages Clause was embodied in the contract.

Construction of a new workshop building at the barracks, St. Johns, P.Q. Name of contractor, D. F. Sheehy, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 21, 1928. Amount of contract, \$10,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
	cts. per hour	
Carpenters.....	60	10
Labourers.....	35	10
Concrete men.....	35	10
Concrete mixer runners.....	50	10
Painters and glaziers.....	55	10
Electricians.....	55	10
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	55	10
Roofers.....	50	10
Driver (horse and cart).....	45	10
Team of horses and driver (wagon or scraper).....	65	10

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Reconstruction and extension of wharf at Sturdies Bay, B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 17, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,512. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	per day \$ cts.		
Pile driver foreman.....	10 00	8	48
Pile driver engineer.....	9 00	8	48
Fireman.....	5 50	8	48
Pile driver boomman.....	8 00	8	48
Carpenters.....	8 00	8	48
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8	48
Labourers.....	4 00	8	48

Wharf repairs and extension at L'Anse St. Jean, P.Q. Name of contractors, Nap. Trudel & Fils, St. Irénée, P.Q. Date of contract, October 16, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$23,023.35. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour cts.	
General foreman.....	60	10
Mechanics.....	40	10
Carpenters.....	40	10
Blacksmiths.....	40	10
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	30	10
Labourers.....	30	10
Carters.....	40	10
Teamsters.....	50	10

Construction of a Customs-Immigration building at Douglas, B.C. Name of contractors, Moncrieff & Vistaunet, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 12, 1928. Amount of contract, \$16,789. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per day \$ cts.	
Concrete workers.....	4 40	8
Concrete finishers.....	8 00	8
Bricklayers.....	10 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	8 00	8
Sheet metal workers.....	8 50	8
Roofers (tar, felt and gravel).....	6 00	8
Lathers.....	8 00	8
Plasterers.....	10 00	8
Painters and glaziers.....	7 20	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	9 00	8
Electricians.....	8 00	8
Common labourers.....	4 00	8
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	10 00	8

Reconstruction of pier, Beaverton, Ont. Name of contractors, John Patterson Construction Co., Ltd., Brampton, Ont. Date of contract, October 9, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,103. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour cts.	
Concrete finisher.....	60	10
Labourers.....	35	10
Pile driver engineers.....	75	10
Derrick engineers.....	75	10
Derrick firemen.....	45	10
Blacksmith.....	50	10
Blacksmiths' helper.....	40	10
Waterboy.....	25	10

Construction and erection of superstructure to proposed new greenhouse, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont. Name of contractors, The King Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 9, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,700. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour \$ cts.	
Carpenters.....	75	9
Painters.....	65	9
Glaziers.....	65	9
Plumbers.....	80	9
Steamfitters.....	80	9
Electricians.....	85	8
Common labourer.....	45	10
Cement finishers.....	70	9
Man, one horse and cart.....	70	10
Man, two horses and wagon.....	1 00	10

Repairs to wharf and improvements, Bagotville, P.Q. Name of contractor, Alonzo Morin, Levis, P.Q. Date of contract, October 9, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$10,965. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour cts.	
General foreman.....	75	10
Carpenters.....	40	10
Blacksmiths.....	50	10
Blacksmith's helper.....	40	10
Labourers.....	35	10
Carters.....	45	10
Teamsters.....	60	10

Construction of an addition to the Cereal Building at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, George Boyne O'Hara and Charles A. Johannsen, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 5, 1928. Amount of contract, \$17,310. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour \$ cts.	
Bricklayers and masons.....	1 20	8
Concrete workers.....	45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	85	8
Sheet metal workers.....	85	8
Lathers—metal.....	75	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Painters and glaziers.....	65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	95	8
Electricians.....	80	8
Labourers.....	45	8-10
Teamsters, one horse and cart.....	70	8-10

Reconditioning of the 100-ton derrick at the Esquimalt Graving Dock, Nanaimo District, B.C. Name of contractors, Vancouver Machinery Depot, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Amount of contract, \$33,628. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per day \$ cts.	
Foreman machinist.....	6 40	8
Machinists.....	5 60	8
Machinists helpers.....	4 00	8
Riggers.....	5 60	8
Riggers helpers.....	4 00	8
Carpenters.....	7 00	8
Sheet metal workers.....	8 00	8
Foreman steel workers.....	10 00	8
Steel workers.....	9 00	8
Riveters.....	9 00	8
Heaters.....	9 00	8
Painters.....	6 00	8
Foreman electrician.....	8 00	8
Electricians.....	7 20	8
Labourers.....	3 60	8

Wharf extension and repairs at Hopkins Landing, Vancouver North District, B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 1, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,196.73. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per day \$ cts.	
Pile driver foreman.....	10 00	8
“ engineer.....	8 50	8
“ crew.....	8 00	8
Fireman.....	5 50	8
Labourers.....	per hour 45	8

Construction of Section 5 of the North Jetty at Steveston, B.C. Name of contractors, The Coast Quarries, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 1, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$249,127.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this schedule as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per day \$ cts.	
Pile driver foreman.....	10 00	8
“ engineer.....	8 50	8
“ crew.....	8 00	8
Derrick scow engineer.....	8 50	8
“ crew.....	8 00	8
Labourers.....	4 00	8

Wharf extension and repairs at Savary Island, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 26, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,291.64. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Hours per day	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per week
		per day \$ cts.	
Pile driver foreman.....	10 00	8	48
“ engineer.....	9 00	8	48
“ boommen.....	8 00	8	48
“ bridgeman.....	8 00	8	48
“ fireman.....	5 50	8	48
“ labourer.....	4 00	8	48

Erection and completion of the superstructure of a new palm house and extension at Major's Hill Park, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Lord & Burnham Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, September 25, 1928. Amount of contract, \$21,450. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this schedule as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour \$ cts.	
Masons.....	1 20	8
Concrete workers.....	45	8
Concrete finishers.....	75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	85	8
Painters and glaziers.....	65	8
Steamfitter.....	95	8
Electricians.....	80	8
Labourers.....	45	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	70	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	1 00	8

Construction of a wharf at Faust, Lesser Slave Lake, Alta. Name of contractors, Nel-

son River Construction Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, September 20, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$12,386-38. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour \$ cts.	
Foreman carpenter.....	1 05	8
Carpenters.....	95	8
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	95	8-10
Common labourers.....	45	8-10
Timbermen.....	55	8-10

Reconstruction of the southwest breakwater at Cobourg, Ont. Names of contractors, Arthur E. Farley, Ottawa, Ont., and Percy R. Grant, Hazeldean, Ont. Date of contract, October 29, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$35,539. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Construction of a wharf at Notre Dame de Pierreville, Yamaska Co., P.Q. Names of contractors, Arthur R. Farley, Ottawa, Ont., and Percy R. Grant, Hazeldean, Ont. Date of contract, October 22, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$12,065.10. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Improvements to harbour consisting of new East Pier, removal of the old East Pier and dredging at Port Dover, Ont. Name of contractors, A. C. Stewart & Co., Ltd., Port Dover, Ont. Date of contract, October 20, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$130,857.55. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of the Confederation Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, P. Lyall & Sons Construction Co.. Date of contract, October 20, 1928. Amount of contract, \$2,497,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Construction of a breakwater wharf at Shag Harbour, Shelburne Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Robert Lewis Hogg, Crowells, N.S. Date of contract, October 17, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$8,090.53. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Removal and disposal of the hulks of two steam barges and one pontoon scow at Sarnia, Ont. Name of contractors, Reid Towing & Wrecking Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont. Date of contract, October 15, 1928. Amount of contract, \$15,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Additions and alterations to the public building at Prince Albert, Sask. Name of

contractors, William Graham and Robt. Clunie, Prince Albert, Sask. Date of contract, October 9, 1928. Amount of contract, \$65,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs and reconstruction of wharf at Bridgewater, N.S. Name of contractor, Thos. D. Morrison, D'Escousse, N.S. Date of contract, October 5, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$19,107.85. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of a portion of the superstructure of the western entrance pier at Whitby, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$14,821.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Widening and deepening main channel to the proposed new elevators; deepening channel to the Imperial Oil Company's dock at Collingwood, Ont. Name of contractor, Robt. H. Weddell of Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, October 1, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$156,320. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening a slip in front of the Fraser's wharf at Millbank, Chatham, N.B. Name of contractors, The Miramichi Dredging Co., Ltd., Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, September 28, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$3,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging a basin at wharf of St. Lawrence Paper Co., Trinity Bay, P.Q. Name of contractors, The National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 7, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$40,755. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening Mission River entrance channel at Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, October 10, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$18,000. The General Fair Wages clause was inserted in this contract.

Improving the berths in front and at lower side of the public wharf at St. Stephen, N.B. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 2, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$9,200. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging an area in front of the property of Rat Portage Lumber Co. (False Creek), Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, The Pacific Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 3, 1928.

Amount of contract, approximately \$10,371.79. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

(Area No. 1): Deepening berthing space between Piers 1 and 2 at Ritchie's Consolidated Ltd. (Area No. 2): Deepening basin at Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Co.'s wharf at Victoria Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 29, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,592.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Opening a channel across two shoals between the Shippigan Public Wharf and Savoy Landing Wharf at Shippigan, N.B. Name of contractors, Miramichi Dredging Co., Ltd., Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, October 6, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$15,900. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of an electric passenger elevator and gates at the St. Hubert Aerodrome, St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Turnbull Elevator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 28, 1928. Amount of contract, \$6,292. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs to the breastwork, Port Dufferin, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractor, John Alphonse Gregory, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, September 27, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$16,110. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf at Ste. Flavie, Rimouski Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Limitée, St. Marie de la Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, September 27, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$11,885.19. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Electrical conduit and fittings in the old Examining Warehouse, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractor, Louis A. Nace, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 27, 1928. Amount of contract, \$3,690. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf extension at St. Godfrey, Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Arthur and J. Edgar Nadeau, Chandler, P.Q. Date of contract, September 24, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$10,084.32. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of Ice Pier No. 5 at Barrington Passage, Shelburne Co., N.S. Names of contractors, Frank L. Boone, South Devon,

N.B., and Alexander R. Voys, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, September 22, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$18,190. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a breakwater at Harbourville, Kings Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Hails B. Bigelow, Canning, N.S. Date of contract, September 19, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$10,229.70. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Comeauville, Digby Co., N.S. Names of contractors, Siffroi Francois Comeau, Eddie Gaudet and Joseph Willie Comeau, Comeauville, N.S. Date of contract, September 19, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$6,443.31. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Laying of new roofing on the Armoury at Sherbrooke, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. R. Royer, Ltée, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, September 5, 1928. Amount of contract, \$2,940. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Construction and installation of new interior fittings (in oak) in Postal Station "L," Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, October 12, 1928. Amount of contract, \$2,245. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the Post Office at Hull, P.Q. Name of contractor, Jean Baptiste Harper, Hull, P.Q. Date of contract, October 11, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,750. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of new interior fittings in the Post Office at Walkerton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, October 2, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,650.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of wooden fog alarm building and oil house, Lucy Island, Chatham Sound, B.C. Name of contractor, John Currie, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, June 14, 1928. Amount of contract, \$5,630. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per day \$ cts.	
Bricklayers and masons.....	10 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	7 50	8
Cement finisher.....	8 00	8
Cement mixer.....	4 40	8
Labourers (common).....	4 00	8
“ (building).....	4 40	8
Labourers..... per hour	1 00	8
Painters.....	7 00	8
Pile driver foremen.....	9 50	8
“ engineers.....	8 50	8
“ fireman.....	5 00	8
Pile driverman.....	7 50	8
“ driver boomman.....	7 50	8
Bridgeman.....	7 50	8
Derrick engineer.....	8 50	8
“ man.....	7 50	8
Plasterers.....	10 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	9 00	8
Roofers (patent).....	6 50	8
“ (sheet metal).....	8 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	8 50	8
Tile setters.....	10 00	8
Teamsters (with wagon and team).....	10 00	9

Construction of Marine Laboratory at Eastern Passage, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, A. S. MacMillan, 91 Hollis St., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, May 15, 1928. Amount of contract, \$16,649. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wooden dwelling and wooden storage shed at Amphitrite Point (entrance to Ucluelet Harbour), B.C. Name of contractor, H. G. Winter, Port Alberni, B.C. Date of contract, May 31, 1928. Amount of contract, \$4,045. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wooden dwelling at Miscou Island, Gloucester Co., N.B. Name of contractors, J. E. & D. P. Connolly, Bathurst, N.B. Date of contract, June 8, 1928. Amount of contract, \$4,400. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a dwelling and lighthouse (combined) on Pearl Island, Lunenburg Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Hedley N. Pyke, Lunenburg, N.S. Date of contract, June 15, 1928. Amount of contract, \$5,765. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a small wooden lighthouse and shelter shed at Echourie, Alright Island, Magdalen Islands, P.Q. Name of contractor, Charles Bernier, Carleton Co., P.Q. Date of contract, June 20, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,850. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a dwelling and lighthouse (combined) and wooden storage shed at Isaac's Harbour, Guysboro Co., N.S. Name of contractor, James E. Freeman, Isaac's Har-

bour, N.S. Date of contract, June 30, 1928. Amount of contract, \$6,120. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a fishway in Magaguadavic river at St. George, Charlotte Co., N.B. Name of contractors, John W. McManus Co., Ltd., Memramcook, N.B. Date of contract, July 7, 1928. Amount of contract, \$5,700. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a dwelling and lighthouse (combined), Canso Harbour, Guysboro Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Stewart C. MacMillan, Isaac's Harbour, N.S. Date of contract, July 26, 1928. Amount of contract, \$6,450. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a fish hatchery establishment at Fraser's Mills, South River, Antigonish Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Wilfred M. Gerroir, Guysboro, N.S. Date of contract, July 6, 1928. Amount of contract, \$27,900. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a fish hatchery establishment at Lake George, Yarmouth Co., N.S. Name of contractor, A. S. MacMillan, 91 Hollis street, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 1, 1928. Amount of contract, \$34,900. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a fishway in the dam at Nictaux River, Annapolis Co., N.S. Name of contractor, C. S. Rogers, R.R. No. 3, Middleton, N.S. Date of contract, August 2, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,470. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a fish hatchery establishment at Swan Creek, Lake Manitoba, Man. Name of contractor, Colin McKenzie, Selkirk, Man. Date of contract, October 10, 1928. Amount of contract, \$6,100. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Erection of the superstructure of a vertical lift bridge over the Welland Ship Canal at Main street, Welland, Ont., known as Bridge No. 13, and the removal of the 227 ft. riveted through truss swing span which is at present carrying the highway traffic about 340 ft. south of the centre line of Bridge No. 13. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 6, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$654,320.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging of all sand, clay, shells, small stone, gravel, etc., behind a retaining wall in Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, October 6, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$130,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Erection of a station building at Shubenacadie, N.S. Name of contractor, Robert Ed Company, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, October 24, 1928. Amount of contract, \$9,051. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Erection of a station building at North Sydney, N.S. Name of contractor, John C. McMillan, North Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, July 14, 1928. Amount of contract, \$17,424. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in October, 1928, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	\$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	792 00
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	206 30
Making-up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	14,162 22
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	224 97
Bag fittings.....	4,301 54
Scales.....	256 55
Letter boxes.....	6,246 11
Letter box locks.....	3,193 00
Cotton duck bagging.....	12,269 45

Benefits of Winter Building Construction

The Philadelphia Building Congress has published a bulletin on "Year Round Construction Facts", showing the benefits of continuing building operations during winter. It is stated that 30 per cent of the population is directly or indirectly supported by the building industry, and that idleness in this group tends to reduce incomes generally. The "start and stop" system of construction is said to be needless and expensive, winter construction being entirely practicable. "Year-round construction keeps contractors, sub-contractors, manufacturers and transportation organizations busy. Men and women in the shops and factories supplying materials and equipment are kept employed as well as architects, engineers and others whose forces can be maintained without rush seasons. This is generally beneficial to all, including prospective owners, tenants and the community."

The bulletin gives striking examples of buildings of various types which were erected last winter in Philadelphia.

The Statutes of the United Kingdom, 1928, include (chapter 12) an "Act to assimilate the Franchises for Men and Women in respect of Parliamentary and Local Government Elections". Chapter 33, an Act to amend the law relating to the closing of Shops, requires that, with certain exceptions, every shop shall be closed not later than 8 p.m. as the general closing hour, or 9 p.m. on the "late day", that is Saturday or such day as may be fixed by the local authority. Chapter 35, provides that, commencing in 1930, Easter day shall be the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April, and in all subsequent years. This Act will not take effect until its proclamation by Order in Council.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1928

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was again toward higher levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices showing slight advances.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.28 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$11.15 for September; \$10.99 for October, 1927; \$10.93 for October, 1926; \$10.89 for October, 1925; \$10.31 for October, 1924; \$10.65 for October, 1923; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$15.83 for October, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.54 for October, 1918; and \$7.99 for October, 1914. The increase was due mainly to seasonal advances in the prices of eggs, milk and butter, while less important advances occurred in the prices of shoulder roast of beef, veal, mutton, bacon, lard, cheese and beans. The price of potatoes was substantially lower, while slight increases occurred in the prices of sirloin steak, fresh pork, evaporated apples and yellow sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.52 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$21.38 for September; \$21.18 for October, 1927; \$21.14 for October, 1926; \$21.11 for October, 1925; \$20.67 for October, 1924; \$21.16 for October, 1923; \$20.87 for October, 1922; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.46 for October, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.48 for October, 1918; and \$14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged, while rent advanced slightly, due to increases at Woodstock and Medicine Hat.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100 and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was again slightly higher at 150.2 for October, as compared with 149.7 for September; 152.6 for October, 1927; 151.3 for October, 1926; 156.0 for October, 1925; 157.0 for October, 1924; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922; 155.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 206.9 for October, 1918. Fifty-one prices quotations

were higher, forty-three were lower and one hundred and forty-two were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups were higher, two were lower and two were unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and their Products group, due to higher prices for grains, flour and other milled products, oranges, bananas, hay and rubber, which more than offset lower prices for potatoes and sugar; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due mainly to higher prices for raw cotton and silk; the iron and its Products group, mainly because of advances in the prices of steel billets and of steel sheets; and the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to higher prices for copper, silver, tin, solder and antimony. The Animals and their Products group declined substantially, decreases in the prices of live stock, meats, hides, leather, boots and shoes, and lard more than offsetting higher prices for milk, eggs and fish. The Wood, Wood Products and paper group declined slightly, while the Non-Metallic Minerals group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and Producers' goods were lower, the former due to declines in the prices of meats, sugar and potatoes, which more than offset higher prices for flour, oat products, milk and eggs, and the latter due to declines in the prices of materials for the leather industry and for the meat packing industries, which more than offset advances in the prices of materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the metal working industries, for milling and other industries, as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods advanced, higher prices for grains, hay, milk, eggs, cotton, silk, copper, silver, tin and naval stores more than offsetting lower prices for live stock, sugar, potatoes, fresh meats, hides and wool. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined, advances in the prices of flour and other milled products, non-ferrous metal products and in some iron and steel products being more than offset by declines in the prices of smoked meats, refined sugar, lard, leather and some cotton products. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin advanced, while articles of forest origin were lower.

(Continued on page 1280)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA†

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1916	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1919	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1921	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1923	Oct. 1924	Oct. 1925	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1927	Sept. 1928	Oct. 1928
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	50.2	52.4	76.2	72.2	80.2	60.8	58.2	58.2	55.6	55.8	59.0	61.6	72.6	71.8
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	35.0	34.4	54.2	49.4	50.4	33.4	31.8	30.6	29.2	30.2	31.8	34.4	42.6	43.4
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	18.1	19.7	28.0	26.4	29.0	19.7	18.7	18.0	17.8	18.3	19.9	20.5	23.6	23.9
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.4	24.2	36.4	34.3	36.3	26.3	27.2	28.0	27.7	29.2	29.3	29.0	30.5	31.0
Pork, leg...	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.4	23.5	38.0	39.7	42.3	31.5	30.0	27.2	25.1	29.1	30.8	28.5	31.2	31.0
Pork, salt...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	38.0	40.2	70.0	72.6	74.4	57.2	53.8	51.0	46.6	53.4	56.6	53.2	54.8	55.0
Bacon, breakfast...	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.9	30.5	51.1	55.9	60.1	46.1	41.6	39.3	33.9	41.6	44.4	38.8	40.8	42.5
Lard, pure...	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.4	42.2	74.2	82.4	74.4	48.2	45.4	45.8	45.6	49.0	49.0	43.8	45.0	45.8
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	35.3	43.6	60.7	69.1	75.0	50.7	41.7	44.3	45.7	48.2	49.8	52.6	46.3	51.0
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	31.5	38.3	55.0	60.4	68.3	46.6	37.4	39.7	39.8	43.0	44.3	47.0	41.4	45.6
Milk...	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	54.0	54.6	75.6	85.8	92.4	80.4	69.6	70.2	71.4	70.8	69.6	71.4	70.8	72.6
Butter, dairy...	2 lb.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	59.0	74.2	114.6	125.8	114.6	81.2	76.8	78.4	77.4	83.4	75.4	83.2	82.6	85.6
Butter, creamery...	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	34.7	42.4	55.7	64.1	69.1	46.8	43.0	44.2	42.8	47.7	41.2	46.3	45.9	47.4
Cheese, old...	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	22.0	27.8	33.3	39.6	41.2	35.4	32.7	33.5	32.9	33.2	33.0	33.3	33.2	33.8
Cheese, new...	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	20.3	26.1	31.4	36.9	38.6	32.0	32.7	33.5	32.9	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.8
Bread...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	67.5	84.0	118.5	118.5	144.0	118.5	102.0	102.0	106.5	117.0	114.0	117.0	115.5	115.5
Flour, family...	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	38.0	48.0	69.0	67.0	80.0	58.0	54.0	54.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
Rolled oats...	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	25.0	25.0	40.5	39.0	42.5	30.5	28.0	27.5	28.5	30.5	29.0	32.0	31.5	31.5
Rice...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	13.2	13.6	24.6	28.2	33.2	18.6	21.2	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.0	22.0
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.6	20.8	33.2	22.8	23.4	17.4	17.4	17.6	16.8	16.4	15.6	16.2	18.4	1.90
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.7	13.4	23.1	25.6	29.2	21.6	23.9	19.5	19.6	20.2	20.4	18.8	21.7	21.5
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	13.2	13.2	18.8	23.4	27.4	18.2	19.6	18.2	15.6	15.7	15.7	14.6	13.6	13.6
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	31.2	36.8	48.8	50.8	86.4	41.2	34.8	48.4	41.2	32.0	31.6	32.8	31.2	31.2
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	14.0	16.8	22.4	23.6	40.8	19.6	16.4	23.0	19.6	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.0	14.6
Tea, black...	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.9	9.9	15.5	15.6	16.4	13.6	14.6	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.0	17.8	17.8	17.8
Tea, green...	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.8	10.2	14.8	16.1	17.0	15.1	14.6	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.0	17.8	17.8	17.8
Coffee...	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.0	9.9	11.5	14.0	15.1	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.9	15.2	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.2
Potatoes...	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	35.3	53.0	71.3	71.7	69.4	64.4	40.4	52.8	46.5	49.5	61.9	52.5	49.6	42.8
Vinegar...	1 pt.	-7	-7	-7	-8	-8	-8	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
All Foods...		5.48	5.96	6.95	7.34	7.99	9.30	13.54	14.21	15.83	11.43	10.23	10.65	10.31	10.89	10.93	10.99	11.15	11.28
Starch, laundry	1 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Coal anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.9	57.9	78.8	84.3	125.3	110.1	116.4	111.5	103.7	104.8	105.4	102.0	101.3	101.3
Coal bituminous...	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.8	39.9	62.6	62.5	90.7	73.5	77.0	71.6	65.6	64.1	63.3	63.5	62.9	62.9
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.6	43.9	76.9	81.1	83.7	83.6	80.3	78.6	77.6	76.2	75.5	75.5	75.6	75.0
Wood, soft...	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.5	31.6	58.8	56.5	66.1	61.1	59.4	59.2	57.4	55.6	55.9	56.1	55.7	55.4
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	24.1	23.0	27.4	29.3	39.8	31.9	31.0	30.3	30.8	30.3	31.5	31.3	31.0	31.1
Fuel and light*		1.50	1.63	1.76	1.91	1.90	1.96	3.05	3.14	4.06	3.60	3.64	3.51	3.35	3.31	3.32	3.28	3.27	3.26
Rent...	1/2 mo.	2.37	2.89	4.05	4.75	4.55	4.08	4.85	5.54	6.52	6.89	6.96	6.96	6.97	6.87	6.85	6.87	6.93	6.95
††Totals...		9.37	10.50	12.79	14.02	14.48	15.38	21.48	22.93	26.46	22.01	20.87	21.16	20.67	21.11	21.14	21.18	21.35	21.52

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia...	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.70	8.77	13.78	14.45	16.21	11.75	10.42	10.96	10.55	11.03	10.99	10.98	11.11	11.16	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.74	7.80	11.90	12.31	14.05	10.46	9.11	9.59	9.44	9.96	10.27	9.96	9.90	9.92	
New Brunswick...	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.66	8.87	13.26	14.13	15.51	11.59	10.14	10.83	10.54	10.91	10.96	11.02	11.08	10.99	
Quebec...	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.41	8.95	13.19	13.54	14.96	10.81	9.75	9.92	9.60	10.34	10.09	10.19	10.35	10.47	
Ontario...	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.78	9.41	13.58	14.17	15.75	11.48	10.14	10.69	10.20	10.79	11.00	10.99	11.17	11.31	
Manitoba...	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.36	8.87	12.84	13.98	16.34	10.79	9.72	10.14	9.68	10.25	10.29	10.42	10.83	10.92	
Saskatchewan...	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.63	9.21	13.51	14.10	16.09	11.21	9.95	10.29	10.20	10.74	10.84	10.89	11.29	11.45	
Alberta...	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.38	9.31	13.27	14.18	15.70	11.09	9.77	10.32	10.38	10.99	10.77	10.81	11.22	11.48	
British Columbia...	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.35	9.80	14.39	15.32	16.83	12.50	11.61	11.51	11.51	12.11	11.89	12.18	12.16	12.35	

†The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text.

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average).....	35-9	30-5	28-1	21-7	17-1	23-9	31-0	31-0	27-5	42-5	46-9	62-5
Nova Scotia (average).....	35-0	30-3	28-0	22-1	17-9	15-0	23-6	28-6	25-9	40-8	44-9	61-2
1—Sydney.....	42-2	34-6	33-5	27-4	22-7	19-3	24-3	34-2	27-8	41	44-7	60-5
2—New Glasgow.....	31-7	28-3	25-2	20-3	14-7	11	25	26	24-2	41-8	44-6	61-7
3—Amherst.....	28-7	27-5	20-2	17-2	14-1	13-5	28-3	25	24-3	41-7	44-5	60
4—Halifax.....	40	31-1	33-6	22-7	18-9	16-3	26-9	28-6	27	38	44-2	63-3
5—Windsor.....	37-5	28	28	20	15	.....	30	28	25	40	45	60
6—Truro.....	37-5	25-2	27-5	25	22	.....	35	30	27-3	42	46-1	61-4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	26-7	26-7	20-7	16-3	14-5	20	30	28-7	25-7	38-7	42-5	55
New Brunswick (average)...	33-7	27-1	24-5	19-4	14-6	16-7	26-1	27-7	25-8	41-8	45-8	60-8
8—Moncton.....	31-7	26-7	20-7	16-3	13	.....	30	29-5	25	41-6	46-5	60-8
9—St. John.....	37-5	28	25-5	17-3	13-5	17	25-7	26-3	26	41	45	62-5
10—Fredericton.....	35-4	28-7	27-5	24-4	16-9	18-1	21-2	27-5	26-4	40-2	44-2	60
11—Bathurst.....	30	25	24-3	19-7	15	15	27-5	27-5	25-6	44-5	47-5	60
Quebec (average).....	30-2	27-2	26-8	18-3	13-7	19-3	27-2	25-9	25-1	41-4	45-0	62-7
12—Quebec.....	32-5	30-4	26-4	20-8	14-9	21-6	30-4	25-8	26-4	38-7	45	60-9
13—Three Rivers.....	28-7	26-2	27-5	18-7	13-5	16-7	24-3	25-4	25	45	50	64-2
14—Sherbrooke.....	35-7	33-3	31-7	23	14-3	18	30	26-5	25-3	43-4	46	69-2
15—Sorel.....	27-5	26-7	25-3	17	13-3	17-5	25	24-2	25	41	44-5	60
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	23-8	22-3	22-3	16-1	12-9	22	25-2	23-4	21-5	41-2	42	56-7
17—St. John's.....	27-5	27-5	27-5	16	13-7	22-2	25-5	28-5	24	42-3	45	61-7
18—Theford Mines.....	23	20	17-5	15	12-5	22	25	21	24-3	.....	.....	65
19—Montreal.....	35-7	30-3	33-6	19	15-1	15-6	31-7	28-6	27-5	40-2	43-7	64-4
20—Hull.....	35-7	30-3	29-4	18-8	13-1	18-1	27-8	29-4	27-3	39-2	43-5	62-4
Ontario (average).....	31-1	32-6	29-6	23-4	18-4	27-0	30-9	32-4	28-3	40-6	44-6	64-0
21—Ottawa.....	36-9	29-7	29-2	22-9	14-1	20-7	28-6	30-4	26-5	41-8	45-9	65-1
22—Brockville.....	39-7	34-3	30	21	16-3	31	31-5	29	25	43-2	46-7	60
23—Kingston.....	36-3	29-7	27-8	22-3	15-4	20-8	27-3	29-5	26-6	36	41-5	59-8
24—Belleville.....	32-6	28	28-4	22	16-6	27-5	33	32-2	26	42-6	45-7	65-5
25—Peterborough.....	37-6	33-2	29-7	24-1	19-5	30-4	32	34	30	43-3	46-8	68-6
26—Oshawa.....	38-8	34-2	28-6	23	20-7	30	35-2	32-2	29-2	39-8	43-4	63-8
27—Orillia.....	34-7	30-5	28-8	23-7	20-3	27	29-3	32	28-7	39	42-5	64-4
28—Toronto.....	38-4	31-8	30-7	22	19-3	27-4	31-5	29-5	29-5	41-1	45-4	64-9
29—Niagara Falls.....	40	35	31-7	25	17-5	32-5	40	36-7	35	41-1	46-8	65-9
30—St. Catharines.....	38-2	31-8	30-5	23-5	16-5	30-7	30	32-2	26-5	38-8	42	62-5
31—Hamilton.....	40-2	33-6	32-8	24-2	20-7	28-4	25	31-2	.....	42-5	45-6	66
32—Brantford.....	39	34-4	30-4	23-6	20	27-4	30	34-2	27-5	40-1	43-8	66-6
33—Galt.....	37-7	33-7	30-5	23-7	18-7	26	34	32-5	26-5	41-2	44-4	63-2
34—Guelph.....	36	31-1	29-5	22-8	19-2	26-2	28-3	28-8	30-5	38-9	42-2	62-9
35—Kitchener.....	36-7	32-4	27-7	24-2	20-5	27-9	35	32-2	.....	36-8	41-7	64-3
36—Woodstock.....	39-6	34-1	30-7	24	18-2	27-4	30-7	33-7	30	38-7	40-7	62-5
37—Stratford.....	40	35	27-2	23-5	22	29-9	30	30-7	25	40-5	44-4	64-6
38—London.....	39-7	33-6	31-4	23	17-9	25-9	27-7	32-6	27-4	40-4	43-9	62-7
39—St. Thomas.....	36-2	32-6	28-4	22-3	20-4	29-3	30-5	30-1	30	40-4	44-4	65-3
40—Chatham.....	37-5	31-1	29-5	23-7	17-9	28-8	32-5	30-8	27-9	39-1	43-9	64
41—Windsor.....	38-7	32	29-6	23-9	16-6	28-1	30	32-8	28-1	38-7	43-7	65-3
42—Sarnia.....	39-2	33-6	30	23-7	19-2	29	31-7	33-7	28-3	39-6	44-2	64-3
43—Owen Sound.....	35	30	24	21-7	18-3	26-2	23-5	30	25	41	45-6	61-9
44—North Bay.....	42-5	35	32-5	25	17-5	26-5	27-5	33-5	27-4	39-8	43-7	64-3
45—Sudbury.....	43-2	36-6	33-4	26-2	20-2	28	25	38-2	29-6	43-4	48-3	64-3
46—Cobalt.....	35	31-7	30-7	21	15-7	21-7	33	31-5	28-7	41-4	45	64
47—Timmins.....	38-2	34-7	29-2	25-5	18-2	28-3	30	34-6	28-6	41-2	45	63
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	38-7	33-8	31	24-5	17-3	26-8	34-2	33-5	29-4	40	45	62-1
49—Port Arthur.....	37-5	28-5	29	23-5	18-9	26-6	37-7	35-1	30-3	43-5	48-4	63-2
50—Fort William.....	38	29-1	26-8	21	17-2	23-2	32-6	35	28-2	42-9	47-9	64-2
Manitoba (average).....	34-5	27-8	25-5	18-5	14-4	20-7	28-8	30-7	26-6	40-4	45-9	61-2
51—Winnipeg.....	36-1	28-4	27-5	17-7	13-8	20-1	28-7	32-1	28-2	41-7	47	61-3
52—Brandon.....	32-8	27-2	23-4	19-2	15	21-2	28-8	29-2	25	39-1	44-8	61
Saskatchewan (average).....	34-5	29-1	26-6	21-3	15-9	22-9	33-1	30-6	27-8	49-2	55-7	62-5
53—Regina.....	33-1	26-3	23-8	19	15-7	20-4	32-6	29-8	25	45-2	53-1	62-7
54—Prince Albert.....	30	27-5	25	21-5	14-5	25	32-5	30	27-5	52-5	55	56-3
55—Saskatoon.....	35-1	27-7	27-7	21-3	15-9	21	32-6	29-7	27	49-6	59-5	64-2
56—Moose Jaw.....	39-7	30-7	29-7	23-3	17-3	25-3	34-5	32-7	31-7	49-4	55	66-8
Alberta (average).....	33-4	26-7	25-6	20-2	15-0	22-8	32-6	30-0	26-8	44-9	49-3	57-8
57—Medicine Hat.....	33-8	26-3	26-3	20	16-1	23	35-4	30-5	30	47	51-5	56-3
58—Drumheller.....	35	30	25	25	15	25	30	35	25	46	.....	60
59—Edmonton.....	34-4	27-5	28-3	20-5	15	22-8	35	29-5	27-2	42-5	47-5	56-3
60—Calgary.....	30-6	24-8	24-3	15-4	14-4	21-1	31-1	29	27	45-6	50-2	60
61—Lethbridge.....	33	25	24	20	14-7	22	31-3	26	25	43-3	47-8	56-2
British Columbia (average).....	39-7	32-8	29-5	22-6	20-1	26-9	39-1	35-8	31-0	49-0	54-4	63-0
62—Fernie.....	38	30	25	21	15	25	40	36-5	30-8	48-6	53-3	59
63—Nelson.....	42-5	32-5	32-5	23-5	23-5	27-5	42-5	40	30	48-2	53-7	60
64—Trail.....	40	35	33-7	27-5	22-5	28-3	43-3	36-7	30	51-3	58-8	62-5
65—New Westminster.....	38	31-5	26-2	21	18-8	26-2	34-1	32-6	30-4	47	52-8	64-4
66—Vancouver.....	38-9	31-6	29-3	21-3	20-6	26-2	38-1	34-7	32-8	48-5	53-9	66-9
67—Victoria.....	41-9	34	30-5	22-8	20-1	29	35-7	34-2	28-7	49-7	54	61-7
68—Nanaimo.....	38-5	32-5	28-4	22-7	22-6	29-2	41-5	36	.....	50	55-2	67
69—Prince Rupert.....	40	35	30	21-3	17-5	24	37-5	36	34	48-8	53-3	62-5

a Price per single quart higher.

b. Adjacent localities 12c. to 10c. per quart.

c. Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1928

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod Steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy solids prints etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
19.0	30.6	22.4	14.2	53.4	21.3	21.0	37.4	22.9	51.0	45.6	12.1	42.8	47.4
15.9	32.9			53.0	17.3	18.9	28.3	23.6	51.8	46.9	11.5	43.4	50.4
10	35			48	16.5	16	26.4	22.7	58.6	51.6	b 12-14	42	49
20	30			60	16.5	20	30.7	22.5	49.6	45.6	12	359.7	48.0
16	35			50	18.3	20.5	25.7	23	46.6	44.5	9	44	49.1
12.5	35-40			60	16.7	17.2	27.4	24.8	51.7	45	a 12.5-13.3	39.2	50.5
	30			50	18	18	35	25	50			50	55
20-22	30			50	17.9	21.5	24.5	23.7	54.2	47.9	12	45.7	50
10	35			50	18.2	20	31.9	24	40.1	31.8	8-10	38.5	44.9
16.7	36.7		10.0	59.2	17.5	18.0	36.0	23.2	49.1	44.9	12.1	42.6	46.1
12	35		10	60	17.6	18.5	33.8	22.8	50	44.4	10-12	44.6	47.7
18	35		10	60	17.1	17.2	40.4	23.3	55.3	49.2	a3.5-5	45	49.3
20	40			55-60	18.5	18.2	33.9	23.5	47.8	41	12	44.2	45.2
				16.8	18	18			43.3		12	36.7	42.3
16.7	30.7	24.1	10.0	59.3	22.0	22.6	32.2	22.0	53.3	46.5	10.7	41.8	45.1
10	25	20		50	20	22.5	36.3	23.6	60.5	46.1	12-14	40.2	44.8
15-20	30	10		60	25	25	32	23.8	51.9	47.1	10	40	44.6
18-20	35	30	10	60	20.7	25	29.3	21.2	55	47.7	a10	42.2	46.1
20-25	30			60	25	25		21.8	48.5	46	10	44.0	49.1
	20						28	20.8	49	46.7	8		44.1
15	30	25-28	12	75	22.5	20	37.8	21.7	53	45	9	44.7	45.1
		8	50	20	21.5	19	37	22.6	54.5	45.6	12	41.5	45.0
18	30-40		10	60	20.7	19	37	22.6	54.5	45.6	12	41.5	45.0
15	30	30.9	24.4	11.8	63.4	21.0	40.5	22.3	50.5	46.3	12.4	43.3	47.0
17.9	30.9	24.4	11.8	63.4	21.0	20.4	40.5	22.3	50.5	46.3	12.4	43.3	47.0
20	25	10			21	21	42.8	22.3	58	48.3	12	42.7	45.8
12.5-16	25				20.4	17.5	45	21.4	45.5	40	10	43	45.5
15	35	25	10-20		18.7	18.7	35.8	20.4	50	43.0	10	42	45.5
20	30	28	10		22	33.8	22	22.3	44.2	42	a9	49	48.2
20	32	25		60	21.7	22	39.2	24.2	44.9	42.2	10	41.4	47.2
							41.5	23.1	49.5	48.3	13	45	47.1
15	30-32			72	20	20	35.6	22.5	41.3	38	10-12	41.1	46.4
20-22	35	27		24	18.2	43	22	55	48	a13.3	43.7	47.3	
15	32	30		25	20.2	37.4	23	52	51	c13	45	48.8	
20	35	25		18	19.7	45	20.3	52.1	49.5	13	44.7	47.1	
20	30-32	25	15	60	21.7	20	46.7	21.9	52.4	48.8	13	41.7	48.1
15	35	23	12		19	18	39.9	21.2	48.9	45.1	c12	45.8	46.8
20	30	25			21	18.3	40.3	21.4	50.7	48	a11.8	44	45
		25					42.6	21.3	54.2	50.8	12	43	45.7
20					22.5	18	42.7	20.9	45.7	39	12	42	46.4
					23	22	41.5	19.5	46.3	43	12	42	44.8
16	25	22		50	20	22.5	40.1	20.6	45.7	44.2	12	41.4	45.7
16	32	22-28		50	20	20	41.4	22.1	46.2		11	42.6	46.1
20	35	25	12		20.7	21.5	43.3	22.8	44.5	40.9	12	45.5	46.8
20	30	22			25	23.5		22.9	43.2	39.8	12	43.4	47.3
		30			20.7	19.3		43.5	20.9	51.2	14	46.7	47.9
		21			20	25	45.6	23.2	49.1	47.5	12	47.5	48.7
					18	38.7	20	43	39.2	a10.5	42	44.2	44.2
						31.7	23.7	55	48.7	12	40	45.6	44.5
	25	25	10	75	20	18	35.6	24.6	56.7	52	14	41	48.6
	30			75	22.5	21.7	39.1	25.6	58.4	53.7	15	50.4	46
	25			21	21.7	34	23	59.2	47.9	a16.7		49.5	47
	23			20	25	47.6	22.8	55.3	49.4	14	40.7	48.2	48
18-20	25-30	18	10	20	18.7	40.9	24.3	58.9	54.3	a14.3		47.9	49
15	25	18		65	20	39.7	24.3	57.7	50.9	a14.3		48.6	48
	30.8				20.0	18.8	38.4	24.4	49.5	44.1	12.0	40.2	46.3
20-22	28-35	16-20	15	50	20	18.9	44.8	23.7	53	46.4	c12	40.3	46.3
	30				20	18.7	31.9	24.6	46	41.8	12	40	47.5
26.9	30.6	16.0	16.3		25.6	22.9	38.7	23.8	47.3	43.7	12.4	39.3	51
25	30	15			25	21	36.3	23.5	48.3	45	a12.5	37.3	47.1
30	30	15	12.5		27.5	22.5	36.4	22.5	45	39.6	11	41.1	54
25-30	30-35		20		25	21.2	41.8	24.5	48.9	45.2	13	37.5	55
30	30	18			25	27	40.4	24.5	46.8	45	11.4	47.2	54
23.4	27.8	16.6	19.4		24.3	24.0	35.7	24.2	51.5	43.8	12.2	41.0	50
30	30	20	20		25	28.3	34	24.7	53.5	43.9	12	44	49
25	30	18			25	25	31	25	48.3	42.5	a12.5	36.7	47.7
17.5-20	23-25	15	15		22.6	23.4	34.7	23.6	51.8	43.4	a12.5	41.6	46.7
25	30	15	20-25		25	21.6	41.8	23.7	51.7	43.5	12	42.5	46.8
18	25	15	20		24	21.7	36.9	24.2	52.1	45.5	12	40	47.2
21.2	27.1	17.6			23.0	22.6	39.9	24.0	53.7	48.1	13.2	46.4	50.1
	30	18			23.3	25	43.4	25	53.3	48	a12.5	45	49.7
30	35	20			25	25	33.3	25	51		a14.3	45	50
30	35	20			25	25	36.1	27.2	57.5		a14.3	47.5	50
22	25	15			21	20.3	44.2	21	50.4	42.5	a11.1	46.5	49.2
15	22	15			22.1	18.6	33.3	21.8	53.1	46.1	a11.1	44.7	49.3
15	25	20			20.1	20.1	38.8	21.6	53	48	a14.3	47.7	51
15	25				22.5	21.7	44.2	25	50.8	40	a13.3	46.7	51.3
20		15			25	25	40.8	25	60.3	50	a14.3	47	51

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2's, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	33.8	7.7	18.2	5.1	6.3	10.4	12.5	16.0	16.0	16.1
Nova Scotia (average)	32.8	8.1	17.5	5.5	6.3	10.0	14.3	17.0	16.1	16.6
1—Sydney.....	34.2	8	17.4	5.4	6.7	10.2	14.1	16.7	16.7	16.8
2—New Glasgow.....	31.7	8	16	5.2	6	10.2	14.7	16.1	15.7	15.9
3—Amherst.....	31.6	8	17	5.4	6.6	9.6	13.3	16	15	15
4—Halifax.....	32.5	8	17.3	5.1	6.5	10.2	14.7	17.2	16.2	15.7
5—Windsor.....	35	8.3	20	6.5	6	10	15	20	18	20
6—Truro.....	31.9	8	17.5	5.3	6.1	10	14.1	15.9	15.2	15.9
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	30.7	7.4	18.5	5.1	5.6	9.7	14	15.2	13.6	14.8
New Brunswick (average)	33.4	8.5	18.1	5.3	6.3	10.5	14.0	15.8	15.3	15.4
8—Moncton.....	33.7	8.7	18	5.6	6.7	13	12.2	16.8	16	15.8
9—St. John.....	34.1	8.7	19	4.9	6.3	9	13.8	14.8	14.6	14.5
10—Fredericton.....	32.3	8.7	17.2	5.1	6.3	9.9	15.1	14.7	14.5	14.7
11—Bathurst.....	33.3	8	18	5.6	5.7	10	15	16.7	16	16.5
Quebec (average)	31.2	6.4	17.6	5.1	6.5	9.5	12.7	14.7	16.2	15.0
12—Quebec.....	32.4	7.5	17.5	5.1	6.4	9.8	13.1	15.7	15.2	15.7
13—Three Rivers.....	33.1	6	18	5.5	6.7	9.6	14.1	15.2	18.7	15.4
14—Sherbrooke.....	29.7	6.6-7	17	5	6	9.7	13	14.2	16.6	14.1
15—Sorel.....	29.6	6	17.8	4.6	6	9.7	11	14.8	16.3	15.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	27.7	5	16.3	4.8	6.7	9.7	12.8	14.1	14.7	15.3
17—St. John's.....	31.7	5.3-6.7	17.7	4.8	7.5	10.2	13	15	17	15
18—Theford Mines.....	34.4	6.7	18.2	5.5	6.7	8.2	13.6	15.3	17.9	15.3
19—Montreal.....	32.7	5.3-8	18	5.2	6	9.7	11.9	13.7	14.4	14.6
20—Hull.....	29.8	6.8	17.5	5.2	6.6	8.6	11.6	14	14.8	13.7
Ontario (average)	33.9	7.3	17.6	4.8	6.1	10.9	12.9	15.2	14.9	15.2
21—Ottawa.....	35.4	7.3-8	18.4	5.6	6.5	11.5	11.9	15.5	14.8	15.2
22—Brockville.....	31	6.7	16.5	5.2	5.8	10.7	12.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
23—Kingston.....	31.2	6.7	15	5	5.5	9.1	11.7	13.5	13	13.2
24—Belleville.....	35.3	6.3	16.5	4.5	5.6	10.6	12.2	14.7	14.7	14.6
25—Peterborough.....	31.9	7.3	16.7	4.6	5.2	11.4	13.4	14.7	14.4	14.6
26—Oshawa.....	37.2	7.3	17.2	4.6	6.3	11.1	12.3	15.3	14.9	14.7
27—Orillia.....	33.7	6.7	17.7	4.8	5.7	11.5	13.2	15.1	14.8	15
28—Toronto.....	34.9	7.3-8	18.1	4.9	5.9	10.1	11.9	15	15.2	15
29—Niagara Falls.....	36.7	7.3	18.6	5.2	5.8	10.1	13.2	15.9	15.8	16.4
30—St. Catharines.....	33.2	7.3	17.8	4.8	5.5	11	12.4	14.3	14	14.5
31—Hamilton.....	36.5	7.3	17.9	4.5	6.4	11.3	12.3	14.9	15.5	14.7
32—Brantford.....	33.4	6.7-8	16.7	4.4	5.5	11.1	12.6	14.6	14.2	14.6
33—Galt.....	35.1	7.3	18.1	4.5	6	12.3	13.3	14.7	14.1	14.2
34—Guelph.....	35	7.3	18.7	4.7	6.4	12.1	12.7	14.5	13.8	15.1
35—Kitchener.....	34.2	6.7-7	17.8	4	5.2	10.4	11.7	15.1	14.5	14.8
36—Woodstock.....	32.4	6.7-7.3	17.2	4.4	6.1	11.2	13.1	14.6	14.7	14.9
37—Stratford.....	32.6	7.3	18.8	4.1	6.3	11.5	12.9	16	14.4	15.3
38—London.....	35.3	6.7-7.3	18	4.4	5.9	10.8	12.3	15.7	15.7	14.8
39—St. Thomas.....	32.4	7.3-8.7	18.6	4.7	6.2	12.1	12.9	15.4	15.1	14.8
40—Chatham.....	35.9	6.7	18.2	4.3	6	11.4	14.6	15.2	15.3	15.1
41—Windsor.....	32.2	8.3-9.3	18.3	4.8	6.3	10.7	14.2	15.6	15.4	16
42—Sarnia.....	35.8	7.3-8	17.8	4.9	5.8	12	13.4	15.7	15.4	15.4
43—Owen Sound.....	34.9	6.7-7.3	17.4	4.3	5.3	10.2	12.1	15.9	15.3	15.5
44—North Bay.....	33.4	7.3	18.3	5.3	6.8	11	13.7	15.1	14.3	15.1
45—Sudbury.....	35.7	8-8.7	16.5	5.4	7.6	9.4	16.4	15.7	16.5	17.5
46—Cobalt.....	35	8.3	17	5.6	7.7	11	15.3	17.9	16.6	18.1
47—Timmins.....	35	8.3	16	5.4	6.5	9	13.7	16.7	15.8	15.8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.4	8	19	5.2	7.3	11.3	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.6
49—Port Arthur.....	35.9	6	18.3	5.3	5.7	9.9	11.1	14.7	13.7	14
50—Fort William.....	33.6	6	16.9	5.3	5.7	10	10.1	15.5	14.9	15.2
Manitoba (average)	35.7	6.7	19.9	5.2	6.9	11.1	12.5	18.0	17.6	17.7
51—Winnipeg.....	36.1	6.4-7	19.7	5.1	7.2	11.3	12	17.9	17.4	17.7
52—Brandon.....	35.3	6.3-7	20	5.3	6.6	10.9	12.9	18	17.7	17.7
Saskatchewan (average)	34.3	8.1	18.0	5.3	6.3	10.9	12.4	18.1	17.9	18.1
53—Regina.....	34.8	8.8-4	17	5.1	6.5	12.3	12.2	17.2	17.9	18.2
54—Prince Albert.....	32	8	.....	5	6.7	8.4	12.1	17.9	17.9	17.9
55—Saskatoon.....	35.7	8	16.7	5.4	6	11.5	12.7	18.5	18.7	18.8
56—Moose Jaw.....	34.8	8	20.2	5.5	6	11.2	1.4	18.8	17.1	17.5
Alberta (average)	35.6	8.6	19.1	5.3	6.5	10.9	1.6	16.9	18.5	18.9
57—Medicine Hat.....	35	8.9	19.5	5.4	6.4	12.5	11.6	17.9	21.6	18.8
58—Drumheller.....	36.7	8.9	19	5.5	6.3	10.8	10.8	16	17.5	21
59—Edmonton.....	36.1	8	20.2	5.2	7	10.3	10.1	16	18	18.1
60—Calgary.....	36	8	19	5.3	6.6	11.1	11.4	17.4	18.3	18.5
61—Lethbridge.....	34.3	8-10	17.6	5.2	6	9.8	10.2	17.1	17.3	18.2
British Columbia (average)	36.2	9.5	21.1	5.6	6.5	9.6	9.7	17.4	17.7	18.1
62—Fernie.....	35	10	16.5	5.5	7.1	10.6	10.3	17.5	17.7	17.8
63—Nelson.....	35	10	19	5.6	6.6	9.7	10.4	18	18.7	18.7
64—Trail.....	37.5	9.3	20.7	5.8	6	9.8	10	18.7	18.7	18.7
65—New Westminster.....	36.2	8.3-9.5	23.2	5.4	6.5	8.3	8.4	16.8	18.4	16.8
66—Vancouver.....	35.2	8.3-9.5	20.6	5.5	6.3	8.3	8.9	15	15.9	15.8
67—Victoria.....	36.1	10	24	5.4	6.8	9.4	9.5	16.8	16.5	16.6
68—Nanaimo.....	37.1	8.9	21.7	5.5	6.8	10	10	17.8	17.4	19.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	36.9	10	23.3	5.8	6	9.8	10	18.8	18.1	18.1

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1928

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 5 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 s, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
9.5	6.3	1.283	26.8	24.9	21.5	13.6	17.2	19.3	74.4	27.0	64.8	42.8
9.0	5.9	1.222	25.8	25.5	19.2	13.9	16.7	18.9	74.1	27.2	67.1	41.8
8.8	5.8	1.397	28.1	30	19.4	14.2	16.9	20.8	72.6	27.3	75	40
9.6	6	1.325	25	22.5	13.8	15.7	18	18	75	27.8	50	40
9.3	6.2	.933	20	24.2	19	14.8	16.5	19	75	28	80	40
9.2	5.2	1.15	27	25.8	13.3	16.2	18.8	18.8	76.7	27.1	63	49
6	6		30	30	15	18	18	18			75	
8.3	5.9	1.306	24.8	20.4	19.3	12.5	16.7	18.8	71.2	25.9	59.7	38.1
7.7	6.1	.92	18.5	14.5	18	13.4	14.9	16.6	74.7	28.6	65	41.2
9.9	6.5	.971	22.3	21.0	20.7	14.6	15.9	18.9	74.9	27.8	66.5	45.9
10.7	6.6	.987	19.7	22.5	20	14.7	16.8	17.8	83.3	29	77.5	50
8.8	6	1.082	24.9	23.3	19	14.6	14.5	18.5	63.7	25.3	55	40.7
11.6	6	1.066	22.7	18	23	13.3	15.9	19.2	77.7	28.4	67	44.8
8.5	7.2	.75	22	20	20.7	15.7	20	20		28.3		48
8.8	7.5	1.301	26.1	30.8	21.1	13.5	18.3	18.8	81.9	26.5	70.2	40.9
9.2	7.5	1.149	24.6	30	22	15.5	17.9	19	80	23.7	80	40.6
8.9	8.9	1.492	31.7	26.3	20	14.1	19.8	19.4	96	26.2	72.5	42.2
9.3	7.2	1.274	23.3	32.2	25	12.8	18.2	18.7	78.7	26.2	63.2	40
8	8.2	1.32	27.1			12.9	18	19.1	67.5	26.6	75	40
8.4	4.8	1.33	25.6		20	13	17.4	15	83.7	25.7	60	40
9	6.9	1.29	25	36.7	21.2	12.5	20.3	22.7		27.5		43
8.5	7.3	1.436	29.7			14.7	19.3	17.7	97.8	30.7	77.5	42
8.8	9.2	1.195	23.4	32.8	21.5	12.9	17.1	18.4	87.6	25.4	65.9	37.2
9.4	7.1	1.222	24.7	27	18.3	13	16.2	19.6	64.2	26.6	67.2	40.6
9.3	6.5	1.230	26.3	24.5	21.6	13.8	16.9	19.2	73.8	27.0	62.7	39.4
9.6	7.1	1.28	26.2	29.2	23.2	14.2	15.8	20.6	71.8	27.9	65	40.2
9.4	5.8	1.42	28	21.7		12.3	18	18.7	77.5	27.5	70	41.2
8.9	6	1.30	27.2	30.8		12.9	16.8	18.2	73.8	24.8	57.2	38
9.7	5	1.28	27	18.7		14.6	16.5	18.4	65.6	26	63	35.7
8.7	6.7	1.12	22	19.4	18	13.8	16.1	18.9	77.1	26.4	59.8	36.8
8.7	6	1.08	24.3	23		12.8	16.8	19.6	73	26.7	60.6	41
9	6.9	.982	22.1	16		12.9	16.9	18.9	76	27	57.8	35
8.6	6.1	1.09	21.8	26.7		12.3	16.3	18.1	77.4	25.7	63.8	38.3
10.7	6.2	1.31	26.1	20		11.1	17.9	19.2	88.3	26.1	70	39.6
9	5.6	1.46	28.1	19		14.2	16.3	18.5	73	25.3	55	39
9.3	6.3	1.23	26.1	29.2	25	15.1	16.7	18.6	62.5	25.9	68.3	38.8
7.8	5.9	.972	21.8	22.7		13.7	15.5	17.2	62.5	25	55	37.4
9.1	6	1.09	23.1	34		14.3	15.8	18.5	65	25	65	36.6
9.5	6.7	1.08	24	27		13.1	16.8	19	59	26.8	55.7	38.6
8.8	6.8	.983	21.5	23.3		13.1	15.6	16.8	62	24.6	60	36
8	5.8	1.225	24	27.5		13.7	16.5	17.2	79	24.7	57	35
9.4	7.1	1.12	25	19.8		14.5	16.8	20	66.2	26	60	40.1
7.9	6.4	1.05	23.1	20.7		12.6	14.7	18.1		25.8	65	37.1
9.3	6.5	1.06	20.8	26.7		15	16.4	19.9	86.2	26.5	71.2	39.2
8.8	5.5	1.01	22	20		15	16.5	19.1	75.5	25.6	60.2	37.7
9.6	5.5	1.173	19.2	25		13.4	17.4	18.4	65.6	25.9		40.6
9.6	5.5	.883	20	21.9		13.7	17.8	20.2	75	31.6	63.3	40
8.7	6.2	1.29	26	19.5		13.6	16.8	19.2	76	33.2	69	39.2
10.2	7.5	1.38	35.7		19	13.7	16.6	19.3	74	26.4	59	42.1
10	9.1	1.49	30		20	14.2	19.4	21.7	85	28.7	70	42.6
11.5	8.5	1.68	43.4		19	15.8	19.9	20	88.5	30.5	72.5	46.4
11.2	8.3	1.733	48.3		26	13.5	19	19	87.5	29	62.5	45
9.7	7.2	1.32	25.8	30	20	14.7	17.7	22.3	75	30	62.5	41.7
9.6	6.1	1.40	29.1	33.3	23.3	15	16.9	22.3	72.2	27	59.8	40
9.1	5.8	1.41	28.3	30.8	22.7	14.8	17.3	19.9	68.9	27.8	59.4	42.1
10.5	5.5	1.205	24.9	25.0		12.7	17.1	19.8	73.0	28.6	63.2	43.4
11.1	5.3	1.345	27	25	20.2	13.2	17.3	19.5	73.5	27.7	59	42.5
9.9	5.6	1.064	22.8	25		12.1	16.9	19.1	72.5	28.4	67.4	44.3
10.7	6.4	1.358	27.6		21.0	13.8	18.8	22.2	73.9	26.7	63.6	50.4
10.2	5.9	1.638	33.1		22.5	14.3	18	23.6	73.3	27.6	64.6	50.8
11.8	6.8	1.425	25		20	13	20.3	21.3	75	25.8	60.8	50.8
10.5	6.8	1.193	25.6		20.5	13.7	18	21.9	73.6	25.7	63.6	50.4
10.1	6	1.296	26.7			14.3	18.9	21.8	73.8	27.8	65.3	49.6
10.7	5.5	1.369	26.9		24.3	13.2	17.8	20.8	71.7	27.0	65.9	49.3
11.7	4.9	1.375	29.3		27.5	12.7	18.7	21.6	75.6	28.1	71.4	51.9
10.8	5.8	1.933			25	14.2	18.5	20.8	75	26.7	66.7	48.3
10.8	5.3	.873	20		22.3	13.1	17	20.7	67.5	26.4	59.4	49
9.8	6	1.485	31.6		22	12.7	17.7	19.8	72.2	26.7	68.3	48.3
10.6	5.7	1.179	26.7		24.8	13.3	17.2	21.3	68.3	27.3	63.7	48.8
9.5	5.2	1.617	33.3		22.0	12.4	17.2	19.0	71.2	26.9	65.1	49.6
10.5	5.2	1.646	37.5			14.4	19	20	73	31.5	71	50
9.6	5.5	2.025	41.7		25	11.9	18	20	73.7	28.7	62.5	51.2
9.4	5	1.913	37.5		22.5	13.3	18	18.5	75	28.3	68.3	50
8.1	4.9	1.147	24.2		20	10.7	16.3	18.4	68.3	24.1	62.8	44.5
9.6	4.7	1.26	25.1		18	11.7	14.9	18.6	67.2	24.7	59	45.3
9.2	4.8	1.53	31		21.5	11.8	15.4	18	68.3	26.5	61.2	47.5
9	5.7	1.638	34.5			13	18	20	67.5	25	67.8	55
10.6	5.5	1.778	35		25	12.5	18.1	18.1	76.2	26.2	68.3	53.3

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar.		Coffee, medium per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal per ton.
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average).....	7-8	7-3	60-8	21-3	27-7	15-7	3-5	64-3	57-9	12-3	6-2	\$ 16-205
Nova Scotia (average).....	8-0	7-5	65-6	21-0	28-8	13-3	3-5	66-3	43-6	13-5	6-8	16-125
1—Sydney.....	7-9	7-5	65-9	68-1	27-5	16	3-6	74-5	51	13-4	6-4	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	8-1	7-5	62-5	70-6	30-8	12-6	3-3	56-2	35-5	13	7-3	.....
3—Amherst.....	7-8	7-3	62-6	69	28-2	12-1	4	57-3	33-5	12-8	6-1	17-50
4—Halifax.....	7-4	7-1	67	72	28-3	14-2	3-4	70-7	58-7	13-7	6-7	15-50
5—Windsor.....	8-5	7-0	70	75	.....	12-5	3-3	72	48	15	7	15-00-16-00
6—Truro.....	8	7-4	65-5	71-1	29-4	12-6	3-5	67-2	34-7	12-8	7-1	16-00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7-5	7-1	61-7	65-5	26-7	14-8	3-7	62-5	42-5	13-3	6-2	15-40
New Brunswick (average)	7-7	7-1	63-5	72-0	27-3	13-1	3-4	68-7	42-0	12-7	6-4	16-125
8—Moncton.....	8-1	7-7	64	74	30	13-3	3-7	70-8	47	13-6	6	g15-50
9—St. John.....	7-6	6-9	62-5	64-9	27-4	13	3-5	73-7	42-7	12-6	6-6	15-00
10—Fredericton.....	7-7	7-1	62-5	73-9	27-4	12-6	2-9	64-2	39-7	11-2	6-3	16-00
11—Bathurst.....	7-2	6-7	65	75	24-5	13-3	3-4	66	38-7	13-3	6-7	18-00
Quebec (average).....	7-2	6-8	60-1	63-1	27-0	14-2	3-7	62-8	67-9	11-4	6-1	15-523
12—Quebec.....	6-9	6-6	59-2	73	27-2	15-5	3-4	65	70	10-7	6-3	15-00-16-00
13—Three Rivers.....	7-7	7-2	62-5	72-1	26-9	14-4	4-2	63-7	73-3	11-5	6-4	15-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6-7	6-5	61-1	71-2	25-7	14-4	3-6	59-4	65-7	11-8	6-2	15-75-16-25
15—Sorel.....	7-4	6-8	56-7	48-3	28	12	4-2	55	73	11	6-7	14-75
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6-9	6-3	60	67-1	27	13-2	3-5	58-6	78-3	10-5	6-3	15-00-15-50
17—St. John's.....	7-1	7	63-7	72-5	27	14-7	4-1	75	65	13-7	5-6	14-00
18—Thetford Mines.....	7-8	7-3	61-4	71-7	27-9	13-9	3-9	65-6	65	12	5-9	17-00-17-50
19—Montreal.....	6-8	6-6	58-8	68-3	25-7	14-9	3-1	60-6	64-4	10-7	6-1	16-25
20—Hull.....	7-4	7-1	58	68-8	27-6	15	2-9	62	56	11	5-6	15-75
Ontario (average).....	7-6	7-3	62-3	73-2	26-7	14-1	3-4	64-5	58-8	11-5	6-1	15-658
21—Ottawa.....	7-2	6-9	63-2	73-9	26-8	14-4	3-3	76-4	61-4	11-5	6-4	15-25-15-75
22—Brockville.....	8	7	57-5	74-5	27-5	14-3	3-7	61-2	62-7	11-2	6-6	15-25
23—Kingston.....	6-8	6-6	57-7	64-3	25-3	12-8	3-8	66-4	55	10-3	5-8	15-00
24—Belleville.....	7-7	7-4	65-8	71-3	25-8	14-5	3-4	60	68	11-6	5-9	15-50
25—Peterborough.....	7-2	6-9	63-3	71-6	25-1	14-1	3-5	64-3	52-8	10-8	5-7	14-75
26—Oshawa.....	7-7	7-4	62-3	74	26-4	11-9	3	69	57	11-1	6	15-00-15-50
27—Orillia.....	7-6	7-4	66-2	76-1	25	14-2	3-8	60-8	50	12-4	6-2	16-00-16-50
28—Toronto.....	7-2	7	62-5	73-2	25-5	12-5	3-2	63-7	50-8	9-9	6-1	15-00-15-50
29—Niagara Falls.....	7-5	7-1	65-9	76-9	27-3	15-1	3-6	66-4	61-7	11-3	6-4	g13-50-14-00
30—St. Catharines.....	7-3	7-1	62-5	75	25-6	12-6	3-3	67-5	58	10-8	6-3	g14-00-15-00
31—Hamilton.....	7-1	6-9	62-1	73-6	25-2	12-2	2-9	71-9	57-5	10-1	6-4	15-50
32—Brantford.....	7-3	7-2	60-8	71-9	25-9	13	3-2	70	68-9	10-3	5-9	14-50-15-50
33—Galt.....	7-3	7-1	61-4	71-4	25-3	14-4	3-1	65	63-3	10	6	15-00-15-50
34—Guelph.....	7-6	7-4	62-8	75-5	26-3	13-7	3-3	68-6	61-7	10-3	5-9	15-00-15-50
35—Kitchener.....	7-6	7-4	52-7	70-5	25-5	12-8	3-3	67	53-7	10	5-5	15-00-15-50
36—Woodstock.....	7-4	7-2	63-7	68-2	25	12-5	3	62-5	58-7	10	6-3	14-50
37—Stratford.....	7-7	7-2	60	73-2	26-1	13-6	3-2	69-5	54-3	11-2	5-9	15-00-15-50
38—London.....	7-8	7-7	66	72-1	25-8	13-6	3-1	67-8	56-7	10-6	5-3	15-00-15-50
39—St. Thomas.....	7-9	7-6	64-3	72-3	25-8	14-1	4	66-5	61-4	12-3	6-4	15-00-16-00
40—Chatham.....	7-1	7	59-2	70-3	25-6	13-5	3-6	67-2	66-2	11-4	5-4	15-00
41—Windsor.....	7-3	7-1	60-6	73-1	27-8	13-9	2-9	66-3	54-3	10-7	6-1	g15-50-16-00
42—Sarnia.....	7-7	7-5	63	75-6	27	14-3	3	67	66-2	11-6	7-4	15-75
43—Owen Sound.....	7-6	7	69	76	26	13	3-7	70	56-7	11-6	5-3	15-00-15-50
44—North Bay.....	8	7-7	69-2	73-6	28	15-2	4	68-3	60	13-2	5-3	16-50
45—Sudbury.....	8-4	8-1	63-7	75	30	17-6	4	50	60	15	6-3	17-00-17-50
46—Cobalt.....	8-6	7-8	64-3	74-6	30	16	3-9	58	53-3	13-7	6-9	18-00
47—Timmins.....	8-1	8	66-5	75	30	16-5	3-7	47-5	45	15	6-2	18-00-18-50
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7-5	7-5	60	76	26-7	16	3-7	56-7	65	13-5	5-7	15-50-16-00
49—Port Arthur.....	8	7-9	51-4	72-2	29-2	15-9	3-2	61-1	62-5	11-9	6	17-00-17-50
50—Fort William.....	7-6	7-4	61-4	74	29-4	15-2	2-9	58-3	60	10-8	6-1	17-00-17-50
Manitoba (average).....	7-9	7-7	57-1	63-8	29-6	14-0	3-3	61-3	56-4	12-9	6-5	20-750
51—Winnipeg.....	8-1	7-9	55-5	70-9	28-7	13-3	3-1	56-2	55-8	12-2	6-4	19-50
52—Brandon.....	7-6	7-5	58-6	66-7	30-4	14-6	3-5	66-4	57	13-6	6-5	22-00
Saskatchewan (average).....	8-8	7-9	58-4	74-4	30-1	20-8	3-2	61-7	59-6	13-7	6-7	23-625
53—Regina.....	9-2	8	58-3	73-4	29-4	a19-9	3	67-5	52-5	13-4	6-8	23-00
54—Prince Albert.....	8-7	7-8	53-3	76-7	30-8	a23	3-5	55-8	60	15	7-3	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7-7	7-6	57-9	73-7	30-7	a21-4	3-3	62-1	61	12	5-8	23-00-25-50
56—Moose Jaw.....	9-4	8-1	63-9	73-8	29-5	a19	3-1	61-4	65	14-2	6-7	.....
Alberta (average).....	8-4	7-7	53-4	68-6	28-9	19-2	3-6	63-2	63-8	14-3	5-8	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	8-5	7-4	55	70-6	28-8	a21-8	3-5	70-7	68-6	14-7	5-7	g
58—Drumheller.....	9-3	8-1	48-3	68-3	30	a22-5	3-9	66-7	70	15	5-3	.....
59—Edmonton.....	7-9	7-5	54-4	66-5	29-4	a16-1	3-5	58-8	57-5	14	6-6	.....
60—Calgary.....	8-3	7-8	57	68-6	28-3	a17	3-6	58-8	62	13-5	6-1	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	8-1	7-5	52-5	69-2	27-8	a18-5	3-4	61	61	14-2	5-3	.....
British Columbia (average)	8-1	7-6	57-4	69-2	29-5	22-5	4-0	64-4	59-9	13-4	6-5	.....
62—Fernie.....	9-2	8-6	60	70-5	29	a18-3	3-6	75	60	12-5	6-6	.....
63—Nelson.....	8-4	7-9	57-5	70	28-3	a29-4	3-8	60	63-3	15	7	.....
64—Trail.....	8-5	7-8	64-2	73-3	28-3	a26-7	5-2	60	53	14	7-3	.....
65—New Westminster.....	7-1	6-9	54-3	63-6	29-6	a18-3	3-7	58-3	55	13-5	5-8	.....
66—Vancouver.....	7-3	6-9	54	66-3	28-8	a19-1	3-5	59-3	55	11-8	6	.....
67—Victoria.....	7-7	7-1	56-6	67-5	29-6	a21-3	3-4	63-5	56	12-4	6-2	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	8	7-6	60	69	31	a23-8	4-3	74	66-7	13-3	6-4	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	8-9	7-7	52-5	73-1	31-3	a23-3	4-8	65	70	15	6-4	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1928

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parLOUR, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord					Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 10-068	\$ 12-865	\$ 11-992	\$ 14-503	\$ 8-862	\$ 11-032	\$ 9-616	c.	c.	\$	\$	
8-835	11-995	9-400	10-250	6-900	6-950	6-667	33-35	12-3	27-780	19-948	
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	6-00	32	10	22-417	14-917	
7-35					c8-00	c6-00	32	10	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	
9-00	12-50	10-00	10-00	8-00	8-00	6-00	32	15	20-00	14-00	
10-50-11-50	d11-40-14-50	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	35	10	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	
9-00-9-75	d10-50-11-50	9-00	9-50	5-50	6-00	6-00	35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
10-50	d12-50-15-75	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	6-75	32	12	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
10-875	13-25	9-00	10-00	6-75	c7-50	c7-50	30-32	15	10-00-20-00	5-00-10-00	
g10-00-12-00	g13-00	g8-00	g10-00	g7-00	g8-00	g	g32-35	12	19-00-26-00	10-00-14-00	
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-33	10	27-000	19-250	
8-00-12-50	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	c4-80-6-40	30	13	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	
10-50	8-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	c6-00	30	12	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
9-589	14-125	14-096	16-212	9-667	11-592	10-766	29-3	10-6	18-00	15-00	
10-00	13-50	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	30	11-7	23-444	15-313	
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-0	c8-13	30	10	27-00-35-00		
10-00	14-00	12-00	14-00	9-00	11-00	16-00	27-28	9	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	
9-50		c14-67-17-33	c16-00-18-67	c10-67	c13-33	10-00	30	10	16-00-18-00	13	
	8-50				c12-00		26	10	7-00-10-00	15	
		15-00	16-00	10-00	12-00	9-00	28-28	10	11-00-13-00	16	
11-50-11-75	16-00	c15-00	c15-00	c10-50	c10-50	c 6-00	30	15	15-00-23-00	17	
8-25	13-50-14-50	14-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c16-00	35	10	11-0	18	
10-663	12-50-14-00	c16-0	c17-23	7-00	9-00	c9-00	28	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	
9-25	12-010	12-895	15-836	9-829	12-412	11-161	29-2	10-7	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	13	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00			c17-60		c14-80		30	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	
12-00			14-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	28	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00			14-00	12-00	13-00	11-00	28	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
12-00			13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
9-50-11-50							28-30	9-8	25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	
11-00	13-00	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	c7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	
g	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
g	g11-00-12-00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	
9-00	12-00	15-50	16-00	12-00	15-50	15-50	g28	10	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	11-00	15-00	17-00	13-00	15-00	c8-348	28	10	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
10-00	12-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c12-00	27	10	15-00-25-00	10-00-20-00	
12-00-14-00	10-50-12-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00	c9-00	27-28	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	
10-00	10-00-12-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	
10-00-12-00	11-50	10-00	15-00	6-00	9-00		25-27	10	26-00-32-00	20-00-25-00	
							25-30	10-2	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00		c18-00		c11-25	c11-25	24-25	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	
9-50	11-00-12-00	14-00-15-00	c20-00		c21-33	c21-33	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
10-00-11-00	11-00-12-00		c20-00		c18-00	c9-00-15-00	28	12-5	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
g10-00	g12-00	g	c & g 26-00	g	c & g 22-00	c & g 18-00	g30	10	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	
9-50	12-00-14-00		16-00	6-00	9-00	10-00	30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	
8-00	10-50	12-00	14-00	8-00	10-00	9-00	30	9-7	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	
12-50		10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	35	11-2	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	
12-00-13-50			c15-00-17-25		c10-50-15-00		30	15	n	25-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00	12-75	27-30	15	22-00	14-00	
15-00	15-00		15-00	7-00-7-50	12-00		35	12-5	p	25-00-35-00	
11-00	10-00	8-50	12-00	6-50	10-50	c6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	10-50	c12-00	10-00	c11-50		35	8-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	11-00	12-00	10-00	11-00		30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
10-688	14-750		9-250	10-125	8-500	8-500	32-5	13-5	35-00	24-500	
12-00	15-50		10-50	11-50	9-00	9-00	30	12	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	
6-75-12-00	14-00	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	
10-250	17-250	8-250	12-000	8-500	10-500	12-333	34-4	12-9	35-000	23-750	
9-00-13-00	13-75	14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00		35	15	30-00-50-00	30-00	
9-00-10-00	20-00	17-00	18-50	5-50	7-00		35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00-11-00	17-00-20-00	19-50	i10-50	9-00	10-00	11-00	30-35	10	35-00	25-00	
10-00	f16-75		c & i 15-00		c14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00	
6-813	g 13-250				11-000		g30-0	11-7	30-000	21-750	
g	h6-50	g	g	g	g	g	g35	11-4	25-00	18-00-20-00	
h5-00-6-00	16-00			6-00	c8-00	c 7-00	35	15	r	25-00	
h8-50-11-50	10-50				c13-00		30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	
h 4-00-6-50							30	10	30-00	18-00	
10-244	12-120			9-500	10-500	5-498	j34-9	13-2	26-250	20-625	
6-25-6-75				12-00	18-00	5-00	40	15	20-00	18-00	
9-50-11-50	12-70-15-50			9-50	12-50	c7-50	40	12-5	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	11-50		37-5	12	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
10-75-11-75	11-50			5-50	7-50		35	14	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	
11-00-12-00	11-50			7-50	7-50		30	9	29-00	25-00	
10-50-11-50	9-00			7-50	c10-00	c 4-49	27	15	20-00-22-00	16-00-18-00	
s7-70-8-20						6-00	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
12-00-14-50							35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20.

(Continued from page 1272)

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and

industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January,

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914		1916			1918		1920			1921			Oct. 1922	Oct. 1923	Oct. 1924	Oct. 1925	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1927	Sept. 1928	Oct. 1928
		1914	1916	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1928								
Total Index 236 Commodities	236	102.3	131.6	199.0	243.5	171.8	148.1	153.1	157.0	156.0	151.3	152.6	149.7	150.2								
Classified according to chief component material:																						
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	287.6	178.2	130.8	141.6	168.5	157.3	161.6	161.6	144.2	147.7								
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	204.8	154.6	133.3	135.1	132.1	148.3	141.9	145.7	161.4	158.6								
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97.8	133.3	269.9	303.3	165.0	176.6	197.8	193.1	188.5	156.5	173.4	163.2	163.5								
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	171.0	178.2	157.2	158.5	155.5	154.3	156.1	155.9								
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	244.4	185.7	157.9	167.4	155.2	148.6	145.1	142.2	138.7	139.1								
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	137.7	98.6	100.9	93.8	97.2	107.4	98.1	93.6	95.3	96.2								
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	197.5	205.4	182.2	184.1	179.6	177.2	175.8	170.2	172.3	172.3								
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	223.3	184.7	165.6	164.5	154.8	158.4	158.2	152.4	148.9	148.9								
Classified according to origin:																						
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	258.2	164.2	123.0	123.0	153.5	147.8	153.2	155.7	143.4	145.7								
II.—Marine	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	132.0	125.5	161.3	162.8	155.9	161.7	158.7	164.2								
III.—Forest	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	171.0	178.2	157.2	158.5	155.5	154.3	156.1	155.9								
IV.—Mineral	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	196.2	175.6	159.7	157.1	152.0	151.7	148.8	143.1	143.9	144.2								
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	244.0	168.4	142.7	143.1	154.1	151.2	152.0	154.2	149.6	150.5								
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	242.0	180.0	151.8	157.9	159.0	156.8	150.6	148.3	147.9	147.3								
Classified according to purpose:																						
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	226.1	174.4	149.3	152.5	148.8	159.5	158.6	154.5	159.5	158.9								
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	244.4	170.7	139.4	150.1	149.6	161.3	155.3	156.2	160.9	159.9								
Beverages	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	249.7	176.0	201.7	224.6	233.8	237.4	226.4	231.7	219.5	219.5								
Breadstuffs	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	261.2	186.9	129.8	130.1	175.0	159.3	164.0	160.6	149.3	151.5								
Chocolate	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	183.2	109.2	96.0	96.0	104.0	116.0	132.0	124.0	124.0	124.0								
Fish	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	132.0	125.5	161.3	162.8	155.9	161.7	158.7	164.2								
Fruits	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	249.4	218.6	191.9	197.1	185.7	222.2	168.1	207.2	218.3	235.8								
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	209.2	152.7	132.0	131.6	123.0	144.9	152.2	136.9	176.7	165.8								
Milk and Milk Products	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	203.0	167.3	181.8	149.7	137.1	157.7	137.1	150.5	155.1	155.2								
Sugar, refined	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	408.3	213.3	170.4	243.5	184.9	139.5	143.0	146.4	131.8	127.2								
Vegetables	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	431.1	270.0	120.6	171.2	134.6	200.0	199.1	180.9	140.8	133.7								
Eggs	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	213.1	159.7	153.2	134.4	159.4	163.3	153.2	164.3	147.2	163.2								
Tobacco	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	227.0	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5								
Miscellaneous	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	283.8	186.9	168.7	161.8	155.8	151.5	149.6	160.9	159.1	159.1								
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	24	96.0	105.8	146.9	203.1	179.2	161.6	155.6	147.8	157.2	162.7	152.3	157.8	157.6								
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	260.2	186.3	160.6	159.9	153.9	152.5	152.8	155.8	168.1	167.0								
Household equipment	13	93.0	98.0	136.0	185.0	179.9	161.9	154.2	145.8	158.7	165.9	151.2	154.3	154.8								
Furniture	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	323.3	249.4	219.6	228.2	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8								
Glassware and pottery	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	490.6	461.6	344.1	303.5	263.3	321.6	321.6	320.6	320.1	320.1								
Miscellaneous	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	182.3	174.8	160.5	152.8	144.8	157.5	164.8	149.9	153.1	153.1								
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103.4	130.7	195.0	241.9	167.3	140.8	143.5	153.7	145.4	144.4	146.4	143.4	142.8								
(C) Producers' Equipment	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	197.1	206.5	193.1	186.4	183.1	180.7	182.0	175.5	176.5	176.5								
Tools	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	264.5	248.0	210.2	216.0	204.2	204.2	204.2	205.2	204.1	204.1								
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	7	94.5	99.9	142.1	194.1	206.4	190.4	186.0	182.4	180.7	182.3	175.5	176.7	176.7								
Miscellaneous	4	92.3	133.2	244.5	268.6	200.5	178.8	192.6	197.4	177.4	169.4	169.5	165.2	165.2								
(D) Producers' Materials	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	246.8	163.0	135.5	139.0	150.5	141.6	140.3	143.2	139.8	139.1								
Building and Construction Materials	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	214.9	183.2	162.6	167.0	157.2	152.4	147.8	144.8	149.6	149.5								
Lumber	14	91.1	92.3	130.4	206.4	180.0	161.2	167.0	147.5	148.7	148.0	149.3	151.3	151.0								
Painters' Materials	6	102.2	159.4	264.3	313.7	173.3	174.2	192.5	195.9	197.8	169.6	161.2	149.6	153.8								
Miscellaneous	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	227.7	192.6	165.0	164.8	162.3	158.0	145.4	144.3	145.4	145.4								
Manufacturers' Materials	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	254.0	158.4	129.3	132.7	150.6	139.2	138.6	142.1	137.6	136.8								
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96.2	134.2	274.1	310.2	183.2	181.2	205.4	197.7	190.3	152.1	174.8	135.0	165.3								
For Fur Industry	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	477.5	264.4	333.8	273.9	208.4	250.0	436.0	441.8	322.2	322.2								
For Leather Industry	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	176.3	95.0	118.4	94.2	92.2	103.4	94.5	127.5	135.7	125.1								
For Metal Working Industries	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	173.0	123.2	118.3	117.3	112.7	117.3	110.0	106.2	106.1	106.9								
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110.8	167.9	230.6	208.7	184.8	159.0	155.5	153.5	150.4	162.8	144.2	136.1	136.1								
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	186.6	114.7	97.9	95.8	98.5	111.5	106.3	114.8	154.2	133.0								
For Milling and other Industries	9	114.6	153.8	252.7	280.7	177.7	115.8	114.2	179.2	141.9	160.3	163.5	135.8	143.2								
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	295.8	186.7	144.5	153.8	158.5	148.2	147.9	143.7	137.7	139.3								

1926. and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood,

coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries,

page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9. For the years 1900

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1928*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	156	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	156	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	156	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	156	157	166	157
Oct. 1928....	154	157	156	157	166	157

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The movement in beef prices was mixed sirloin steak and rib roast declining, the former from an average of 36.3 cents per pound in September to 35.9 cents in October, and the latter from 28.3 cents per pound in September to 28.1 cents in October, while shoulder roast was slightly higher, averaging 21.7 cents per pound, higher prices being reported from most localities in Ontario and the prairie provinces. Veal was up in the average from 23.6 cents per pound in September to 23.9 cents in October. Mutton also averaged higher at 31 cents per pound, as compared with 30.5 cents per pound in September. Fresh pork was slightly lower at 31 cents per pound, while salt pork advanced somewhat, averaging 27.5 cents per pound. Bacon advanced substantially, averaging 42.5 cents per pound in October, as compared with 40.8 cents in September. Increases were reported from practically all localities. In fresh fish, cod steak, halibut and whitefish were slightly higher. Lard rose from an average of 22.5 cents per pound in September to 22.9 cents in October.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance, fresh averaging 51 cents per dozen in October, as compared with 46.3 cents in September and 42.4 cents in August, and cooking averaging 45.6 cents per dozen in October, 41.4 cents in September and 37.6 cents in August. Milk advanced in the average from 11.8 cents per quart in September to 12.1 cents in October. Higher prices were reported from St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Oshawa, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Prince Albert, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge. Higher prices for butter were reported from nearly all localities. Dairy advanced in the average from 41.3 cents per pound in September to 42.8 cents in October, and creamery from 45.9 cents per pound in September to 47.4 cents in October. Cheese was slightly higher, averaging 33.8 cents per pound.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 7.7 cents per pound. Soda biscuits, flour and rolled oats were steady. Canned vegetables showed little change. Beans were again

higher, averaging 9.5 cents per pound, as compared with 9.2 cents in September. Onions rose from an average price of 5.9 cents per pound in September to 6.3 cents in October. Potatoes were considerably lower, averaging \$1.28 per bag in October, as compared with \$1.49 in September. Decreases were reported from nearly all localities. Evaporated apples were down from an average price of 21.7 cents per pound in September to 21.5 cents in October. Prunes, raisins and currants showed little change. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average price of 7.8 cents per pound, while yellow was slightly lower at 7.3 cents per pound. Increases in the price of anthracite coal were reported from Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Thetford Mines, Belleville, Orillia, and Guelph. Coke was slightly higher, averaging \$12.87 per ton, while hardwood was somewhat lower at an average price of \$7.99 per cord. Increases in rent were reported from Woodstock and Medicine Hat.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to higher levels during October. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, advanced to \$1.24 per bushel, as compared with \$1.17 in September. The high price for the month was \$1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$, reached on the 8th, and the low \$1.20 $\frac{3}{8}$ on the 30th. The higher prices were said to be due to the probability of increased purchases for European countries because of their smaller crops and their generally increased purchasing power. Coarse grains also advanced in sympathy with the movement in wheat. Western barley at Winnipeg was up from 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel to 70 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents; Ontario barley at Toronto from 65 cents per bushel to 70 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents; western oats at Winnipeg from 54 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents per bushel to 56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ontario oats at Toronto from 43 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents per bushel to 49 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents; flax seed at Winnipeg from \$1.86 $\frac{1}{4}$ per bushel to \$1.92 $\frac{1}{4}$; and rye at Toronto from 93 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents per bushel to \$1.02. Flour at Toronto advanced from \$7.29 $\frac{1}{2}$ per barrel to \$7.41. Rolled oats were up from \$3.70 per ninety pound sack to \$3.85, and shorts from \$33.25 per ton to \$35.19. Raw sugar at New York was down from \$2.22 per hundred to \$2.16, and granulated sugar at Montreal from \$5.51 per hundred to \$5.32. Ontario potatoes at Toronto declined from 98 cents per bag to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and Manitoba grades at Winnipeg from 72 cents per bushel to 60 cents. Ceylon rubber was slightly higher at 18 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents per pound. Linseed oil

rose from 81 cents per gallon to 85 cents. Rosin was, up from \$12.35 per barrel to \$13. Hay advanced from \$16 per ton to \$16.50-\$17. Live stock prices were considerably lower, due, it was said, to large supplies on the market. Western cattle at Winnipeg were down from \$10.64 per hundred pounds to \$9.28; choice steers at Toronto from \$11.15 per hundred pounds to \$9.88; hogs at Toronto from \$13.27 per hundred pounds to \$10.66; and choice sheep from \$6.87½ per hundred pounds to \$5.94. Meats also declined in sympathy with the movement in live stock, dressed beef, hindquarter, being down from \$22 per hundred pounds to \$21.13, and dressed hogs from \$20.50 per hundred pounds to \$19.75. Bacon declined from 37 cents per pound to 33½ cents, and ham from 32-32½ cents per pound to 28-29 cents. Milk at Toronto again advanced, the price to producers being up from \$2.30 per eight-gallon can to \$2.40, while at Montreal the price advanced from 20 cents per gallon to 28 cents.

Cheese at Montreal rose 1 cent per pound to 30 cents. Lard was down from 18 cents per pound to 17½ cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal rose from 50-55 cents per dozen to 55-60 cents. Beef hides declined from 19-20 cents per pound to 16-17 cents and calf skins from 24-25 cents per pound to 22-23 cents. Harness leather was down from 58 cents per pound to 55 cents. Raw cotton at New York rose from 18.6 cents per pound to 19.6 cents, due it was said to unfavourable weather and crop reports, which caused lower estimates of the yield. Raw silk was slightly higher at \$4.95 per pound. Steel billets at Montreal advanced from \$34-\$43 per ton to \$34-\$45. The prices of non-ferrous metals were, for the most part, higher, copper being up from \$16.544 per hundred pounds to \$17.024; tin from 49¼ cents per pound to 50¼ cents; lead from \$6.112 per cwt. to \$6.148; antimony from 9¼ cents per pound to 9¾ cents; and silver from 57¼ cents per ounce to 58 cents.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 137.6 for September, a decline of 1.2 per cent from August. Foods declined 2.2 per cent with declines in all three groups, the most marked being in cereals. Industrial materials fell 0.6 per cent due to lower prices for cotton and other textiles and miscellaneous products while iron and steel rose; other metals and minerals also advanced due to higher prices for household coal.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, was 173.2 for September, a decline of one per cent for the month, continuing a steady decline since April. The cereals and meat group declined owing to lower prices for English wheat, barley and oats and meat, although Canadian wheat, butter and tea advanced; other foods advanced slightly. Textiles declined with decreases in the prices of Egyptian cotton, jute and hemp. Minerals advanced owing to higher prices for tin, lead, copper and coal.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), on the base 1867-77=100, was 116.8, a decline of one per cent from August. Foodstuffs declined 1.9 per cent due to a decline of 3.8 per cent in vegetable foods and a decline of 0.7 per cent in animal foods due to lower prices for mutton, bacon and beef, partly counteracted by a rise in the price of butter. There was also a reduction in the price of sugar. Industrial materials declined 0.4 per cent, a decline of 4.3 per cent in textiles being partly counteracted by increases in minerals and sundries.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July 1914=100, was 166 at October 1, an advance of 0.6 per cent over the previous month. Food advanced slightly owing to higher prices for milk, eggs and butter, although potatoes, bread, flour and sugar were slightly cheaper. Fuel and light as a whole advanced owing to higher prices for coal. Other groups were unchanged.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April, 1914=100, was 831 for August, as compared with 841 for July. There were advances in metal and products, petrol and products, fertilizers; decreases in

food products, tar and products, chemical products, fats, resin products and raw rubber, while fuels, clay products, glass products, construction materials, hides and leather products, tobacco and paper products were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living of a middle class family of moderate income, on the base 1921=100, was 211.71 for September, as compared with 208.89 for August. All groups advanced with the exception of heat and light which declined slightly.

Denmark

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Statistics for September was 151, a decline of 1.9 per cent. There were advances in animal foods, metal and metal products and declines in vegetable products, fodder, lime, cement, bricks, glass, textiles, leather and footwear; while fertilizers fuel and ore, wood and paper and textiles were unchanged.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 487.54 for September as compared with 485.73 for August. There were advances in both animal and vegetable foods. Industrial materials also advanced slightly, owing to advances in minerals and metals and various vegetable products, while textile materials, chemical products, construction materials and miscellaneous industrial materials declined.

Australia

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Melbourne index number, on the base 1911=1,000, was 1,813 for June, as compared with 1,810 for May. Agricultural products, meat and building materials advanced, while jute, leather, etc., dairy produce and groceries declined; metals and coal and chemicals were unchanged.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base prices in July, 1914=100, was 146 for August, as against 147 in July. In the food group, cereals, pulses and sugar advanced and other foods declined. Non-foods declined one per cent owing chiefly to a decline of 11 per cent in raw cotton.

COST OF LIVING.—The working class cost of living index number, Bombay, on the base prices in July, 1914=100, was 145 for Sep-

tember, as against 145 for August. There was a decline of one point in the food group; fuel and lighting declined 7 points due to lower prices for firewood and coal; clothing fell 2 points.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 100.1 for September, an advance of 1.2 per cent over August. Farm products advanced with higher prices for grains, live stock and poultry. Foods also advanced due to higher prices for butter, eggs, meats and potatoes, flour and sugar. Hides and skins increased, and leather and its products were little changed. Cotton and woolen goods declined and raw silk advanced. Coal and petroleum products increased, while metal and metal products and construction materials were little changed. There was a slight increase in chemicals and drugs and housefurnishing goods were unchanged.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 149.6 for October as against 152.9 for September, a decline of 2.1 per cent owing to a decline of 4 per cent in farm products and smaller declines in food products, building materials and miscellaneous products; on the other hand textile products, fuels, metals and chemicals advanced.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 163.4 for September, an advance of 1.2 per cent, due chiefly to an increase of 2.6 per cent in food. Clothing also advanced, as did fuel and light, the latter group due to increases in the prices of coal; housing and sundries were unchanged.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life was 161.9 for September, an advance of one per cent over August. There was an advance of 2.3 per cent in foods, an advance in fuel and light owing to higher prices for coal, and also a slight advance in clothing; shelter and sundries were unchanged.

The Toronto Board of Control, on the recommendation of the Works Commissioner, decided recently to cancel a contract for sewer construction involving an expenditure of \$15,335, on the ground that the contractor had refused to comply with the usual conditions, that is, to pay a minimum wage of 60 cents an hour and to employ 90 per cent British subjects resident in the city.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1928

THE number of fatal industrial accidents with such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the third quarter of 1928 was 446, there being 143 in July, 157 in August and 146 in September. In the third quarter of 1927, 431 fatal accidents were recorded. In this report it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada and certain other official sources; and from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Reports of accidents were also recorded from local newspapers.

Fatalities by Industrial Groups

By groups of industries, the fatalities occurred as follows: agriculture, 69; logging, 31; fishing and trapping, 4; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 59; manufacturing, 53; construction, 73, transportation and public utilities, 112; trade, 17; service, 28.

Of the mining accidents 30 were in "metalliferous mining", 25 in "coal mining", 1 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying", and 3 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 4 were in the group "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco", 2 in "animal foods", 1 in "textiles and clothing", 1 in "leather, fur and products", 15 in "saw and planing mill products", 7 in "pulp, paper and paper products", 8 in "iron, steel and products", 2 in "non-ferrous metal products", 4 in "non-metallic mineral products", 4 in "chemical and allied products", and 5 in "miscellaneous products."

In construction there were 36 fatalities in "buildings and structures", 2 in "railway", 2 in "shipbuilding", 13 in "highway and bridge" and 20 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 46 fatalities in "steam railways", 3 in "street and electric railways", 34 in "water transportation", 4 in "air transportation", 12 in "local transportation", 8 in "electricity and gas" and 5 in "telegraphs and telephones."

There were 28 fatalities in "service", of which 16 were in "public administration", 3

in "recreational", 2 in "custom and repair", 5 in "personal and domestic", and 2 in "professional."

In trade there were 8 fatalities in "wholesale" and 9 in "retail."

Disasters

The most serious disaster during this period occurred on September 15, when the steamer *Manasso* foundered and sank in a heavy storm off Griffith's Island on the Georgian Bay while carrying a cargo of cattle from Manitoulin Island to Owen Sound. Fourteen members of the crew were drowned and another died from exposure on a raft two days later. There were five survivors including the captain, three other members of the crew and one passenger. A thorough search of the Bay was made by other boats, tugs and aeroplanes for life boats with the missing men but without success. By the verdict of the coroner's jury, the crew were exonerated and blame was placed on negligence in not having had the equilibrium of the boat properly tested. The Dominion Wreck Commissioner in his investigation report attributed the blame to bad stowage, indifference, neglect and carelessness of those in charge.

Another serious disaster took place on the Welland Canal construction at Thorold, Ont., on August 1, when a heavy steel gate fell while being hoisted into position crushing ten workmen to death and injuring several others. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental deaths.

A further serious disaster resulting in six fatalities was caused by a blow out of methane gas in a coal mine at Coal Creek near Fernie, B.C., on August 30. Following an investigation by the chief provincial inspector of mines, operations were discontinued at this mine.

While cleaning a distilling tank following an explosion at a chemical works in Toronto, on September 8, four men were poisoned by carbon monoxide fumes escaping from chemicals. The coroner's jury submitted that the accident was unavoidable.

On July 3, five men engaged in logging operations were drowned at Shelter Bay on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, Quebec, when their boat capsized in the swift current.

On July 12 three members of a train crew were killed near Glacier, B.C., when the boiler of a pusher engine exploded owing to water shortage on a steep grade.

(Continued on page 1296.)

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1928

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—				
Farmer.....	Ste. Rose, Que.....	July 3	59	Crushed by his horses following collision with motor truck.
Farmer's son.....	Near Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 10	14	Struck by lightning while bringing horses to barn
Farmer's son.....			12	
Farmer's son.....			11	
Farmer.....	Near Neanon, Alta.....	" 12	30	Suffocated when he fell from his wagon into muskeg.
Farmer.....	Moscow, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Fell from load of hay.
Farm worker.....	Near Dodsland, Sask.....	About July 18	.....	Injured by kick from horse, necessitating operation.
Farmer.....	Near Ripley, Ont.....	About July 19	60	Injured by fall from load of hay. Died July 20.
Farmer.....	Beverly Twp., Ont.....	" 21	54	Fell from load of hay, breaking his neck.
Farmer.....	Lachute, Que.....	" 24	.....	Injured while mowing hay.
Farmer.....	Near Pakenham, Ont.....	" 27	27	Killed by mad bull.
Farm labourer.....	Near Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	" 28	62	Fell off load of hay. Died July 30.
Farmer.....	Near Harrison, Ont.....	" 29	20	Struck by car while driving cattle.
Farmer.....	Near Fraserwood, Man.....	" 30	67	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Arrow Park, B.C.....	" 30	64	Collapsed while working in hay field in excessive heat.
Farmer.....	Bass River, N.S.....	Aug. 1	.....	Fell from load of hay, breaking his back.
Farmer's wife.....	Cardigan, P.E.I.....	" 2	67	Fell off load of hay.
Farm labourer.....	Near Vulcan, Alta.....	" 4	50	Thrown from horse.
Farmer.....	Little Woody, Sask.....	" 4	.....	Crushed under automobile while repairing same.
Farmer.....	Near Lindsay, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Collapsed while at work.
Farmer.....	Near Cargill, Ont.....	" 10	35	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Lincoln, N.B.....	" 13	64	Fell from load of hay.
Farmer's son.....	Near Pangman, Sask.....	" 14	16	Poisoned by contaminated well.
Farmer.....	Cochrane, Alta.....	" 15	55	Struck by lightning.
Teamster.....	Burton, B.C.....	" 17	48	Horse stepped on him when he fell from wagon, fracturing spine. Died Aug. 21.
Farmer.....	Elsdale, P.E.I.....	" 17	50	Collapsed from the heat.
Farmer.....	Near Parry Sound, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Killed while towing a car out of ditch.
Farmer.....	Near Bonarlaw, Ont.....	" 2	.....	Landed on handle of pitchfork, which penetrated abdomen when he jumped into mow.
Farmer.....	Near Lindsay, Ont.....	About Aug. 20	66	Fell from load of grain, injuring spine.
Painter.....	Near Radville, Sask.....	" 21	.....	Fell from scaffold while painting barn. Died about Sept. 6.
Farmer.....	Gouldtown, Sask.....	" 23	56	Mutilated by binder when his horses ran away.
Farmer.....	Rock Glen, Sask.....	" 24	83	Overcome by smoke while attempting to put out rubbish fire.
Harvester.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 26	65	Stumbled in front of train and run over.
Farmer.....	Near Tisdale, Sask.....	Aug. 28	.....	Car turned turtle when wheel gave way.
Farmer.....	Torbrook, N.S.....	" 28	74	Dropped dead while at work.
Farm hand.....	Near Bathurst, N.B.....	" 29	67	While dismantling old building he was crushed by concrete wall.
Farmer.....	Shoal Lake, Man.....	Sept. 1	.....	Trampled on by frightened team.
Farmer.....	Glenboro, Man.....	" 1	.....	Burned in fire which destroyed barn.
Farmer.....	Metaghan, N.S.....	" 3	48	Fell from barn, breaking his neck.
Farm hand.....	Delta, B.C.....	About Sept. 4	.....	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	Near Guelph, Ont.....	" 5	.....	Injured when double-tree snapped and pierced his abdomen. Died Sept. 12.
Hired man.....	Near Wadena, Sask.....	" 6	.....	Struck by lightning.
Farm hand.....	Near Beaverlodge, Alta.....	" 7	.....	Jolted off hay wagon and broke his neck.
Farmer.....	Near Pembroke, Ont.....	" 7	80	Kicked by horse.
Farm hand.....	Near Oberon, Man.....	" 8	.....	Landed on handle of pitchfork when he jumped from load of sheaves.
Farmer.....	Southey, Sask.....	" 8	.....	Fell into feeder knives of threshing separator.
Farmer.....	Lambton, Que.....	About Sept. 9	.....	Dragged by mower when team ran away.
Farmer.....	Saanich, B.C.....	Sept. 13	28	Struck on head when corn-cutting machine burst.
Farmer.....	Wascana, Sask.....	" 13	28	Wheel of grain wagon ran over his head when team ran away.
Hired girl.....	Near Hearst, Ont.....	" 13	20	Explosion from starting kitchen stove with gasoline.
Farmer.....	Near La Flèche, Sa k.....	" 14	22	His gauntlet became caught in belt and he was thrown on to engine.
Housekeeper.....	Near High River, Alta.....	" 16	28	Explosion from starting fire with kerosene.
Farmer.....	Near Gifford, B.C.....	" 18	.....	Injured when team ran away.
Farmer.....	Near Earl Grey, Sask.....	" 18	30	Hurled into threshing separator when his hair caught in driving belt. Died Sept. 19.
Farmer.....	Near Minnedosa, Man.....	" 19	50	Head battered when he became caught in fly-wheel.
Farmer.....	Near Middleton, N.S.....	" 19	.....	Killed when corn cutting machine exploded.
Farmer.....	Dover, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Injured while repairing radiator of tractor.
Farmer.....	Rosetown, Sask.....	" 22	.....	Injured when his truck collided with team. Died Sept. 23.
Farm hand.....	Near Swift Current, Sask.....	About Sept. 22	59	Fell from grain wagon; broken leg.
Farmer.....	Near Milestone, Sask.....	" 22	45	Fell from grain wagon and was run over.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—Con.				
Thresher	Near Thorndale, Ont.	Sept. 25		Crushed when tractor backed into threshing machine.
Farmer	Near Guelph, Ont.	" 26	68	Fell from load of hay, fracturing skull.
Farmer	Near Vonda, Sask.	" 27		Fell from wagon, breaking neck when horses bolted.
Herdsmen	Near Winnipeg, Man.	About Sept. 27	24	Electrocuted when he climbed pole to look for cattle.
Farmer	Sutton, Que.	" 27	50	Burned by premature dynamite explosion while blasting stone. Died Sept. 30.
Farmer	Flaxcombe, Sask.	" 28		Thrown from wagon and run over when team were startled.
Farmer	Near Melbourne, Ont.	" 29	71	Thrown to pavement when truck struck his wagon.
Farmer	London, Twp., Ont.	About Sept. 29		Fell from silo when plank gave way. Second man died Oct 2.
Farmer				
LOGGING—				
Logger	Shelter Bay, Que.	July 3		Drowned when their boat capsized in swift current.
Logger				
Logger				
Logger				
Logger				
Logger	Near Sooke, B.C.	" 11		Fell between logs and drowned.
Chokerman	Fanny Bay, B.C.	" 17		Struck by snag.
Logger	Near Beaver, Alta.	" 19	86	Crushed by load of timber which tipped over.
Head faller	Englewood, B.C.	" 21		Log rolled on him crushing his head.
Mill worker	Cranbrook, B.C.	" 23	27	Log rolled over him fracturing his spine. Died Aug. 19.
Chaser	Port Alberni, B.C.	" 27	27	Caught in haulback while unhooking choker.
Logger	Cumberland, B.C.	" 31	22	Struck by falling snag.
Logger	Hardy Bay, B.C.	Aug. 1	20	Struck by falling snag. Died Aug. 2.
Logger	Lake Cowichan, B.C.	" 2	38	Slipped between logs and was crushed.
Logger	Mistassini River, Que.	" 2		Fell from logs and drowned.
Logger	Theodosia Arm, B.C.	" 3	30	Run over by logging locomotive.
Logger	Horne Lake, B.C.	" 3	38	Struck by rolling snag.
Logger	Nanoose Bay, B.C.	" 4	38	Log rolled over him fracturing spine. Died Sept 4.
Faller	Cowichan Lake, B.C.	" 7	40	Crushed between logs. Died Aug. 8.
Logger	Cumberland, B.C.	" 9	19	Crushed between two logs.
Logger	Coquihalla, B.C.	" 15	37	Injured when log jumped chute.
Chokerman	Lake Cowichan, B.C.	" 18	19	Struck on back and neck by a carriage working on sky line when it dropped.
Logger	Glade, B.C.	" 18	20	Struck by falling tree, fracturing skull.
Logger	Great Central Lake, B.C.	" 20	40	Crushed when log rolled over him.
Logger	Duncan, B.C.	" 23	44	Log rolled over him.
Logger	Near Three Rivers, Que.	" 23	36	Killed by dynamite explosion.
Logger	Alco, B.C.	Aug. 31	54	Struck on head by falling tree.
Bucker	Boulder Creek, B.C.	Sept. 1	48	Crushed between two logs.
Logger	Near Steelhead, B.C.	" 6	42	Crushed by load of logs when they shipped down steep trail.
Labourer	Fossmill, Ont.	" 10	45	Gasol ne speeder on which he was riding collided with log train. Both legs broken. Died Sept. 11.
Logger	Alberni, B.C.	" 18	21	Tuberculosis caused by back injury in Oct. 1925.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman	Lake Winnipeg, Man.	July 5	57	Struck by lightning.
Fisherman	Malignant Cove, N.S.	" 5	18	Drowned when fishing dory upset.
Fisherman	Swanson Bay, B.C.	" 9	30	Suffocated by fumes from engine of gas boat.
Captain of fishing boat	Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 7	46	Cabin of boat burst into flames when he started fire in stove.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous Mining—				
Trammer	Schumacher, Ont.	July 4	19	Fell into ore pass and crushed beneath cars of ore.
Miner	Near Worthington, Ont.	" 11		Gassed in mine.
Prospector	Pugwash Lake, Ont.	" 16		Drowned when canoe was swamped.
Prospector				
Furnaceman	Trail, B.C.	" 16	32	Explosion of copper matte in furnace.
Furnaceman				
Miner	Rotyn District, Que.	" 24	19	Burned by explosion of stove at mine camp.
Machine runner	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 28	27	Buried by rock slide.
Mucker	Britannia Mine, B.C.	Aug. 1	21	Fell 400 ft. in mine.
Carpenter	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 4	45	Struck by piece of timber while tearing down old bunkers.
Cook	Gem Lake, Man.	" 8		Drowned when canoe upset.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTERS OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELLING, AND QUARRYING—Con.				
<i>Metaliferous Mining—Con.</i>				
Drill runner.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	" 8	28	Silicosis contracted about Aug. 15, 1927.
Prospector.....	Beaver Lake, Sask.....	About Aug. 10	.....	Drowned.
Miner.....	Stewart, B.C.....	" 10	65	Suffocated after fall of rock.
Switchman.....	Schumacher, Ont.....	" 17	40	Struck and run over by car that jumped switch. Died Aug. 20.
Labourer.....	Moyie, B.C.....	" 19	37	Fell from boom and drowned.
First aid man.....	Trail, B.C.....	" 21	42	Stricken with heart failure while at work.
Miner.....	Eldorado Mine, Man.....	" 22	.....	Killed by dynamite blast in mine.
Machine runner.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 25	21/30	Slipped and fell down slope.
Miner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drill helper.....	Near Larchwood, Ont.....	Aug. 27	17	Drowned when canoe filled and sank.
Mining engineer.....	Near Cochrane, Ont.....	" 27	.....	Struck by train.
Mucker.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 27	30	Injured while blasting rock in mine. Died Aug. 28.
Miner.....	Red Lake, Ont.....	Sept. 4	.....	Drowned.
Miner.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 12	.....	Struck by falling rock.
Labourer.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 18	44	Silicosis, incapacitated since March 3.
Shaft miner.....	Frood Mine, Ont.....	" 23	27	Crushed by skip in mine shaft.
Prospector.....	Near Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T.	" 24	.....	Perished in blizzard in Northern wilds.
Driller.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 26	37	Explosion believed to be caused by drill striking missed hole.
<i>Coal Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	July 3	30	Buried by cave in in mine.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 6	44	Leg crushed by fall of rock. Died July 16.
Miner.....	Near Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 20	65/45	Asphyxiated from blow out in mine.
Miner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 24	24	Struck by moving coal boxes.
Surface employee.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 28	34	While unloading rails from flat car, a rail fell on him and broke his neck.
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	Aug. 6	58	Buried by cave-in at mine.
Miner.....	.....	.....	.....	Struck by fall of rock.
Driver.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 8	19	Run over by a string of run away coal boxes.
Miner.....	Westville, N.S.....	" 13	52	Struck by piece of coal which fell from roof and he was thrown to surface, breaking neck.
Manager.....	Dodds, Alta.....	" 15	.....	Premature dynamite explosion in mine.
Car pusher.....	Corbin, B.C.....	" 27	30	Hemorrhage caused by injuries received in mine.
Oiler.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 28	27	Fell into cog wheel of stone crusher.
Miner.....	.....	.....	40	.....
Miner.....	.....	.....	41	.....
Miner.....	.....	.....	51	Poisoned by blow out of matane gas in mine.
Miner.....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 30	53	.....
Miner.....	.....	.....	54	.....
Miner.....	.....	.....	54	.....
Miner.....	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.....	Sept. 3	37	Bumped by explosion of gas.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 5	22	Crushed under fall of stone. Died Sept. 6.
Miner.....	Midlandvale, Alta.....	" 11	45	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 17	21	Crushed by fall of stone.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 25	37	Struck by falling rock.
Miner.....	Kemptown, N.S.....	" 29	25	Fell down mine shaft, fracturing skull. Died Sept. 30.
<i>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying—</i>				
Miner.....	Theftord Mines, Que.....	Sept. 15	28	Buried by cave-in at mine. Died Sept. 22.
<i>Structural Materials—</i>				
Loading machine operator.....	Near Cedar Springs, Ont.....	July 13	62	Caught between loading machine and truck.
Labourer.....	Near Innerkip., Ont.....	" 20	48	Struck on head by steam shovel when brake slipped.
Labourer.....	St. Francois de Sales, Que..	Sept. 3	17	Killed by dynamite blast in stone quarry.
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco—</i>				
Employee of Wine Co	Fort William, Ont.....	July 11	.....	Burned when barrel of gasoline exploded.
Assistant engineer....	Quebec, Que.....	" 20	35	Killed by explosion of ammonia tank.
Grain buyer for miller.	Morden, Man.....	Aug. 13	63	Buried from explosion while cleaning tank with gasoline and turpentine. Died Sept. 14.
Mechanic.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Sept. 3	52	Crushed in elevator shaft by descending car.
<i>Animal foods—</i>				
Employee with packing Co.	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 27	61	Scalded when he fell into tank of boiling water.
Butcher.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Sept. 6	62	Cut his thumb and developed erysipelas. Died Sept. 24.
<i>Textiles and Clothing—</i>				
Elevator operator....	Hull, Que.....	July 13	17	Caught between elevator platform and wall, crushing skull.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—Con.				
<i>Leather, Fur and Products—</i>				
Labourer.....	Huntsville, Ont.....	Sept. 22	16	Caught in conveyor, both legs broken.
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i>				
Labourer.....	Cache Bay, Ont.....	About July 1	24	Injured when he fell 30 feet.
Millhand.....	Near Moart, Ont.....	" 4	40	Struck by freight train.
Contractor.....	Yearley, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Struck by trunk of tree.
Labourer.....	Rainy Lake, Ont.....	" 14	33	Struck in chest by plank which had been caught in saw carriage.
Millhand.....	Mayo Siding, B.C.....	" 17	44	Struck by log which fell from loader.
Labourer.....	Swift Current, Sask.....	" 21	.....	When tie pick slipped he fell off car and broke his back. Died July 30.
Setter on carriage..	Burks Falls, Ont.....	" 24	.....	Cut his hand while cleaning bark from dogs of carriage. Infection. Died Aug. 3
Millhand.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 28	45	Fell from lumber pile fracturing skull.
Labourer.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	Aug. 1	24	Fell under coal car and lost his leg. Died Aug. 3.
Mill worker.....	Englewood, B.C.....	" 1	27	Cut up by saw.
Saw mill operator..	Near Williams Lake, B.C..	" 2	.....	Thrown from load of lumber when team ran away. Died Aug. 3.
Mill worker.....	Nanoose Bay, B.C.....	Sept. 4	.....	Struck by heavy timber.
Mill hand.....	Donnegana, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Piece of lumber fell on him, injuring back and shoulders. Died Sept. 14.
Labourer.....	Audbeg, Ont.....	" 13	63	Fell from car to boardway, injuring back. Died Sept 24
Superintendent.....	Macaza, Que.....	" 24	67	Leg cut off by saw. Died Sept. 25.
<i>Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—</i>				
Elevator operator..	Hull, Que.....	July 13	17	Crushed by roll of paper which fell down elevator shaft.
Labourer.....	Thorold South, Ont.....	" 24	50	Struck on chest by piece of pulpwood which fell from pile.
Oiler.....	Kapuskasig, Ont.....	Aug. 1	24	Fell from crane, fracturing skull.
Mechanic.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 6	28	Fell into blowpit and drowned.
Mill worker.....	Bromptonville, Que.....	" 21	22	Head and arm caught in paper cutting machine.
Mechanical Supt....	Dryden, Ont.....	" 25	30	Scalded by caustic soda solution. Died Aug. 26.
Labourer.....	Smooth Rock Falls, Ont....	Sept. 19	19	Drowned from canoe while searching for stop log.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products:</i>				
Steel worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 2	29	Electrocuted when a short circuit occurred in crane above them.
Steel worker.....	"	"	22	"
Foundryman.....	Sandwich, Ont.....	" 9	45	Succumbed to extreme heat.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	58	Crushed by truck in coal shed.
Crane operator.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 27	53	Fell from crane platform, injuring head.
Tinsmith's helper..	Fort William, Ont.....	" 30	14	Crushed by falling plates.
Truck driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	28	Killed when street car collided with truck.
Steel worker.....	Sydney, N.S.....	Sept. 21	71	Brass poisoning.
<i>Non-Ferrous Metal Products—</i>				
Brass worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	July 17	47	Stricken with heart attack while at work in lacquering room, caused by cyanide poisoning.
Carpenter.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	Aug. 27	40	Hand caught in knife. Died Sept. 3.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>				
Teamster.....	Kingsville, Ont.....	Sept. 20	52	Fell from wagon and run over; crushed chest and broken legs. Died Sept. 21.
Treator.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 27	37	Explosion, Third man died Sept. 28.
Fireman.....			35	
Office manager.....			30	
<i>Chemical and Allied Products—</i>				
Assistant Supt.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	32	Poisoned by gas while cleaning distilling tank.
Labourer.....			33	
Labourer.....			21	
Labourer.....			33	
<i>Miscellaneous Products—</i>				
Helper.....	Toronto, Ont.....	July 5	.....	Injured when a mould containing molten lead burst. Died July 9.
Electrician.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 8	40	Electrocuted when he slipped and touched a high tension wire.
Millwright.....	Merritton, Ont.....	Aug. 19	52	Injured spine when snub line broke. Died Oct. 28.
Electrician.....	Ford City, Ont.....	" 21	34	Electrocuted when short circuit occurred in switch box at power house.
Engineering student.	Peterborough, Ont.....	Sept. 29	23	Electrocuted while testing switching equipment.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Buildings and Structures</i>				
Foreman.....	Ashton, Ont.....	July 4	25	Struck by falling timber. Died July 6.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	35	Stepped into hole and fell 40 feet.
Labourer.....	Racine, Que.....	" 9	29	Crushed between crane and bucket.
Bricklayer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 13	53	Fainted from heat, and fell from scaffold, fracturing skull. Died Aug. 25.
Carpenter.....	Reno, Alta.....	" 16	28	Fell from scaffold. Died Aug. 29.
Carpenter.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 17	36	Cut finger with chisel. Died of infection, July 26.
Labourer.....	Tilbury, Ont.....	" 17	45	Killed when truck in which he was riding was wrecked.
Carpenter.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 19	73	Fell from scaffolding, fracturing spine when overcome with heat.
Labourer.....	Great Falls, Man.....	" 19	.....	Fell from dump car, leg crushed by car wheel. Died July 20.
Brakeman on gravel train.....	West Lorne, Ont.....	" 28	18	Pinned beneath train when it overturned on steep grade.
Painter.....	London, Ont.....	" 30	70	Fell from ladder, fracturing skull.
Carpenter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 30	46	Infection from injury. Died Aug. 8.
Painter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Aug. 6	74	Fell from roof. Died Aug. 10.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 6	30	Fell from scaffold.
Painter.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 14	24	Fell down elevator shaft.
Labourer.....	Chute a Caron, Que.....	" 15	30	Crushed between two locomotives.
Cribber.....	Falher, Alta.....	" 17	28	Fell from top of elevator and broke his neck.
Carpenter.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 20	65	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	" 25	25	Electrocuted when he picked up a live wire.
Foreman.....	Drummondville, Que.....	" 27	.....	Fell down elevator shaft.
Contractor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 29	48	Fell from scaffold, fracturing skull.
Farmer.....	Near Staveley, Alta.....	Sept. 4	45	Thrown from grader and run over.
Contractor.....	Millardville, B.C.....	" 5	56	Fell from house roof, breaking his neck.
Painter.....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" 10	81	Fell from ladder.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	24	Electrocuted when steel beam came in contact with live wire.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 12	38	Crushed by heavy granite slab which fell down elevator shaft.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 14	20	Fell down elevator shaft. Died Sept. 18.
Carpenter.....	Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	" 14	35	Fell 50 feet.
Bricklayer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	50	Scalded when pipe burst in boiler room. Died Sept. 22.
Plasterer.....	Orillia, Ont.....	" 18	51	Fell from scaffold and broke his neck. Died Sept. 19.
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 24	45	Fell from scaffold, fracturing skull.
Plasterer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	21	Fell from scaffolding; fractured skull.
Painter.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 27	55	Fell from scaffold when rope slipped.
Carpenter.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 27	18	Struck by train while going home from work.
Painter.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Sept. 27	32	Electrocuted while painting high power transmission tower.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 28	32	Fell from top of grain elevator into harbour.
<i>Railway—</i>				
Labourer.....	Flin Flon Rly., Man.....	July 14	50	Killed in dynamite explosion.
Asst. Superintendent	Port Colborne, Ont.....	Aug. 20	.....	Cable slipped and struck him on chest.
<i>Shipbuilding—</i>				
Carpenter.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	July 30	30	Fell through hole in wharf and was drowned.
Riveter.....	St. John, N.B.....	Aug. 8	33	Crushed by crane.
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i>				
Teamster.....	Near Pollockville, Alta.....	July 13	50	Fell under wagon and was run over.
Teamster.....	Birch Island, Ont.....	" 24	46	Thrown from wagon injuring head and back. Died Oct. 10.
Labourer.....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 25	47	Killed by dynamite explosion.
Labourer.....	Near Westmoreland, N.B.....	" 30	55	Fell from scow and drowned.
Labourer.....	Near Halifax, N.S.....	Aug. 2	65	Killed by explosion of a box of dynamite caps.
Labourer.....	Westmoreland, N.B.....	" 5	39	Fell from truck. Concussion of brain. Died Aug. 9.
Connector.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	40	Fell 135 feet from bridge pier.
Labourer.....	Near Orillia, Ont.....	" 15	17	Killed when truck in which he was riding overturned.
Bridge worker.....	Near Willowdale, Ont.....	About Aug. 15	.....	Fell from bridge.
Teamster.....	Arnprior, Ont.....	" 31	65	Injured head when thrown from wagon when horses were startled.
Labourer.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Sept. 8	28	Struck by truck fracturing skull.
Labourer.....	Montmagny, Que.....	" 20	.....	Dynamite explosion.
Foreman.....	Near Brockville, Ont.....	" 20	49	Struck by cable wire. Died Sept. 23.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Tractor operator.....	Port Miller, Ont.....	July 1	23	While operating a tractor towing cars, it turned over and he was injured under cars. Died Aug. 3.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—Con.				
Miscellaneous—Con.				
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	30	Struck by steam shovel.
Tractor operator.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 21	22	Caught between tractor and car. Died Aug. 3.
Tunnel foreman.....	Woodfibre, B.C.....	" 23	40	Asphyxiated by gas generated by blasting in tunnel construction.
Labourer.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 23	36	Fell from wall of aqueduct to concrete floor 30 feet below.
Helper.....	Thorold, Ont.....	Aug. 1	29	Crushed under steel lock gate which fell when crane derrick toppled under weight of gate which was being raised into position. First eight killed instantly, last two died Aug. 3.
Helper.....			34	
Helper.....			32	
Beamer.....			39	
Bolter.....			37	
Riveter.....			39	
Riveter.....			60	
Riveter.....			39	
Riveter.....			34	
Riveter.....			34	
Dredgeman.....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	" 21	22	Fell from floating platform beside dredge and drowned.
Labourer.....	Shawinigan Falls, Que.....	Aug. 29	.....	Killed by blast of dynamite while working on construction of tunnel.
Labourer.....	Near Sioux Lockout, Ont.....	Sept. 24	31	Skull crushed by heavy pole which toppled over.
Rigger.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 29	23	Crushed by gin pole which fell when guy lines snapped.
Signalman.....				
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam Railways—				
Sectionman.....	Near Paris Jct., Ont.....	July 3	43	Struck by train.
Bridge Worker.....	Near Leaside, Ont.....	July 3	23	
Bridge worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	60	Fell into river when rope supporting swing on which they were working broke, and were drowned.
Painter.....			43	
Painter.....			53	
Painter.....			53	
Tie inspector.....	Near Kamloops, B.C.....	" 12	.....	Run over by freight train
Engineer.....	Near Glacier, B.C.....	" 12	40	Killed when boiler of pusher engine exploded from water shortage on steep grade.
Fireman.....			43	
Conductor.....	Glenayon, Sask.....	" 13	19	Head injured when motor car was derailed.
Section labourer.....			16	
Water boy.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 16	15	Head injured when struck by engine.
Sectionman.....	Truro, N.S.....	" 16	34	Fell under wheels when he jumped from train.
Brakeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	23	Fell from top of freight car and was run over.
Extra gang labourer.....	Poulin, Ont.....	" 18	35	Struck by engine.
Labourer.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	July 18	28	Struck by train while picking up crow bar.
Labourer.....	Britt, Ont.....	" 21	42	Arm crushed when he fell off car and was run over.
Trainman.....	Dunmore, Alta.....	" 30	33	Struck by train when he stepped off his train.
Section labourer.....	Houston, B.C.....	" 31	.....	Struck by train while taking speeder off track.
Pass brakeman.....	Bridgeburg, Ont.....	Aug. 1	63	Injured foot while fixing air hose. Died Aug. 5.
Conductor.....	Stoney Mountain, Man.....	" 8	56	Fell and run over by freight engine which severed both his legs.
Sectionman.....	Wyoming, Ont.....	" 10	67	Struck by lightning.
Fire patrolman.....	Gogama, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Struck by train while operating speeder.
Engineer.....	Lavack, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Stricken with heart attack while at throttle of his engine.
Yardman.....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 18	25	Crushed between cars.
Car man.....	Near Brandon, Man.....	" 21	22	Crushed between two freight cars.
Repairman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 27	18	Slipped and fell through sky light.
Bridgeman.....	Near Montreal, Que.....	" 30	26	Killed in collision of two trains.
Brakeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 1	35	Struck and run over by shunting engine.
Conductor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 2	.....	Fell from shunting train box car. Died Sept. 5.
Sectionman.....	Mile 17 1/2 A.C.R., Ont.....	" 3	43	Crushed under wheels of freight train.
Labourer.....	Stony Creek, B.C.....	" 4	61	Heart failure.
Trainman.....	Dunmore, Alta.....	" 5	50	Crushed between cars during switching operations.
Yardman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	About Sept. 6	47	Injured when he fell from box car.
Flagman.....	Near Amherst, N.S.....	" 7	24	Struck by trolley. Died Sept. 8.
Sectionman.....	Thompson Siding, B.C.....	" 8	64	Struck by train while taking velocipede off track.
Pumpman.....	Monklands, Ont.....	" 8	30	Struck by shunting engine. Died Sept. 9.
Flagman.....	Amherst, N.S.....	" 10	24	Struck by trolley.
Fireman.....	Near Cobourg, Ont.....	About Sept. 12	.....	Stricken with apoplectic attack while on train.
Yardman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 14	33	Struck and run over by yard engine.
Engineer.....	Near Beloeil, Que.....	" 16	38	Fell over subway bridge when he stepped from his engine.
Brakeman.....	Ste. Marc des Quarrières, Que.....	" 19	35	Crushed between freight car and stone loader.
Foreman.....	Near Kenora, Ont.....	" 20	44	Struck by freight train.
Section labourer.....	Near New Mills, N.B.....	" 20	51	Killed in train collision.
Section labourer.....	Peace River, Alta.....	" 21	.....	Speeder jumped track.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Gen.</i>				
<i>Steam Railways—Con.</i>				
Section hand.....	Shields, B.C.....	" 23	48	Gasoline speeder on which he was riding was struck by an engine, fractured skull. Crushed between steam shovel and car while loading wheels into car.
Labourer.....	Riviere du Loup, Que.....	" 27	20	
<i>Street and Electric Railways—</i>				
Lineman.....	St. Boniface, Man.....	July 13	32	Fell to grand with pole when it broke. Died July 16.
Motorman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	40	Struck and run over by street car while adjusting trolley in front of street car.
Motorman.....	Near Winnipeg, Man.....	Aug. 11	45	Killed when his train jumped an open switch and crashed into gravel car.
<i>Water transportation—</i>				
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	July 2	38	Drowned from scow.
Fireman.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 5	21	Drowned.
Deckhand with Paper Co.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 9	20	Drowned.
Engineer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	37	Scalded from boiler explosion.
Labourer.....	Near Quebec, Que.....	" 20	20	Fell from barge and drowned.
Riverman.....	Rockland, Ont.....	" 21	25	Severely burned when tug boat destroyed by fire. Died July 23.
Deckhand.....	Iroquois, Ont.....	" 14	22	Sun stroke.
Fireman.....	Iroquois, Ont.....	" 14	18	Victim of heat.
Sailor.....	Coteau Landing, Que.....	About Aug. 16	32	Fell between ship and wharf and drowned.
Fireman.....	Near North Sydney, N.S.....	" 20	.....	Suddenly passed away while on board ship.
Deck hand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	22	Fell through open hatch fracturing skull.
Deckhand.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	31	Fell from wharf and drowned.
Labourer.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 28	25	Fell from breakwater and drowned.
Sailor.....	Soulanges Canal, Que.....	" 31	33	Fell into canal and drowned.
Sailor.....	Montreal, Que.....	About Aug. 31	16	Fell from deck while washing ship and drowned.
Seaman.....	Off Port Doucet, N.S.....	About Sept. 1	24	Washed overboard during storm and drowned.
Captain.....	Off Coast P.E.I.....	" 12	.....	Drowned when washed off deck of his schooner.
Deckhand.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 12	25	Fell overboard when cable slackened and was drowned.
Second mate.....	Off Griffith's Island on Georgian Bay, Ont.	" 15	42	Drowned when steamer foundered and sank.
Second engineer.....			26	
Wheelsman.....			21	
Watchman.....			.....
Watchman.....			17	
Fireman.....			24	
Fireman.....			.....
Chef.....			.....
Second chef.....			19	
Waiter.....			17	
Deckhand.....	17			
Deckhand.....	17			
Deckhand.....	18			
Deckhand.....	15			
Chief engineer.....				Died on Sept. 17 from exposure on raft after steamer foundered and sank.
Cook.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	Sept. 22	35	Blown from dock into water and drowned.
<i>Air Transportation—</i>				
Pilot.....	Beaumaris, Ont.....	Aug. 9	.....	Killed in aeroplane crash. Drowned when plane crashed between Victoria and Seattle.
Pilot.....	South of Victoria, B.C.....	" 25	.....
Relief pilot.....		" 30	28	
Flying instructor.....	Granby, Que.....	" 30	28	Killed in plane crash.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Truck driver.....	Near Windsor, Ont.....	July 10	.....	Burned to death when his truck plunged into ditch and took fire.
Labourer engaged at house moving.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 17	28	Injured when load fell from truck.
Carter.....	Cartierville, Que.....	" 17	40	Struck by street car, fracturing skull and leg.
Truck driver.....	Therville, Que.....	" 21	28	Train collided with his motor truck.
Teamster.....	Dominion, N.S.....	" 26	.....	His horse backed over trestle and fell on him. Died July 29.
Truck driver.....	Jordan River, B.C.....	Aug. 13	32	Crushed by steel pipe when chain of loading crane broke.
Teamster.....	Newcastle, Alta.....	" 30	.....	Run over when horses were startled by part of load falling from wagon.
Truck driver.....	London, Ont.....	" 30	33	Killed when truck he was driving fell over embankment.
Taxi driver.....	Near Banff, Alta.....	Sept. 8	.....	Pinned under car when it went over embankment.
Truck driver.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 15	23	Injured when truck overturned while turning corner. Died Sept. 19.
Truck driver.....	Ancienne Lorette, Que.....	Sept. 19	.....	Killed in collision of his truck with train.
Carter.....	Ville La Salle, Que.....	" 22	20	Crushed between his cart and wall.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—Con.				
<i>Electricity and Gas—</i>				
Lineman	Montreal, Que.	July 11	32	Electrocuted when he fell on live wires.
Power Plant Superintendent.	Wawaits Falls, Ont.	Aug. 8	38	Burned by oil, which sprayed his clothing when a transformer blew off while he was replacing a fuse.
Meter Reader	Halifax, N.S.	" 13	56	Run over by automobile.
Lineman	Brockville, Ont.	" 15	19	Upon touching a high tension wire he fell 25 feet from pole.
Lineman	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 17	35	Electrocuted while at work on pole repairing wires.
Lineman	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 17	42	Electrocuted when he slipped and fell across live wire at substation.
Switchman	Vancouver, B.C.	Sept. 23	42	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire. Died Sept. 24.
Lineman	Montreal, Que.	" 29	36	Fell from tree, fracturing skull.
<i>Telegraphs and Tele-phones—</i>				
Lineman	Linkinsaw River, B.C.	About July 10	46	Drowned.
Lineman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30	28	Electrical burns. Died Aug. 18.
Lienman	St. Catharines, Ont.	Aug. 22	30	Fell from platform of repair car, fracturing skull.
Labourer	Quebec, Que.	Sept. 13	15	Electrocuted in handling electric wires.
Lineman	Near Moncton, N.B.	" 26	25	Fell when pole on which he was working broke; fractured skull. Died Sept. 29.
TRADE—				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Manager	Radville, Sask.	July 13	40	Crushed by truck while trying to right ditched machine.
Truck driver	Chemainus, B.C.	Aug. 9	29	
Truck driver	Chemainus, B.C.	Aug. 9	.....	Killed when truck he was driving was struck by train.
Clerk	Wenasaga River, Ont.	Sept. 2	20	Drowned.
Fur buyer	Gunflint Lake, Ont.	" 5	.....	Drowned when canoe overturned.
Agent	Near Shelburne, N.S.	" 10	38	Pinned beneath truck which overturned while rounding curve.
Commercial traveller	Quebec, Que.	" 12	32	Slipped from gang plank of ferry and drowned.
Meat dealer	Ingersoll, Ont.	" 28	.....	Truck which he was driving was struck by train.
<i>Retail—</i>				
Deliveryman	Rimouski, Que.	July 3	17	Drowned when his bicycle slipped on edge of wharf.
Woodyard worker	Toronto, Ont.	" 3	17	Struck by lightning while driving wagon.
Truck driver for Piano Co.	Windsor, Ont.	" 5	.....	Collision of street car with truck.
Popcorn dealer	Ville La Salle, Que.	July 13	28	Burned when gasoline tank of popcorn wagon exploded.
Deliveryman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 17	38	Injured by falling.
Butcher	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	" 26	47	Killed when his truck crashed into a tree.
Driver	Near Collingwood, Ont.	" 31	19	Killed when his delivery wagon was struck by train.
Driver	Ottawa, Ont.	Aug. 2	56	Fell from coal cart, fracturing skull.
Milk salesman	Montreal, Que.	" 18	36	Injured his foot in collision of auto with his motorcycle; developed tetanus. Died Sept. 6.
SERVICE —				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
Fire ranger	Montreal River, Ont.	July 9	54	Drowned.
Forestry student with Prov. Govt.	a Peche Lake, Que.	" 12	20	Drowned.
Mechanic	Near Butedale, B.C.	" 13	30	Killed in crash of fisheries patrol seaplane.
Fire ranger	Near Elk Lake, Ont.	" 13	58	Drowned when canoe overturned.
Foreman	Leaside, Ont.	" 17	61	Asphyxiated.
Traffic officer	Near Iroquois, Ont.	" 25	22	Legs and arms fractured when his motorcycle ran into a tree.
Fire fighter	East Templeton, Que.	" 28	27	Electrocuted by falling live wire while carrying furniture from hotel during fire.
Traffic agent	Near Quebec, Que.	" 30	28	Killed when his motorcycle swerved and struck a pole.
Mail deliverer	Near Kingston, Ont.	Aug. 4	57	Died suddenly while delivering mail.
Labourer with irrigation works.	Baintree, Alta.	" 11	53	Struck by piece of timber while removing cook car body from wheels. Died Aug. 12.
Mail clerk	Near Sackville, N.B.	" 15	69	Collapsed in mail car.
Labourer	Winnipeg, Man.	" 18	38	Injured elbow while taking cover off truck. Died of septocemia on Sept. 13.
Policeman	Montreal, Que.	" 22	44	Injured when his motorcycle collided with automobile.
Engineer Prov. Que Roads Dept.	Lachute, Que.	Sept. 6	37	Killed when their auto collided with train.
Divisional Head " }			44	
Mail carrier	Near Penbroke, Ont.	" 10	67		Killed in car accident while on mail route.
<i>Recreational—</i>				
Merry-Go-Round operator.	Toronto, Ont.	July 16	.....	Electrocuted as result of accidental ground of current.
Horse rider	Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 14	.....	Thrown to race-track when her mount stumbled.
Diving girl	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 7	.....	Fell 20 feet from ladder.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
SERVICE—Con.				
<i>Custom and Repair—</i>				
Garage mechanic.....	Yarmouth, N.S.....	July 11	26	Burned when clothing ignited from gasoline blow torch. Died Aug. 10.
Chauffeur.....	Near Wardsville, Ont.....	Aug. 6	24	Crushed under car following blow-out.
<i>Personal and Domestic—</i>				
Janitor of school.....	Montreal, Que.....	July 10	47	Fell from window while cleaning same.
Window cleaner.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 15	36	Fell from six-storey window.
Hotel porter.....	Waterloo, Ont.....	" 18	38	Scalded by steam while connecting hose on tap. Died Aug. 20.
Elevator operator....	Regina, Sask.....	" 29	17	Crushed in elevator. Died Aug. 31.
Elevator boy (hotel)	Regina, Sask.....	Sept. 18	16	Fell into elevator shaft.
<i>Professional—</i>				
Nurse.....	St. John, N.B.....	July 30	21	Caught in open door way of elevator shaft.
Bookkeeper.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 10	32	Fell to pavement while closing office window.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1927

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
SERVICE—				
<i>Public administration—</i>				
Government Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Oct. 24 1927	About 50	While cutting down tree, it fell on him fracturing pelvis. Died Aug. 21, 1928.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FIRST HALF OF 1928

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—				
Woodsman.....	Redgewick, N.B.....	Feb. 25	23	Fell on icy log, multiple abcess. Died June 3.
Logger.....	Menzies Bay, B.C.....	About April 15	27	Injured in logging accident. Died about Aug. 14.
River driver.....	Northumberland, N.B.....	May 2	20	Fell into river and drowned.
Logger.....	Mission City, B.C.....	June 6	51	Tree fell and crushed right arm. Died from hemorrhage, June 8.
Surveyor.....	Near Florenceville, N.B....	" 23	19	Drowned from canoe.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Trapper.....	North Woods of Pontiac Co., Que.....	About April 15	.....	Perished when his provisions became exhausted.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
<i>Coal mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	June 13	42	Died from heart trouble while at work in mine.
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Leather, fur and products—</i>				
Elevator operator....	Vancouver, B.C.....	June 13	39	Fell down elevator shaft fractured skull. Died June 14.
<i>Miscellaneous products—</i>				
Labourer.....	Ford, Ont.....	About June 16	48	Double inguinal hernia. Died June 20.
Assembler.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	June 22	33	Struck her side on bench while carrying irons. Died Aug. 5.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST HALF
1928—Concluded

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION— Buildings and structures— Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 23	63	Collapsed from heart failure while working on garage.
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 23	47	Collapsed from heart trouble while at work.
TRANSPORTATION— Steam railways— Section foreman....	Piney, Man.....	May 4	59	Claw bar slipped and struck his head, cerebral hemorrhage. Died July, 28.
Painter.....	London, Ont.....	June 11	48	Lead poisoning contracted March 3.
Local— Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	44	Cerebral hemorrhage. Died June 7.
TRADE— Wholesale— Exporter.....	Lake St. Clair near Windsor, Ont.....	June 17	.....	Fell over board from his motor-boat and drowned.
SERVICE— Public administration— Labourer.....	Burnaby B.C.....	" 2	44	Struck by auto. Died June 5.
Fire ranger.....	Teddy Bear River, Ont.....	" 24	22	Dr owned when canoe upset.

(Continued from page 1286)

Three fatalities occurred at an oil refinery at Calgary, Alberta, when an explosion believed to be caused by a blast of oil completely demolished the whole plant on September 27.

It may be mentioned that during this quarter a fatality occurred in a Canadian harbour which is not included in this list owing to the fact that the man was employed by another country,—being a baker on the Cunard Liner SS. *Athenia*, who fell into a hold of the ship at Montreal harbour on September 5.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents.—The supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring in 1927, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains only one fatality which was in service and occurred in October. Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents occurring during the first half of 1928. This includes eighteen fatalities, of which 5 were in logging, 1 in fishing and trapping, 1 in mining, 3 in manufacturing, 2 in construction, 3 in transportation, 1 in trade and 2 in service. One accident was in February, 2 in April, 3 in May and 12 in June.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1928

THE accompanying tables supplied by the Department of Immigration and Colonization show the nature and extent of immigration to Canada during the six months ended September 30, 1928, with some comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1927. Of a total of 123,713 immigrants 44,876 or 36 per cent were British, 18,707 or 15 per cent from the United States, and 60,130 or 49 per cent from other countries. Comparative figures for 1927 show a total of 109,025 immigrants, of whom 39,621 or 36 per cent were British, 14,641 or 14 per cent from the United States, and 54,763 or 50 per cent from other countries.

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1928.

	Canadian born Citizens	British Subjects with Canadian domicile	Natural- ized Can- adians with domicile	Totals
April.....	2,915	278	120	3,313
May.....	3,476	224	133	3,833
June.....	3,207	240	79	3,526
July.....	2,931	334	129	3,394
August.....	3,122	364	116	3,602
September.....	2,756	305	123	3,184
Totals.....	18,407	1,745	700	20,852

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1928, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1927

	Fiscal Year 1927-28				Fiscal Year 1928-29			
	British	From U.S.A.	Other countries	Totals	British	From U.S.A.	Other countries	Totals
April.....	11,803	2,518	21,120	35,441	9,680	2,927	14,376	26,983
May.....	8,408	2,503	13,030	23,941	7,195	3,096	13,350	23,641
June.....	7,272	2,642	8,138	18,052	6,820	3,320	10,163	20,303
July.....	5,032	2,101	5,155	12,288	4,287	3,044	8,452	15,783
August.....	3,791	2,623	3,828	10,242	12,460	3,581	9,299	25,340
September.....	3,315	2,254	3,492	9,061	4,434	2,739	4,490	11,663
Totals.....	39,621	14,641	54,763	109,025	44,876	18,707	60,130	123,713

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1928, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males.....	65,176	9,452	74,628
Adult females.....	22,600	4,387	26,987
Children under eighteen.....	17,230	4,868	22,098
	105,006	18,707	123,713
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males.....	58,054	3,840	61,894
Females.....	3,848	880	4,728
Children.....	9,420	1,393	10,813
Labouring class—			
Males.....	2,236	1,247	3,483
Females.....	452	175	627
Children.....	777	246	1,023
Mechanics—			
Males.....	2,424	2,192	4,616
Females.....	778	426	1,204
Children.....	528	329	857
Trading class—			
Males.....	1,277	1,141	2,418
Females.....	614	437	1,051
Children.....	308	261	569
Mining class—			
Males.....	354	139	493
Females.....	55	22	77
Children.....	70	23	93
Female domestic servants.....	10,964	402	11,366
Other classes—			
Males.....	831	893	1,724
Females.....	5,889	2,045	7,934
Children.....	6,122	2,616	8,738
Destination—			
Nova Scotia.....	1,032	110	1,142
New Brunswick.....	1,249	233	1,482
Prince Edward Island.....	63	26	89
Quebec.....	8,857	2,927	11,784
Ontario.....	23,576	7,101	30,677
Manitoba.....	49,050	925	49,975
Saskatchewan.....	8,861	2,104	10,965
Alberta.....	8,293	3,671	11,964
British Columbia.....	4,022	1,587	5,609
Yukon Territory.....	2	19	21
Northwest Territories.....	1	1	2
Not given.....		4	4

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS, FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1928

British—	
English.....	22,882
Irish.....	7,200
Scotch.....	12,104
Welsh.....	2,690
Total.....	44,876
Preferred countries—	
Belgian.....	836
Danish.....	2,482
Dutch.....	1,120
Finnish.....	2,240
French.....	460
German.....	9,202
Icelandic.....	21
Norwegian.....	1,603
Swedish.....	2,386
Swiss.....	317
Total.....	20,667
United States.....	18,707
Other countries—	
Albanian.....	23
Armenian.....	5
Austrian.....	303
Bohemian.....	8
Bulgarian.....	134
Croatian.....	812
Czech.....	704
Dalmatian.....	1
East Indian.....	38
Estonian.....	69
Greek.....	318
Italian.....	367
Japanese.....	339
Jewish.....	1,584
Jugo-Slav.....	2,594
Lettish.....	54
Lithuanian.....	1,421
Magyar.....	4,969
Maltese.....	6
Moravian.....	4
Negro.....	60
Persian.....	1
Polish.....	7,060
Portuguese.....	8
Roumanian.....	189
Russian.....	754
Ruthenian.....	13,522
Serbian.....	306
Slovak.....	3,705
Spanish.....	4
Spanish-American.....	1
Syrian.....	38
Turkish.....	2
Totals.....	39,463
Grand Total.....	123,713

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY IN CANADA

Summary Tables for Manufacturing and Mining in Recent Years

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry and general manufactures in Canada. The Bureau has issued summary figures for all manufacturing industries for the years 1925 and 1926, while for the manufacture of mineral products, and for chemical and chemical products figures are available for the year 1927 also. The accompanying tables give the figures in some detail for these industries by groups and for the principal sub-groups. A table of statistics on the mining industry for the years 1923 to 1927 is also included.

In Table I a comparative summary of the principal statistics of all manufacturing industries of Canada in recent years is given back to 1922. Table No. II gives these statistics by provinces and by groups of industries for the years 1925 and 1926. Table III consists of a detailed statement of the statistics of the principal industries except manufacturing of minerals and chemicals, for which Table IV gives the statistics for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, and electric light and power for which the figures appear in Table No. II under the heading "General Electric Stations."

In Tables III and IV the industries within the groups are listed approximately in order of number of wage-earners employed. It will be observed in Table II that the largest number of employees appear in the wood and paper groups, followed by textile group and the iron and steel group. An examination of the figures as to value of products shows the pulp and paper industry to be the greatest followed by flour and grist mills slaughtering and meat packing, sawmilling, automobiles, butter and cheese and electric light and power, all have a production exceeding one hundred million in value. For the year 1926 the figures show an increase over 1925 in each item, the percentage increase in wages paid, value of products, and value added by manufacture being approximately ten per cent, cost of materials being up approximately eight per cent, salaries over six per cent and the other items about five per cent. The figures by provinces and groups of industries also show increases in most of the items.

In Table No. V figures as to mining during 1927 are given as compared with previous years back to 1923. It will be observed that there has been an increase each year since 1924, that for 1927 being considerable, not only in all products but in nearly every item.

TABLE I.—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: PRINCIPAL STATISTICS COMPARED FOR 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 AND 1926

Items	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Increase per cent in 1926 over 1925
Wage earners..... No.	398,390	446,094	432,273	466,602	499,733	7-10
Wages..... \$	374,212,141	428,731,347	420,269,406	452,958,655	501,144,989	10-64
Salaried employees..... No.	76,040	78,273	76,230	77,623	81,794	5-37
Salaries..... \$	136,219,171	142,738,681	139,614,639	143,056,516	152,705,944	6-74
Establishments..... No.	22,541	22,642	22,178	22,331	22,708	1-69
Capital invested..... \$	3,244,302,410	3,380,322,050	3,538,813,460	3,808,309,981	3,981,569,590	4-55
Cost of materials..... \$	1,283,774,723	1,470,140,139	1,438,409,681	1,587,665,408	1,728,624,192	8-25
Value of products..... \$	2,482,209,130	2,781,165,514	2,695,053,582	2,948,545,315	3,247,803,438	10-15
Value added by manufacture..... \$	1,198,434,407	1,311,025,375	1,256,643,901	1,360,879,907	1,519,279,246	11-64

TABLE II.—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA 1925 AND 1926, BY PROVINCES AND GROUPS

(a) *Provinces*

Provinces and groups	Year	Establishments No.	Capital \$	Salaried employees				Wage earners				Cost of Materials \$	Value of production \$
				Male		Female		Male		Female			
				No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$		
Canada.....	1925	22,331	3,808,309,981	60,385	17,238	143,056,516	359,595	107,007	452,958,655	1,587,665,408	2,948,545,315		
	1926	22,708	3,981,569,590	64,431	17,363	152,705,944	385,202	114,543	501,144,989	1,728,624,192	3,247,808,438		
Prince Edward Island.....	1925	318	2,576,677	163	27	151,089	1,227	900	421,041	2,805,665	4,290,149		
	1926	299	2,850,010	165	32	168,709	1,234	830	521,694	2,637,960	4,069,335		
Nova Scotia.....	1925	1,184	117,326,491	1,188	360	2,362,646	11,773	3,247	9,720,047	37,854,196	65,033,701		
	1926	1,164	118,050,902	1,260	331	2,451,268	11,811	3,380	10,563,439	39,137,265	73,505,642		
New Brunswick.....	1925	861	91,509,933	1,313	331	2,870,937	12,010	3,621	11,559,315	44,886,292	73,374,660		
	1926	910	95,661,154	1,273	306	2,868,984	12,359	3,736	11,740,750	44,074,961	74,122,239		
Quebec.....	1925	6,995	1,136,033,133	16,836	4,068	39,349,016	106,199	41,142	130,337,059	412,460,003	820,563,757		
	1926	7,104	1,216,975,958	18,106	4,149	42,621,293	114,024	44,390	146,704,852	442,927,613	905,300,824		
Ontario.....	1925	9,386	1,925,538,482	31,644	10,515	77,806,238	171,564	48,760	229,497,769	828,939,668	1,527,154,660		
	1926	9,457	1,985,165,921	33,575	10,635	82,705,144	184,410	51,733	252,459,095	908,044,673	1,677,933,504		
Manitoba.....	1925	769	120,362,238	2,775	693	6,299,535	13,841	2,718	18,986,638	71,683,113	124,145,763		
	1926	797	127,445,924	2,985	637	6,638,489	14,515	3,064	20,315,361	75,000,529	132,718,452		
Saskatchewan.....	1925	650	31,607,896	1,001	176	1,989,405	2,913	312	3,766,224	24,353,581	40,093,273		
	1926	674	33,943,060	1,086	188	2,135,585	3,277	353	4,261,960	29,128,035	47,108,097		
Alberta.....	1925	734	69,805,848	1,634	332	3,434,193	6,389	1,009	8,351,411	45,855,910	75,113,517		
	1926	749	72,468,286	1,705	379	3,711,398	6,995	1,154	9,097,156	49,826,532	83,425,631		
British Columbia and Yukon...	1925	1,434	313,494,283	3,831	736	8,793,457	33,679	5,302	40,319,171	118,826,980	218,775,835		
	1926	1,495	329,008,375	4,276	706	9,385,074	36,577	5,903	45,480,682	137,846,624	249,619,714		

TABLE II.—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA 1925 AND 1926, BY PROVINCES AND GROUPS

(b) Groups of Industries

Industry	Year	Establishments No.	Capital employed \$	Salaried Employees		Wage Earners		Cost of Materials \$	Value of Products \$	
				Male No.	Female No.	Male No.	Female No.			Salaries \$	Wages $
Vegetable Products.....	1925	4,558	439,490,764	7,685	2,104	18,584,887	19,964	54,211,770	404,684,887	632,211,264
	1926	4,529	449,259,094	7,654	2,155	19,479,894	20,477	55,869,692	414,316,414	658,320,716
Animal Products.....	1925	4,896	210,015,438	8,529	1,689	15,587,875	15,000	39,697,583	315,914,084	431,778,163
	1926	4,896	223,938,559	8,991	1,908	16,347,519	15,764	43,856,467	329,114,267	452,034,925
Textiles and Textile Products...	1925	1,640	305,776,409	5,301	2,537	15,317,622	51,506	66,256,366	193,238,560	337,188,684
	1926	1,698	317,273,429	5,466	2,645	15,690,317	56,306	72,706,435	202,832,383	366,334,644
Wood and Paper Products.....	1925	6,652	907,204,530	13,395	3,802	32,761,145	9,132	115,696,603	246,551,591	557,194,453
	1926	6,751	929,589,278	13,759	4,203	34,865,789	9,860	126,050,940	261,001,976	600,034,661
Iron and Steel Products.....	1925	1,075	567,912,477	9,676	2,514	24,316,566	2,769	93,325,904	206,337,132	411,378,640
	1926	1,142	597,982,098	10,405	2,710	26,346,010	3,093	111,294,055	258,000,373	505,188,849
Non-Ferrous Metal Products...	1925	378	181,600,227	3,888	1,247	9,570,624	18,934	26,143,279	74,088,260	159,770,026
	1926	403	202,503,426	4,391	1,434	10,608,057	20,589	28,593,090	90,613,004	183,501,723
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1925	1,191	239,823,825	2,543	640	5,797,697	20,394	24,094,967	65,278,751	144,248,592
	1926	1,240	261,724,184	2,959	679	6,423,911	21,402	25,583,038	82,293,319	174,156,923
Chemicals and Chemical Products.	1925	510	126,483,348	2,823	1,006	7,604,298	7,706	9,864,859	56,299,219	112,909,746
	1926	556	133,407,891	2,849	1,050	8,015,625	7,929	10,293,752	60,124,582	122,569,526
Miscellaneous Industries.....	1925	428	103,281,296	1,983	535	5,011,199	1,663	13,416,025	25,292,323	59,280,865
	1926	436	109,669,565	2,153	578	5,602,544	1,840	16,100,798	30,307,874	70,143,531
General Electric Stations.....	1925	1,007	726,721,687	4,562	1,164	8,504,608	7,537	10,251,299	.....	102,587,882
	1926	1,057	756,222,066	4,854	1,950	9,126,278	7,601	10,816,722	.....	115,467,940

TABLE III.—DETAILED STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, FOR 1925 AND 1926*

Industry	Year	Establishments No.	Capital employed		Salaried Employees				Wage Earners				Cost of Materials \$	Value of Products \$
			\$		Female		Male		Female		Male			
					No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
<i>Vegetable Products— Bread and other Bakery Pro- ducts.</i>	1925	2,176	33,810,501	550	232	1,240,358	10,285	1,371	12,045,043	31,795,203	60,392,439			
	1926	2,214	37,416,979	549	239	1,258,897	11,059	1,542	13,473,242	32,928,065	62,920,009			
Biscuits and Confectionery.....	1925	320	40,770,006	1,471	502	3,461,480	4,385	5,600	7,051,290	23,227,967	46,745,355			
	1926	315	42,422,378	1,383	452	3,466,128	4,473	5,668	7,289,422	23,644,255	49,178,886			
Rubber Goods.....	1925	30	50,043,668	768	225	1,770,716	5,066	958	7,177,652	29,659,353	54,234,963			
	1926	32	48,178,763	843	250	2,064,444	5,343	997	7,201,415	39,689,013	63,578,393			
Rubber Footwear.....	1925	10	15,519,066	496	168	954,033	3,294	1,984	4,240,764	8,729,996	24,857,505			
	1926	7	14,482,939	519	174	1,031,890	3,395	2,066	4,410,274	10,213,176	22,929,744			
Flour and Grist Mills.....	1925	455	55,011,056	925	202	2,121,084	3,875	117	4,383,602	147,069,973	108,037,899			
	1926	442	53,181,355	937	185	2,145,172	3,933	133	4,341,113	145,989,909	158,534,279			
Chopping Mills.....	1925	855	5,093,202	28	9	42,462	1,006	4	642,866	6,090,695	19,906,832			
	1926	849	5,154,458	18	8	32,618	1,132	2	703,561	17,915,541	21,046,462			
Breweries.....	1925	62	51,222,456	596	67	1,606,085	3,371	39	4,027,850	14,692,473	38,897,995			
	1926	63	53,893,942	593	68	1,803,133	3,275	40	3,930,436	14,448,510	43,602,960			
Sugar Refineries.....	1925	8	50,089,717	303	53	931,333	2,325	103	2,897,107	54,457,385	68,445,879			
	1926	8	49,748,404	299	53	1,002,218	2,458	106	2,965,922	48,848,507	64,270,687			
Fruit and Vegetable Canneries.	1925	242	24,424,064	330	99	652,398	2,634	4,105	2,292,230	13,527,832	22,376,313			
	1926	215	28,103,411	350	145	741,966	2,378	4,005	2,337,093	14,036,616	23,230,598			
Cigars and Cigarettes.....	1925	87	30,563,901	934	187	2,777,755	1,701	3,024	3,020,257	14,452,683	41,985,554			
	1926	84	33,395,516	964	263	2,399,560	1,838	3,269	3,359,872	16,090,776	50,011,400			
Tobacco.....	1925	39	12,418,376	218	50	851,175	853	1,256	1,255,879	9,016,141	18,168,225			
	1926	38	9,053,740	183	22	794,052	780	1,136	1,069,306	6,496,375	15,172,361			
Distilleries.....	1925	16	24,506,712	105	25	274,233	605	99	775,752	3,212,010	9,897,863			
	1926	15	26,422,006	110	26	312,087	700	179	975,035	3,676,197	12,216,906			
Starch and Glucose.....	1925	7	4,764,140	46	27	157,068	428	22	459,287	3,490,016	5,095,040			
	1926	3	4,964,775	37	28	152,566	426	20	485,842	3,199,003	4,938,860			
Coffee and Spice.....	1925	50	8,865,438	265	90	742,256	357	303	564,911	11,456,239	14,469,009			
	1926	50	9,650,748	257	78	759,824	376	329	614,848	12,289,936	15,499,273			
Cocoa and Chocolate.....	1925	5	4,518,332	106	20	249,034	258	225	414,829	2,423,240	3,874,919			
	1926	4	3,866,497	106	22	250,079	246	209	395,658	2,364,882	3,906,087			

TABLE III.—DETAILED STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, FOR 1925 AND 1926*—Continued

Kinds of Industry	Year	Establish- ments No.	Capital employed \$	Salaried Employees		Wage Earners		Cost of Materials \$	Value of Production \$		
				Male No.	Female No.	Male No.	Female No.			Salaries \$	Wages \$
Linseed Oil.....	1925	8	2,490,462	31	6	174	2	4,876,835	6,005,969		
	1926	8	2,691,550	31	6	193	1	5,364,364	6,486,924		
Wine.....	1925	24	2,944,943	47	13	101	10	781,307	1,624,742		
	1926	27	3,678,458	53	9	123	19	1,349,787	2,485,136		
Macaroni and Vermicelli.....	1925	11	1,292,049	41	11	111	98	795,203	1,250,949		
	1926	11	1,286,097	49	14	133	121	960,373	1,560,510		
<i>Animal Products—</i> Fish-curing and Packing.....	1925	846	21,139,985	574	58	9,017	6,623	18,680,683	30,380,992		
	1926	831	28,868,071	501	45	10,216	6,601	22,034,129	36,190,764		
Boots and Shoes, leather.....	1925	188	30,863,482	948	293	7,722	4,828	20,486,473	40,022,515		
	1926	186	31,325,331	1,010	330	8,338	5,338	24,091,923	46,096,163		
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	1925	74	54,316,043	2,156	353	7,519	681	132,329,355	163,816,810		
	1926	73	55,712,724	2,399	442	7,160	684	139,200,096	167,127,091		
Butter and Cheese.....	1925	2,988	37,292,100	3,550	551	6,188	259	97,843,334	124,828,754		
	1926	3,021	39,964,526	3,710	608	6,641	265	92,200,617	120,193,417		
Leather, tanned.....	1925	104	30,095,917	261	50	3,393	130	17,904,138	26,141,217		
	1926	108	29,348,291	267	61	3,509	97	18,869,383	27,747,605		
Fur Goods.....	1925	218	10,456,789	276	161	903	1,103	8,625,042	148,142,863		
	1926	221	11,733,311	321	197	1,095	1,294	12,202,092	18,941,249		
Fur Dressing.....	1925	10	1,258,061	34	5	457	89	162,976	1,732,007		
	1926	11	1,588,357	45	5	597	108	257,258	2,834,439		
Harness and Saddlery.....	1925	267	6,168,362	233	63	836	65	2,653,839	4,611,102		
	1926	246	5,989,288	165	57	914	75	3,135,518	5,315,629		
<i>Textiles—</i> Cotton Yarn and Cloth.....	1925	37	83,610,686	442	95	11,224	8,756	44,793,622	72,781,517		
	1926	38	83,439,179	474	97	10,557	9,197	44,265,329	76,274,257		
Clothing, men's factory.....	1925	175	24,180,348	947	335	4,469	5,067	19,890,260	38,236,384		
	1926	188	25,826,383	984	374	4,523	5,266	21,944,919	41,784,131		
Clothing, women's factory.....	1925	374	21,704,956	930	649	3,187	8,734	27,105,143	46,779,771		
	1926	385	21,972,226	910	646	3,379	9,052	28,760,191	50,658,319		

Hosiery.....	1925	49,350,474	670	336	2,088,073	4,073	9,614	9,770,336	27,119,596	48,555,434
Knit Goods and Fabric Gloves	1926	51,609,116	647	373	2,056,561	4,544	10,900	11,255,235	29,212,849	53,675,759
Woollen Cloth.....	1925	21,342,909	215	45	684,897	2,135	2,031	3,227,369	9,415,311	15,499,326
	1926	20,735,523	259	55	675,749	2,289	2,076	3,297,545	8,680,304	15,503,083
Dyeing, Cleaning and Power Laundry work.	1925	15,857,978	370	252	1,142,410	3,023	4,993	6,172,412	2,433,053	15,578,482
	1926	17,278,327	382	271	1,225,766	3,356	4,963	6,999,925	2,104,176	17,642,268
Hats and Caps.....	1925	7,168,891	293	134	710,133	1,339	2,016	2,744,039	5,891,213	11,862,745
	1926	7,107,380	341	173	877,630	1,394	2,295	3,058,892	6,770,326	13,671,126
Furnishing Goods, men's....	1925	16,650,582	451	226	1,087,096	900	5,533	4,103,037	13,126,738	23,040,262
	1926	17,616,262	476	216	1,159,494	989	6,516	4,848,699	16,244,847	26,394,517
Woollen Yarn.....	1925	9,041,892	32	20	152,325	726	656	940,753	4,787,202	7,332,093
	1926	8,417,695	40	20	161,467	653	723	983,104	4,062,118	7,006,877
Miscellaneous Woollen Goods...	1925	7,849,502	69	27	274,850	698	285	737,933	3,141,761	5,513,230
	1926	7,994,200	64	23	259,106	668	325	719,138	2,947,112	5,738,462
Silk and Silk Goods.....	1925	9,224,224	114	52	275,116	552	1,009	1,089,741	3,361,085	5,483,363
	1926	10,019,519	131	61	357,808	781	1,450	1,627,192	3,472,965	8,507,153
Cordage, Rope and Twine.....	1925	9,440,617	67	22	181,717	857	288	1,120,084	5,795,287	8,665,441
	1926	15,679,569	89	28	253,092	1,051	346	1,338,033	7,566,817	10,574,682
Corsets.....	1925	4,224,722	197	175	473,351	70	1,019	636,931	2,330,165	4,314,309
	1926	4,129,382	146	142	435,563	69	950	625,421	2,241,554	4,048,926
Cotton and Jute Bags.....	1925	6,307,926	78	23	243,371	305	578	696,268	12,948,571	14,932,322
	1926	5,565,514	76	22	257,877	282	595	672,902	12,277,373	14,072,099
Cotton Thread.....	1925	4,596,366	61	24	167,513	168	455	493,014	2,036,552	3,921,862
	1926	4,154,658	75	26	171,066	174	499	515,792	2,360,350	4,538,217
<i>Wood and Paper Products—</i>										
Sawmills.....	1925	204,134,003	1,826	223	4,144,070	33,382	27	29,952,936	78,219,728	134,413,845
	1926	175,186,704	1,680	254	3,889,747	33,075	69	31,035,644	78,921,416	135,182,592
Pulp and Paper.....	1925	460,397,772	2,550	421	6,816,191	24,148	912	31,744,714	76,514,990	193,092,937
	1926	501,184,714	2,600	499	7,492,040	27,280	900	36,683,462	85,365,465	215,370,274
Sash, Door and Planing Mills..	1925	48,743,682	969	189	2,097,127	8,831	116	8,855,135	22,508,135	40,009,152
	1926	49,413,163	995	210	2,055,246	9,291	122	9,569,259	22,781,229	43,426,403
Printing and Publishing.....	1925	48,399,003	3,881	1,479	8,648,734	7,542	1,285	11,514,854	13,807,325	53,886,802
	1926	50,858,011	4,135	1,671	9,163,128	7,547	1,358	12,152,218	13,757,474	57,042,223
Printing and Bookbinding.....	1925	31,556,870	1,308	446	3,370,628	6,139	2,050	8,979,566	9,919,719	31,172,495
	1926	32,695,864	1,327	455	3,586,372	6,052	2,115	9,437,434	10,446,235	32,536,339

TABLE III.—DETAILED STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA FOR 1925 AND 1926—Concluded*

Kinds of Industry	Year	Establish- ments	Capital Employed		Salaried Employees		Wage Earners		Cost of Materials	Value of Production
			No.	\$	Male	Female	Male	Female			Wages	$	$
<i>Wood and Paper Products—Con.</i>										
Lithography and Engraving...	1925	110	505	15,126,492	267	1,775,045	2,372	957	4,465,954	14,269,820
	1926	112	554	15,909,878	280	1,959,226	2,523	1,065	4,933,456	15,098,534
Furniture and Upholstering....	1925	336	713	32,864,375	227	1,854,740	7,686	361	9,928,696	27,110,462
	1926	331	738	34,070,226	253	2,002,774	8,397	412	11,364,955	31,283,442
Boxes, Baskets and Crates.....	1925	129	232	8,251,696	35	533,539	2,955	232	4,716,897	9,399,478
	1926	124	233	9,523,699	44	580,164	3,026	260	4,691,008	9,763,360
Carriages, wagons and sleighs..	1925	470	136	7,496,505	16	277,167	1,544	10	2,240,169	5,396,752
	1926	450	151	7,790,739	19	319,048	1,827	12	2,976,142	6,870,069
Boxes and Bags, paper.....	1925	99	347	14,379,233	147	1,030,596	1,483	1,955	6,472,726	13,171,682
	1926	105	378	15,281,084	139	1,145,617	1,521	2,238	7,646,800	15,528,882
<i>Miscellaneous Industries—</i>										
Shipbuilding.....	1925	38	395	40,510,984	48	826,185	4,830	5	3,639,591	12,242,481
	1926	41	433	40,270,657	55	1,019,051	4,310	6	4,148,310	12,965,633
Musical Instruments.....	1925	48	220	13,727,283	88	601,104	2,300	145	4,031,417	8,958,140
	1926	45	218	13,653,107	96	661,487	2,650	218	4,510,560	10,873,293
Bridge Building.....	1925	10	524	13,630,615	64	1,349,419	1,520	0	1,947,407	10,363,844
	1926	12	621	17,236,535	72	1,514,718	2,251	0	3,094,670	16,036,983
Beds, Springs and Mattresses...	1925	56	176	6,470,690	47	497,995	933	157	3,987,886	7,521,810
	1926	55	175	6,599,910	49	523,228	1,007	179	4,178,874	8,139,570
Brooms, Brushes and Mops.....	1925	82	185	4,166,973	72	477,057	871	221	1,909,865	4,177,540
	1926	81	177	3,966,269	72	434,541	848	222	1,745,885	4,016,674

* Except Mineral and Chemical Products given in Table IV.

TABLE IV.—DETAILED STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURED MINERAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS OF CANADA 1925, 1926 AND 1927

Industry	Year	Establish- ments No.	Capital Employed		Salaried Employees				Wage Earners				Cost of Materials \$	Value of Production \$
			\$		Female		Male		Female		Male			
			No.	\$	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$		
<i>Iron and its Products— Castings and Forgings.....</i>	1925	324	84,812,441	1,733	483	4,465,459	14,539	365	16,574,051	22,522,361	61,754,339			
	1926	355	91,190,541	1,838	529	4,902,121	16,412	404	19,336,457	27,250,473	70,235,793			
	1927	328	89,595,687	1,773	508	4,898,497	16,516	352	19,368,899	26,792,119	69,395,343			
Railway Rolling Stock.....	1925	35	78,039,179	1,447	100	3,122,230	18,621	34	23,458,126	25,895,490	53,050,665			
	1926	36	82,024,510	1,519	104	3,251,241	20,622	41	27,465,502	38,053,559	79,706,052			
	1927	35	81,519,950	1,306	89	3,049,222	19,996	45	27,220,674	38,518,449	74,466,912			
Automobiles.....	1925	11	74,678,451	1,227	369	3,517,421	8,497	208	13,731,849	74,166,378	110,835,380			
	1926	11	82,791,968	1,233	422	3,913,865	10,047	203	15,736,939	89,372,095	133,598,456			
	1927	11	88,831,668	1,547	570	4,793,711	8,746	200	14,139,135	88,451,757	128,700,514			
Automobile Supplies.....	1925	68	9,023,906	218	66	587,275	1,607	138	2,097,491	6,215,283	11,234,828			
	1926	77	10,501,725	289	80	751,264	2,220	181	2,928,757	7,730,136	13,914,965			
	1927	78	13,065,269	277	70	747,391	2,397	222	3,098,794	7,687,821	14,862,616			
Machinery.....	1925	151	55,431,604	1,339	413	3,301,514	6,330	231	7,464,537	10,985,865	30,462,650			
	1926	156	59,711,942	1,458	451	3,593,665	7,385	254	8,909,945	13,455,829	38,380,019			
	1927	160	62,006,808	1,501	486	3,749,772	7,734	226	9,344,278	15,277,973	44,602,135			
Agricultural Implements.....	1925	61	81,861,961	1,063	290	2,254,068	6,081	125	6,835,153	11,089,186	24,770,216			
	1926	69	78,947,274	1,220	308	2,548,069	8,414	149	10,088,841	18,160,336	38,269,214			
	1927	66	81,952,367	1,295	315	2,798,070	9,012	152	10,472,629	17,870,378	38,655,698			
Sheet Metal Products.....	1925	127	29,624,294	805	261	1,990,464	5,017	647	5,739,701	18,454,685	34,442,488			
	1926	135	32,484,762	899	268	2,154,172	5,670	639	6,862,563	20,931,052	39,077,034			
	1927	144	38,795,028	985	352	2,604,009	6,298	761	7,510,882	22,149,452	43,855,416			
Pig-Iron, Ferro-Alloys, Steel and Rolled Products.	1925	31	82,593,940	352	50	1,064,430	4,695	4	6,226,742	16,433,011	35,337,685			
	1926	33	86,987,454	434	69	1,201,971	5,634	3	7,792,199	19,912,723	41,183,565			
	1927	36	96,295,734	449	80	1,306,614	6,864	3	10,502,584	18,993,940	46,412,717			
Hardware and Tools.....	1925	112	30,774,622	505	224	1,502,258	4,074	724	4,682,667	5,950,522	17,882,650			
	1926	123	32,103,226	558	232	1,548,837	4,617	910	7,151,242	9,829,695	22,829,695			
	1927	128	32,523,774	619	222	1,656,961	4,940	878	5,602,656	7,342,625	24,470,656			
Wire and Wire Goods.....	1925	52	19,015,655	290	96	808,207	2,403	207	2,643,198	7,329,688	16,223,924			
	1926	61	19,006,922	194	100	810,102	2,557	227	2,829,578	8,041,073	17,247,434			
	1927	58	23,595,273	278	88	814,793	2,593	195	2,921,884	7,453,352	16,725,865			
Boilers, Tanks and Engines.....	1925	32	8,638,759	225	57	837,365	1,083	2	1,295,175	2,322,798	4,540,706			
	1926	34	8,880,350	224	51	542,601	1,254	3	1,451,121	2,576,122	5,343,208			
	1927	33	9,329,523	230	53	579,318	1,369	2	1,680,966	2,853,951	5,945,694			

Industry	Year	Establishments No.	Capital employed		Salaried Employees				Wage Earners		Cost of Materials	Value of Products
			\$	No.	Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages		
<i>Iron and its Products—Con.</i> Iron and Steel Products, n.e.s.	1925	65	11,069,342	421	93	1,064,208	1,804	45	2,172,740	4,204,108	9,397,208	
	1926	67	10,772,202	413	93	1,056,333	2,064	42	2,465,903	4,638,614	10,949,751	
	1927	69	12,210,158	463	97	1,173,970	2,457	37	2,919,674	5,652,811	13,134,665	
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i> Petroleum Products	1925	21	50,580,549	396	68	1,014,940	3,250	24	4,760,106	38,261,024	50,762,122	
	1926	23	57,178,125	448	70	1,106,757	3,209	26	4,785,642	51,172,159	71,196,311	
	1927	23	56,135,564	447	72	1,193,466	3,311	16	4,994,760	53,059,921	64,528,820	
Clay Products	1925	184	27,760,864	272	38	630,793	3,286	0	3,403,282	.....	9,529,691
	1926	194	28,152,062	287	42	673,657	4,066	0	3,673,030	.....	10,357,323
	1927	194	30,437,607	313	47	744,367	4,416	0	4,024,940	.....	11,173,189
Gas, Illuminating and Fuel	1925	44	46,129,651	577	292	1,326,359	2,938	7	3,731,343	6,178,809	17,874,479	
	1926	44	54,273,267	743	293	1,390,861	2,633	9	3,492,660	6,226,100	18,264,860	
	1927	42	60,231,873	690	316	1,488,257	2,475	13	3,262,324	6,178,791	18,725,869	
Glass Products	1925	52	12,694,338	218	59	530,774	2,291	210	2,761,138	4,029,035	10,117,604	
	1926	52	11,432,823	225	64	535,770	2,455	289	2,907,874	4,244,559	11,670,269	
	1927	54	12,736,057	219	71	574,599	2,527	303	3,302,360	5,257,950	14,164,086	
Stone, Ornamental and Monumental	1925	214	5,015,729	189	25	422,230	1,046	2	1,389,273	1,964,817	5,355,997	
	1926	232	5,443,767	224	29	452,106	1,234	4	1,723,117	1,859,464	5,799,690	
	1927	228	5,758,806	217	30	487,220	1,252	15	1,768,418	1,798,672	5,606,984	
Cement	1925	11	38,081,583	97	8	213,666	1,782	39	2,297,734	.....	14,046,704
	1926	12	41,380,000	114	10	272,770	2,216	0	3,052,660	.....	13,013,283
	1927	12	40,509,319	113	12	273,328	2,245	0	2,876,604	.....	14,391,937
Aerated Mineral Waters	1925	313	10,673,331	325	57	599,041	1,220	82	1,250,213	3,076,563	6,877,524	
	1926	347	10,695,527	381	68	731,092	1,169	73	1,148,229	3,053,477	7,406,504	
	1927	335	11,665,086	439	62	767,990	1,234	74	1,285,054	3,461,311	8,712,427	
Cement Products	1925	197	2,594,736	82	8	125,567	724	5	572,149	730,296	2,020,239	
	1926	185	2,857,732	138	12	200,087	766	6	572,575	880,041	2,544,242	
	1927	151	2,671,273	111	11	189,515	741	3	746,538	912,686	2,663,065	
Coke and By-products	1925	6	23,905,454	27	.....	80,090	555	1	805,547	7,112,311	11,020,298
	1926	6	24,769,899	34	.....	99,590	580	0	914,162	9,744,081	15,261,474
	1927	6	29,879,157	32	.....	98,224	618	1	1,020,314	10,436,112	15,318,880
Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1925	35	8,322,097	122	35	297,567	765	394	1,074,328	2,636,856	7,978,183	
	1926	31	8,926,857	124	40	310,201	919	469	1,316,460	3,004,413	8,612,658	
	1927	31	13,331,203	129	38	345,518	971	454	1,384,259	3,582,815	10,231,304	

TABLE IV.—DETAILED STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURED MINERAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS OF CANADA, 1925, 1926 AND 1927—Con.

<i>Non-Ferrous Metal Products—</i> Electrical Apparatus.....	1925	75,375,623	2,374	826	5,648,877	8,206	2,706	10,823,480	25,434,836	60,158,887
	1926	80,322,834	2,636	973	6,276,321	8,944	2,636	12,350,179	30,195,935	69,767,308
	1927	80,475,999	2,916	1,106	6,923,139	9,926	2,865	13,690,453	32,734,875	78,558,730
Non-Ferrous Metal Smelting...	1925	61,691,928	397	40	1,079,242	4,667	0	7,489,755	27,329,409	56,683,793
	1926	81,779,240	590	45	1,240,936	5,591	0	8,344,002	39,237,657	72,853,566
	1927	85,366,662	584	60	1,551,036	6,999	28	10,569,204	32,516,687	77,996,265
Brass and Copper Products.....	1925	20,508,838	596	131	1,299,668	2,932	373	3,685,977	10,147,373	19,155,309
	1926	20,764,404	650	157	1,521,160	3,363	363	4,195,369	11,810,686	22,028,636
	1927	22,425,179	697	160	1,550,023	3,601	374	4,485,648	12,546,718	24,054,657
Precious Metal Products.....	1925	10,130,772	308	180	997,753	1,657	411	2,849,114	3,991,107	9,581,777
	1926	10,545,761	335	201	1,093,753	1,828	470	2,632,017	4,456,047	10,751,795
	1927	11,238,475	298	185	1,034,344	1,819	504	2,683,645	4,700,566	11,844,618
Aluminum Products.....	1925	9,191,213	84	26	205,758	974	85	1,210,161	3,688,761	9,137,305
	1926	3,930,336	46	14	116,594	304	64	437,430	801,835	1,917,810
	1927	4,189,658	53	14	133,864	345	73	491,805	976,901	2,318,894
Lead, Tin and Zinc Products...	1925	3,782,120	87	40	226,626	366	36	3,130,257	3,706,648	4,103,732
	1926	4,241,731	96	41	257,870	422	50	548,979	3,706,648	5,184,096
	1927	4,295,256	92	40	246,218	408	62	456,080	3,894,979	5,149,092
<i>Chemicals and Allied Products—</i> Ammunitions, Explosives and Matches.	1925	16,827,321	185	31	507,154	1,301	555	1,396,015	6,848,921	12,313,155
	1926	16,857,120	286	59	853,732	1,268	496	1,389,723	6,827,317	12,155,220
	1927	18,328,869	155	23	375,830	1,209	567	1,551,022	6,871,855	12,921,079
Acids, Alkalies and Compressed Gases.	1925	35,656,528	434	102	1,001,360	1,865	8	2,472,930	12,843,256	27,483,395
	1926	38,389,663	400	93	903,007	1,893	14	2,604,466	13,360,268	30,232,322
	1927	35,312,251	408	98	1,056,303	1,770	9	2,406,758	15,661,786	30,740,846
Paints and Varnishes.....	1925	21,460,431	612	183	1,628,885	1,309	181	1,464,306	12,613,995	22,234,298
	1926	22,890,807	637	190	1,757,097	1,441	216	1,618,864	13,105,367	24,803,237
	1927	23,162,092	614	189	1,795,696	1,538	222	1,756,890	12,934,639	25,229,454
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations.	1925	16,037,286	524	240	1,525,593	688	821	1,367,382	4,798,120	13,987,849
	1926	17,194,519	493	268	1,513,130	726	878	1,362,547	5,552,699	15,382,475
	1927	17,542,111	531	305	1,601,084	804	938	1,559,718	5,762,019	16,249,191
Soaps, Washing Compounds and Toilet Preparations.	1925	16,731,558	435	187	1,240,140	957	471	1,378,367	10,093,741	17,388,506
	1926	17,351,378	411	185	1,172,790	968	504	1,416,670	10,959,995	19,072,528
	1927	19,252,665	439	182	1,156,939	1,001	484	1,504,766	11,387,719	19,993,453
Miscellaneous Chemical Indus- tries.	1925	9,436,455	441	211	1,141,168	704	336	948,743	4,820,507	10,699,162
	1926	9,739,972	427	200	1,148,099	829	363	1,068,553	5,513,884	11,551,164
	1927	9,900,455	440	201	1,177,134	873	358	1,144,523	5,404,310	11,900,521

TABLE V.—PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1923-1927

Industry	Year	Mines or Plants in Oper- ations	Capital Employed	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Net Income from Sales*
		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
<i>Metal Mining Industries</i>	1923	1,683	240,889,284	16,472	25,794,032	68,612,936
	1924	1,637	281,828,285	19,809	29,692,896	86,825,610
	1925	1,659	290,534,965	20,664	32,732,782	105,700,838
	1926	1,504	320,248,840	23,742	36,033,798	115,939,119
	†1927	1,553	332,820,985	25,985	40,400,790	120,683,928
<i>Total Non-Metal Mining Industries In- cluding Fuels, but not Including Structural Materials</i>	1923	5,424	243,105,227	39,060	53,428,264	88,486,231
	1924	5,206	259,360,944	33,831	41,933,916	68,639,068
	1925	5,810	253,023,646	31,560	40,032,918	69,181,057
	1926	5,701	274,109,129	36,166	44,379,854	81,652,421
	†1927	5,689	277,517,665	37,743	47,771,977	84,814,611
<i>Grand Total of all Mining Industries</i>	1923	8,150	578,837,012	66,952	91,334,877	194,850,548
	1924	7,840	632,443,946	64,328	82,787,421	190,845,547
	1925	8,553	632,075,145	65,090	85,103,118	212,531,129
	1926	9,345	688,750,008	77,931	94,216,813	237,550,938
	1927	2,350	714,073,000	84,739	104,188,544	251,077,661
<i>Metallic— Auriferous Quartz</i>	1923	65	77,574,976	5,524	8,961,434	25,021,837
	1924	70	83,982,765	6,738	10,500,140	31,298,107
	1925	52	84,964,062	7,052	11,931,948	35,035,361
	1926	60	103,945,022	7,663	12,340,623	35,171,561
	1927	76	118,381,468	8,022	12,935,719	37,452,995
<i>Copper-Gold-Silver</i>	1923	14	19,108,072	1,790	3,004,292	4,361,436
	1924	15	19,099,845	2,118	3,292,228	5,226,859
	1925	41	23,200,580	2,374	3,555,844	7,758,990
	1926	84	27,936,685	3,403	4,546,493	9,973,049
	1927	125	24,232,169	4,083	5,260,095	9,822,881
<i>Silver-Lead-Zinc</i>	1923	93	19,203,997	1,352	2,024,752	6,620,067
	1924	94	12,328,511	1,936	2,943,635	16,600,970
	1925	94	15,735,930	2,538	3,867,613	21,902,636
	1926	127	22,699,417	2,924	4,431,730	26,190,034
	1927	173	28,036,330	3,106	4,807,817	\$17,520,130
<i>Silver-Cobalt</i>	1923	24	31,334,050	1,408	1,949,738	6,521,853
	1924	34	41,013,466	1,769	2,534,304	6,594,032
	1925	38	44,045,619	1,788	2,576,414	6,611,644
	1926	37	40,504,721	1,779	2,815,930	5,470,433
	1927	26	30,123,645	1,458	2,178,163	4,760,546
<i>Nickel-Copper</i>	1923	4	23,168,212	1,081	1,421,086	3,562,065
	1924	7	37,189,778	1,421	1,880,823	4,235,934
	1925	6	38,691,594	1,412	1,867,217	3,794,244
	1926	6	38,593,359	1,437	1,963,617	4,627,175
	1927	6	39,272,607	1,617	2,486,313	5,123,668
<i>Non-Metallic— Coal</i>	1923	507	143,447,448	32,046	46,015,712	68,817,610
	1924	520	146,711,531	27,183	35,123,490	50,633,113
	1925	511	145,006,440	25,032	33,200,309	46,835,788
	1926	457	148,278,315	28,368	35,841,796	56,494,375
	1927	437	146,392,808	29,772	38,955,967	58,439,742
<i>Natural Gas</i>	1923	2,060	38,722,854	867	1,050,366	5,675,493
	1924	2,031	50,561,757	1,240	1,315,405	5,512,570
	1925	2,236	48,895,802	1,059	1,206,875	6,588,424
	1926	2,255	57,231,261	1,254	1,448,778	7,350,170
	1927	2,250	56,777,091	1,342	1,535,498	7,689,916
<i>Petroleum</i>	1923	2,694	2,934,213	151	118,231	522,018
	1924	2,473	5,650,086	158	152,957	467,400
	1925	2,885	7,954,722	259	318,101	1,250,705
	1926	2,822	17,639,142	634	788,843	1,311,665
	1927	2,824	22,773,916	781	1,120,224	1,516,043

* Net value here is gross value less freight and charges.

† Preliminary.

TABLE V.—PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1923-1927
—Concluded

Industry	Year	Mines or Plants in Oper- ations	Capital Employed	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Net Income from Sales*
		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
<i>Non-Metallic—Con.</i>						
Asbestos.....	1923	16	42,715,557	3,165	3,607,178	7,522,506
	1924	15	43,216,966	2,597	2,977,304	6,710,830
	1925	19	38,133,046	2,582	2,997,107	8,988,360
	1926	†8	34,905,096	2,797	3,544,097	10,109,680
	1927	7	35,316,821	2,976	3,761,192	10,633,420
Gypsum.....	1923	16	4,249,628	1,225	1,017,556	2,243,100
	1924	15	4,423,697	1,219	1,114,468	2,208,108
	1925	16	4,506,995	1,039	1,018,585	2,389,891
	1926	19	6,696,077	1,368	1,255,427	2,770,813
	1927	23	9,055,624	1,427	1,311,688	3,251,015
Stone.....	1923	158	13,725,677	2,850	2,665,520	5,920,578
	1924	170	14,317,148	2,877	2,768,256	6,407,757
	1925	201	12,233,773	4,148	3,599,653	7,464,777
	1926	234	12,760,078	4,510	3,763,726	7,865,874
	1927	258	13,810,984	5,071	4,571,605	9,265,304

* Net value here is gross value less freight and charges.

† Decrease in number of firms due to mergers.

§ Part of 1927 value included under figures for smelting.

Province of Quebec Safety League

The Province of Quebec Safety League is issuing a series of useful Bulletins on various aspects of safety work.

Bulletin 1 describes the effective uses of illustrated company bulletins and bulletin boards, showing how pictures and stories may be used to teach workmen what they should do to protect themselves and others from injury. This is found to be one of the most effective means of obtaining results and maintaining interest in safety work.

Bulletin 2 shows the proper organization of safety committees in industrial plants of various sizes; but the essentials of safety work are the same, whether there are 25 or 250 employees or more. It is pointed out that the operating chief of a plant should be definitely associated with accident prevention work and some employee, perhaps a mechanic or millwright, should be appointed safety director and make periodical inspections, a report of each inspection being made to the safety committee. A safety committee should consist of about five persons, with the manager as chairman, and including the master mechanic, one or more foremen, and generally the safety inspector; the latter being secretary of the committee. In plants of more than 150 employees it is said to be often desirable to have a workmen's committee of not less than three representative men chosen in rota-

tion, to make monthly inspections of the entire plant, investigate accidents, etc. The purpose of this committee is largely educational. The Bulletin outlines the procedure to be followed in connection with the installation of a safety organization.

Bulletin 3 describes the "well-ordered plant", showing the need for good house-keeping, cleanliness and orderly arrangement.

Bulletin 4, on "initiating the new man," starts with the remarkable statement that 85 per cent of the accidents in steel mills are due to the workmen who have been in the mill for less than a month, and 12 per cent to those with less than six months' experience. Definite provision, it is stated, should be made for the systematic instruction of the new employee in regard to safe practices. This tuition, to be profitable, cannot be too thorough. In a large factory, it should be the work of one man. Stress is laid on the need for placing the "green man" in proper relationship with his fellow workmen, so that he may have due consideration and benefit by the experience of the others.

Bulletin 5—"Habit breeds Carelessness"—shows the danger of bad working habits and "trusting to luck". Pictures well placed are recommended as a useful method of keeping the workmen alive to the risks of their work.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Order declared Invalid

The Supreme Court of Canada handed down the following judgment on October, 1928, in the case of *International Timber Company versus Field*. Judgment was given by the Right Hon. Chief Justice Anglin, being concurred in by Judges Mignault, Newcombe, Rinfret and Lamont. The circumstances of this case are stated in the course of the judgment. The Chief Justice said:—

Judgment of Supreme Court of Canada

The plaintiff (respondent) was engaged by the defendant company in its logging camp at Campbell River, British Columbia, for two periods during the year 1927,—first as a “dish-washer” at \$3.20 per day and afterwards as a waiter, or “flunkey,” at first at the same wage and later at \$3.45 a day. He appears to have been treated by his employers as liable to contribute to the Workmen’s Compensation Fund a percentage of these wages. R.S.B.C., 1925, c. 278, s. 33.

By an Order of the Board of Adjustment (constituted under the Hours of Work Act, 1923) dated the 29th of September, 1926, and made under the “Male Minimum Wage Act” (B.C. Statutes, 1925, c. 32) the “minimum wage for all employees in the lumbering industry” was fixed at “forty cents per hour.” “Lumbering industry” was by the Order defined to include—

“All operations in or incidental to the carrying on of logging camps, shingle mills, saw-mills, planing-mills, lath-mills, sash and door factories, box factories, barrel factories, veneer factories, and pulp and paper mills, and all operations in or incidental to the driving, rafting and booming of logs.”

Alleging that he was an employee in the “lumbering industry” of the defendants, the plaintiff sued in the County Court to recover the difference between the amounts paid him at the contract prices above stated and 40 cents per hour on the basis of having worked 13 hours per day.

“Employee” is defined by the Act to mean “Every adult male person to whom this Act applies who is in receipt of or entitled to any compensation for labour or services performed for another.”

but, by section 13, the Act is declared inapplicable to the occupations of “farm labourers, fruit-pickers, fruit-packers, fruit and vegetable canners, and domestic servants.”

The County Court Judge found that the working time of the plaintiff amounted in all to only 10 hours per day and that from that time must be deducted 1½ hours to cover meal times, leaving only 8½ hours as the actual working day to which the 40-cent rate per hour could apply. He also held, however, that the plaintiff was a “domestic servant” within section 13 and, accordingly, dismissed the action.

The Court of Appeal for British Columbia reversed this judgment, holding that the plaintiff’s working time was 13 hours per day and that he was not a “domestic servant” within section 13. Judgment was, accordingly, directed to be entered for the plaintiff for the sum of \$187.30 with costs throughout.

Subsequently special leave to appeal to this Court was obtained by the defendant company on the terms of its paying the costs of the Attorney-General and of the plaintiff of the proposed appeal in any event thereof.

As the foundation of his action the plaintiff prefers the Order of the Board of Adjustment and it is obvious that validity of that Order is essential to his success.

We are, with respect, of the opinion that it is apparent on the face of the Order of the 29th of September, 1926, that, in making it, the Board misconceived the nature and scope of its functions under the “Male Minimum Wage Act” and that the Order, as made, is *ultra vires* and invalid.

The following portions of the statute indicate the powers and duties of the Board, so far as presently material:

“3. It shall be the duty of the Board to ascertain the wages paid to employees in the various occupations to which this Act applies, and to fix a minimum wage for such employees in the manner provided in this Act.

5. (1) After inquiry the Board may by order establish a minimum wage for employees, and may establish a different minimum wage for different conditions and times of employment.

13. This Act shall apply to all occupations other than those of farm-labourers, fruit-pickers, fruit-packers, fruit and vegetable canners, and domestic servants.”

It is apparent that the Act deals not with the industries or businesses of employers as such, but with the occupations of employees. The same business or industry may include many different occupations: thus, a bread-making establishment may employ bread-makers, drivers of distributing wagons, book-keepers, shop assistants, etc.; and of such employees each of the classes mentioned would have a different occupation. A fruit rancher may employ fruit-cultivators, fruit-

pickers, fruit-packers, fruit-canners, book-keepers, drivers, etc.; yet, while the fruit-cultivator and the driver and the book-keeper have occupations which may bring them within the Act, the occupations of the fruit-picker, fruit-packer and fruit-canner exclude them from its operation. These illustrations suffice to make it apparent that the occupation of the employee being what the Act is concerned with, the ascertainment of his connection with a particular industry or business does not suffice to determine what will be for him a proper minimum wage.

The enumeration in the Board's Order of the activities included by it in the "lumbering industry" makes it abundantly clear that in making its Order, it had regard rather to the general nature of the industries in the carrying on of which the employees covered by it were engaged than to the particular occupations therein of such employees. The carpenter or painter is not the less engaged each in a different occupation because both happen to be employed in connection with erecting a factory, the one to build it and the other to paint it. The occupation of the driver of a team of horses and that of the river driver are not the less distinct because both may happen to be engaged in handling logs. The pursuits of the stationary engineer and the mill-hand do not cease to be separate and distinct occupations because each is employed in the same sash and door factory. Moreover, for men the nature of whose employment requires them to be continuously "on call" during long hours, though not actually at work (e.g., messengers and watchmen), the same minimum wage per hour of employment is scarcely appropriate as that which would be fixed for men whose employment consists of continual physical work during stated, but comparatively shorter, hours (e.g., woodsmen, or factory hands). That the Provincial Legislature was alive to the difference in regard to the nature and hours of employment between men engaged in actual industrial work and persons employed in incidental work connected with industries such as office clerks, boarding-house and bunk-house assistants is manifest from s. 2 of the "Labour Regulation Act," R.S.B.C., 1924, c. 126.

In a word, what in our opinion the Male Minimum Wage Act contemplates is that the Board in fixing minimum wages will take account of the nature of the employee's work, will consider how exacting it may be, what mental and physical effort it may entail and the conditions under which it is performed, such as the inconvenience, hardship and risk incidental to it, rather than the general char-

acter of the industry or business in the carrying on of which the work will be done or services rendered.

Just as s. 3 requires the Board to deal separately with each kind of occupation, i.e., taking an illustration from the concrete case before us, to distinguish between such entirely different occupations as that of the woodsman and of the dining room waiter, so s. 5 contemplates that it will classify and establish different rates of minimum wages for men pursuing the same trade or calling under different conditions and hours of employment, some entailing greater hardships and inconvenience than others—as, for instance, again using the concrete case before us by way of illustration, between the waiter in the town restaurant and the waiter, or "flunkey," in the distant lumber camp.

That such considerations did not influence the Board in making its order of the 29th of September, 1926, but that, on the contrary, it grouped indiscriminately in that Order all employees engaged in the manufacture or handling of wood products and fixed for all the same minimum wage without regard to the particular occupation of each class of employee seems to us so clear on the face of the Order that its invalidity is beyond doubt. A contrary view was taken by the British Columbia Court of Appeal in *Rex v. Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.*, (1926), 38 B.C.R., 222.* That decision has been carefully considered. In so far as it is inconsistent with this judgment it must be overruled, as must also *Compton v. Allen Thrasher Lumber Co.*, (1927) 39 B.C.R., 70.

The appeal will, therefore, be allowed and the action dismissed. Pursuant to the undertaking given, the appellant will pay the costs in this Court of the Attorney General and of the respondent. There will be no costs to either party in the Provincial Courts.

Question of Liability of Local Board for Vocational Education out of District

The Board of School Trustees at Fredericton, New Brunswick, carried on a vocational school under the Vocational Education Act (Statutes of New Brunswick, 1923, chapter 27). A resident in one of the adjoining school districts (known as District No. 2) which did not maintain a vocational school, requested the trustees of that district to apply to the trustees at Fredericton for her admission to that school. District No. 2 trustees refused to comply with the request, and the applicant then appealed to the Vocational Board

*LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1927, page 586; January, 1927, page 120, etc.

of the province appointed under the Act. The Vocational Board allowed the appeal and directed that the intending student should be admitted to the Fredericton school, fixing the fee to be paid therefor at \$40 per annum. This student attended the school for one year, and another resident in District No. 2, after a similar experience, also attended the Fredericton school for two terms. The Fredericton school trustees then sent to the trustees of District No. 2, a statement of claim for \$120, this sum including \$40 for one student and \$80 for the other. The local Board denied any liability, on the ground that they had refused to make applications for admission to the Fredericton school on behalf of these two students. A summons was then taken out by the defendants to have the points of law raised by them disposed of before the trial of the issue of facts. The York County Court delivered judgment in favour of the plaintiff's claim, but on appeal, the New Brunswick Supreme Court reversed that judgment.

Section 13 of the Vocational Education Act provides as follows:—

"Subject to the provisions of this act, any resident of any city, town, or school district in New Brunswick which does not maintain a Vocational or Pre-Vocational School offering the type of training which he or she desires, may through his or her local school Board make application to any School Board maintaining a school of the desired type, for admission to said school. Any School Board receiving such application may approve or disapprove the same, but in the event of disapproval the application may be made to the Vocational Board, whose decision shall be final. In making its decision, the Vocational Board shall take into consideration the opportunities for free Vocational and Pre-Vocational training in the community in which the applicant resides; the financial status of the community, the age, sex, preparations, attitude and previous record of the applicant and all other relevant circumstances."

The judgment of the Appeal Court pointed out that according to Section 13, application in such cases must be made by the intending pupil through a local School Board, but that in the present cases, the local School Board had made no application. The plaintiffs contended that the section allowed an appeal from the decision of the local Board and that when it refused to further the supplication of the students, the latter appealed directly to the Vocational Board. On this point, however, Chief Justice Hazen, of the Supreme Court, ruled as follows:—

"I cannot find any provision for any such appeal. There is provision for an appeal in case a School Board maintaining a vocational school refuses admission to such school when application is made through the local School Board of the applicant. Had the School

Board of Kingsclear (District No. 2) taken such steps as would have been sufficient to comply with the language of the statute through his or her local School Board, and had application been made to the School Trustees of the City of Fredericton and they had then disapproved of the application, then the applicant might have appealed to the Vocational Board, whose decision would be final. But that was not the case here, and I cannot come to the conclusion that in the case under consideration the appeal provided by the Act was taken, and I conclude that the appeal which was taken was not provided for, as no application was made to the School Trustees of Fredericton through the local School Board of District No. 2, in which the applicants resided."

The plaintiffs action was therefore dismissed with costs.

New Brunswick—School Trustees of Fredericton versus School Trustees of Kingsclear.

Regulation of Fish Canneries *ultra vires* of Dominion

The Supreme Court of Canada recently gave a decision in regard to the interpretation of sections 7A and 18 of the Fisheries Act, 1914, the chief question at issue being whether or not the Dominion has power, under Section 91 (12) of the British North America Act, to make regulations governing fish canneries. Three questions were referred to the consideration of the court:—

Question 1.—Are sections 7A and 18 of the Fisheries Act, 1914, or either of them, and in what particular or particulars, or to what extent, *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada? Section 7A was enacted in 1927 as an amendment to the act of 1914, and provides that "No one shall operate a fish cannery for commercial purposes without first obtaining an annual license therefore from the Minister. Where no other fee is in this Act prescribed for a cannery license, the annual fee for each such license shall be one dollar."

Section 18 (as amended in 1919, 1922, and 1924) provides: "No one shall operate a salmon cannery or salmon curing establishment in British Columbia for commercial purposes except under license from the Minister." Subsection (2) fixes the annual fee for a salmon cannery at \$20 with an additional fee for each case of cans according to the species of salmon contained therein; and fixes also the scale of annual license fees to be paid by salmon-curing establishments.

The answer of the Supreme Court of Canada to the first question as to both sections 7A and 18 was "entirely in the affirmative."

Question 2 asked whether, if the provisions of the Fisheries Act mentioned in the previous question are *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada, the Minister has authority to issue a license for the operation of a floating cannery, subject to restrictions as to place of operations, etc.

The court declared that in view of the preceding answer, this question required no answer.

Question 3 reads as follows: "Under the provisions of the Special Fishery Regulations for the province of British Columbia (made by the Governor in Council under the authority of s. 45 of the Fisheries Act, 1914), respecting licenses to fish, viz., section 14 (c); paragraph (1) or (2) of section 15 (a), and section 24 (g) (1) of the said regulations, or under said section 7A or 18 of the said Act (if these sections or either of them be *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada), has (a) any British subject resident in the province of British Columbia, or (b) any person so resident who is not a British subject, upon application and tender of the prescribed fee, the right to receive a license to fish or to operate a fish or salmon cannery in that province, or has the Minister a discretionary authority to grant or refuse such license to any such person, whether a British subject or not?"

The Supreme Court of Canada replied to this question as follows:—

As to each of the specified regulations, viz., section 14 (c); paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 15 (a), and section 24 (g), any British subject resident in the province of British Columbia, who is not otherwise legally disqualified, has, according to the true interpretation of these clauses, the right to receive a license, if he submit to proper application and tender the prescribed fee. As to any person resident in the province of British Columbia, who is not a British subject, he is not eligible for a license of the character described in section 14 (c), it being expressly declared by that subsection that "No other than a British subject shall be eligible for such license." And none of the other licenses in question shall, as provided by paragraph (2) of section 15 (a) be granted to any person, unless he "is a British subject resident in the province, or is a returned soldier who has served in His Majesty's Canadian navy or army overseas." It is unnecessary to interpret the regulations with respect to the operation of fish or salmon canneries, inasmuch as sections 7A and 18 are held to be *ultra vires*.

Damages to Workman for Injuries caused by Employer's Negligence

A section hand was employed by the Canadian National Railways in Saskatchewan as a section hand, part of his duties being to assist in putting ice into refrigerator cars (known as icing cars) during the summer months. The ice house from which the ice was taken was beside an elevator siding, from which the workman was required to lift blocks of ice on to the edge of a skid connected with the car. While he was so engaged, the skid slipped from under him and he fell to the ground, sustaining injuries which required treatment in hospital for nearly five months. He brought action against the company on the ground of their alleged negligence, claiming special and general damages on account of his injuries. The case was heard by a jury, which found that negligence had been shown by the defendant, the skid having been defective, and awards the plaintiff \$17,000 in general damage.

On appeal by the company, the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The Appeal Court found that the company had been negligent in regard to the condition of the apparatus used by the plaintiff; that the finding of the jury was sufficiently definite to serve as a basis for the judgment of the trial judge; and that the amount of damages assessed was not excessive. On the latter point the Appeal Court stated that "in actions of the kind under consideration a plaintiff is entitled to a fair compensation for pain and suffering and loss of income and enjoyment in life, by way of general damages."

The appellants had contended that the jury, in arriving at the amount of damages proceeded upon a wrong principle, "in that they awarded a principal sum sufficient to make the income therefrom amount annually to the actual earnings of the plaintiff at the time the accident happened." In regard to this contention the judgment of the appeal court said: "In view of the evidence as to the serious injuries received by the plaintiff, and his helpless and hopeless condition as the result thereof, and his pain and suffering, and the loss of his enjoyment of life, and the express direction of the trial judge to the jury to take these matters into consideration when considering the amount of damages he was entitled to, and the express direction not to estimate the amount of damages for his loss of earning power on the principle of giving him an annuity for life, I cannot draw the inference that the jury proceeded on the principle of awarding the plaintiff a sufficient sum, the annual income of which would

amount to the annual earnings of the plaintiff at the time of the accident."— *Bloudoff versus C.N.R. (Saskatchewan) 1928 4 D.L.R., page 29.*)

Legal Decisions in New York State

The New York State Department of Labour has published a special bulletin (No. 156) containing summaries of Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation law from January, 1927, to August, 1928, this being the thirteenth bulletin in the series on this subject. The decisions are classified according to subjects, and the book is provided with a table of contents and index which make it useful for reference.

Among the decisions the following may be mentioned:—That assault outside the entrance to the employer's premises in continuance of a quarrel about work within is compensable; that injury to an employee only casually riding to and from work on his employer's vehicle is not compensable; that in-

jury to an employee by fire while retired to his own room upon his employer's premises for sleep, rest, or other personal purpose is compensable; that an employee does not take himself out of his employment by merely crossing from one side of the street to the other; that injury by an object that detaches itself and falls from a building adjoining the employer's premises is compensable; that death by suicide, due to psychosis consequent upon injury, is compensable; that using pails of live coals for warmth is incidental to employment; that an injured employee has a right of action against his physician for malpractice; that an employee has an earning capacity during rehabilitation training; that a minor is not entitled to double compensation for injury due to his employers' negligence, if the Labour Law permitted him to work; that highway employment is not always seasonal; that a carrier's liability to an employee is not vitiated by the employer's false declarations.

Functions of the Department of Labour

Minister—THE HONOURABLE PETER HEENAN
Deputy Minister—H. H. WARD

Labour Gazette.—The monthly publication of the "Labour Gazette" containing a review of the industrial situation throughout Canada, a record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, statistics of wages and hours, wholesale and retail prices in Canada and other countries, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, summaries of laws and legal decisions affecting labour and other information on current matters of industrial and labour interest.

Labour Statistics and Information.—The collection, compilation and publication of statistics of wages, hours, prices, cost of living, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents and industrial agreements; also of reports on labour organization and organization in industry, commerce and the professions; the conduct of investigational and research work bearing on industrial relations and labour conditions; the publication of bulletins of information on these subjects.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.—The administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Chap. 112, R.S.C., 1927, which provides for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in cases of disputes affecting mines and public utilities.

Conciliation.—The maintenance of a staff of officers at various points whose services are utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes.

Fair Wages.—The administration of Fair Wages policy of the Government of Canada, which provides for the observance of the current wages rates and hours of the district on Government contracts and on railway construction towards which financial aid has been voted by Parliament.

Employment Service of Canada.—The administration of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act, Chap. 57, R.S.C., 1927, under which, in co-operation with various Provincial Governments, free public employment offices are maintained in 64 centres; statistical information relative to employment conditions is also collected and published.

Technical Education.—The administration of the Technical Education Act, Chap. 193, R.S.C., 1927, which provides for grants to the provinces for the purpose of promoting technical education; the collection and publication of information in the form of bulletins and otherwise.

Combines Investigation Act.—The administration of the Combines Investigation Act, Chap. 26, R.S.C., 1927, which provides means for investigation of alleged combines.

Dominion Government Annuities.—The administration of the Government Annuities Act, Chap. 7, R.S.C., 1927, whereby provision may be made for old age by the purchase of annuities by individuals, or associations on behalf of their members, or by employers on behalf of their employees.

Old Age Pensions Act.—The administration of the Old Age Pensions Act, Chap. 156, R.S.C., 1927, which provides for a Dominion-Provincial system of non-contributory pensions to needy persons over seventy years of age. The statute becomes operative by agreement with the respective provinces, the latter being entrusted with the payment of pensions and the Dominion Government reimbursing each province coming into the scheme one-half of the sum disbursed in pensions.

Labour Legislation in Canada.—The compilation and publication of reports containing the text of the labour laws of the Dominion and of the Provinces.

Library.—The maintenance of a library of publications on labour and economic subjects.

International Labour Organization (League of Nations).—The collection and transmission of information required by the International Labour Conference and Office; correspondence with Federal and Provincial Government departments and with organizations of employers and employees relative thereto; the representation of Canada at the International Labour Conference and on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Publications of the Department of Labour

Labour Gazette—

Published monthly, in English and French. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Canada, United States and Mexico, 20 cents per annum, postage prepaid; all other countries, \$1 per annum, postage prepaid. Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed, with postal note or money order, to Circulation Manager, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Bound volumes for 1927 and for earlier years are available at \$2 each.

Annual Report of the Department of Labour—

An outline of the activities of the Department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927. PRICE, 25 cents.

Employment Service of Canada—

Annual Report of the Director. FREE ON APPLICATION.

Technical Education—

Annual Report of the Director. Occasional Bulletins. FREE ON APPLICATION.

Dominion Government Annuities—

Annual Report of the Superintendent. Booklets, Table of Rates, etc. FREE ON APPLICATION.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923—

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruit and Vegetables in Western Canada, Feb. 18, 1925. PRICE, 20 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine amongst Coal Dealers at Winnipeg and other places in Western Canada, Feb. 28, 1925. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine Limiting Competition in the Marketing of New Brunswick Potatoes, June 9, 1925. PRICE, 20 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Bread in the City of Montreal. March 25 1926. *Out of print.*

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables Produced in Ontario, July 31, 1926. PRICE, 15 cents.

Interim Report of Registrar on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, an Alleged Combine of Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Manufacturers, established to fix and maintain Resale Prices of Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Articles, Sept. 6, 1926. PRICE, 10 cents.

Report of Commissioner on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, Oct. 24, 1927. PRICE, 10 cents.

Labour Organization in Canada—

Published annually. Contains full information on trade unions, their origin, organization, officers, etc., with outlines of chief events in each year in connection with labour activities. PRICE, 50 cents.

Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada—

Published annually. Gives information regarding associations of employers in industry and commerce, and professional and scientific organisations. PRICE, 25 cents.

Co-operative Associations in Canada—

Published annually. A directory of the co-operative movement. PRICE, 15 cents.

Labour Legislation as existing in Canada on December 31, 1920 (with Annual Supplements to 1926)—

Contains text of Dominion and Provincial labour laws, each supplement containing a cumulative index to the series. PRICE, main volumes, 50 cents; supplements, 15 cents.

Reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1900-1927. FREE ON APPLICATION.

Report on Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1927. FREE ON APPLICATION.

Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1925-6-7. FREE ON APPLICATION.

Bulletins of the Industrial Relations Series: PRICE, 10 cents each.

No. 1—Joint Councils in Industry.

No. 2—Report of a Conference on Industrial Relations held at Ottawa, Feb. 21-22, 1921.

No. 3—Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada, held at Ottawa, May 3-6, 1921.

No. 4—Employees' Magazines in Canada.

No. 5—Canada and the International Labour Conference.

No. 6—The International Labour Organization—Laws of Canada bearing on Draft Conventions and Recommendations. (Out of print.)

No. 7—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from Sept. 1, 1920 to Sept. 30, 1923.

No. 8—National Conference regarding Winter Employment in Canada, Sept. 3-4, 1924—Report of Proceedings and Discussion.

No. 9—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from Oct. 1, 1923, to Sept. 30, 1927.

Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada.—FREE ON APPLICATION.

Report of Judicial Proceedings respecting Constitutional Validity of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments of 1910, 1918 and 1920—PRICE 50 cents.

Report of Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Industrial and International Relations, 1926—FREE ON APPLICATION.

Bulletin entitled "The Legal Status of Women in Canada"—FREE ON APPLICATION.

Report of National Industrial Conference, 1919—PRICE 25 cents.

Report of Royal Commission on Technical Education, 1913—

(In four parts, Part 3 out of print.) PRICE, 50 cents.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A SLIGHT increase in industrial employment in Canada was recorded on November 1, 1928, in place of the losses usual at this season. The increase is shown in the statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,609 employers who reported the number of their employees. Each employer so reporting has a staff of at least fifteen employees, all industries being represented except agriculture, fishing, hunting, and highly specialized business. The total number of employees reported increased from 998,325 on October 1, to 1,000,063 on November 1. The employment index (with January, 1920, as the base=100) rose from 118.9 in the preceding month to 119.1 on the date under review, as compared with 107.5, 102.8, 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2, on November 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively. At the beginning of November the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 3.1, in comparison with unemployment percentages of 2.2 at the beginning of October, and 3.9 at the beginning of November, 1927. The October percentage was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,652 local trade unions with an aggregate membership of 184,580 persons. Reports received by the Department of Labour from the office of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decrease in the number of placements during October, due chiefly to the seasonal curtailment of farming operations.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.28 at the beginning of November, the same as for October, as compared with \$11.07 for November, 1927; \$11.01 for November, 1926; \$11.23 for November, 1925; \$10.46 for November, 1924; \$10.69 for November, 1923; \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$15.32 for November, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for November, 1918; and \$7.96 for November, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was slightly lower at

148.6 for November, as compared with 150.2 for October; 152.2 for November, 1927; 151.4 for November, 1926; 161.2 for November, 1925; 157.7 for November, 1924; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.5 for November, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 207.4 for November, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in November, 1928, was much less than in the previous month but considerably greater than in November, 1927. Twelve disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,752 workpeople, and resulting in a loss of 34,825 working days. Corresponding figures for October, 1928, were 14 disputes, 2,263 workpeople, and 38,931 working days; and for November, 1927, 16 disputes, 1,933 workpeople, and 9,455 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During November the Department received a unanimous report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, eastern lines, and its engineers. Two new applications were received and Boards were appointed during the month in both cases. In connection with the application from certain employees of the Canadian National Steamships, which was reported in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, a settlement was effected during November through the mediation of the Minister of Labour, and accordingly no Board was established in this case. The text of the report and a full account of the various proceedings under the act are given on page 1327.

Dominion pays for accident compensation to disabled ex-soldiers

In the course of a recent address to the members of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association at Montreal, Mr. Robert Taschereau, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Commission of the Province of Quebec, called attention to the provision made by the Gov-

ernment of Canada for the payment of the cost of workmen's compensation to ex-service men having a war disability of 25 per cent or more. Payments in such cases are made by the Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa. In the province of Quebec this liability is taken over from the employers and the insurance companies, while in most of the other provinces, it is taken from the Workmen's Compensation Boards. The order is designed to further the employment of partly disabled men who might otherwise have difficulty in securing suitable work.

Mr. Taschereau stated that this order in Council was not generally known, and that it had not been taken advantage of. "If you have disabled ex-soldiers in your employ who have been injured while working for you, you can apply to Ottawa and the government will immediately reimburse you. This is not only in your favour, but also in that of the insurance companies."

The full text of the existing order-in-council on this subject is given on another page of this issue. The order will remain in effect until March 31, 1929, or until a later date if it should be renewed.

Safety work stimulated by workmen's compensation

The results of the first year's administration of the United States Longshoremen's and Harbour Workers' Compensation Act, are summarized in the current issue of the *American Labour Legislation Review*. The provisions of this act were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1927, page 397. "One of the most significant developments during the past year," it is stated, "is the stimulus which the law has given to accident prevention. The Waterfront Employers of Seattle, a leading employers' organization on the Pacific Coast, has for several months been engaged in drawing up safety regulations along the lines now provided in the British Code for longshore work. Shipowners in New York have likewise been devoting increased attention to safety work. The Commission has authorized the appointment of an assistant safety engineer to carry into effect the accident prevention provisions of the law. It is to be hoped that the administrative officials with the co-operation of both employers and employees will promptly formulate a modern safety code for this extra-hazardous employment."

Another effect of workmen's compensation

A less desirable indirect effect of compensation legis-

lation was noted by Mr. C. J. Boyd, general superintendent of employment

offices in Chicago, in the course of an address

at the 15th annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment offices. Mr. Boyd was discussing "some of the problems of the middle aged man and his chances of securing employment." He noted that a man of 45 years of age or over finds a certain amount of protection from belonging to a trade organization, but that in the present age of "speeding-up" there is a marked tendency in industry to drop the middle aged man. "The compensation law," he claims, "works against the man over 40 years of age. A study made of the workmen's compensation law (that is, of Illinois) for the last ten years shows that as a general rule men are turned down either by the employment manager or the doctor. The children can not go to work because they have not reached the age of 18. What is he going to do? It is a desperate situation. This is universal with the large industries. Some will not employ a man over 35 years of age. They give as an excuse the workmen's compensation and also the insurance and pensions particularly. If a man is employed at 45 years, it is claimed he ceases to be productive. It is a serious question to which our employment offices must give some study and thought."

Jury's recommendation for Great Lake shipping

The verdict of the coroner's jury empanelled to inquire into the circumstances of the foundering of the Steamship *Manasoo* off Griffith's Island on the Georgian Bay on September 15, exonerated the officers of the vessel from blame, and made a number of recommendations for the better protection of shipping on the Great Lakes. This disaster was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1928, page 1286. On that occasion fourteen members of the crew were drowned and another died from exposure on a raft two days later. The jury recommended that all freight and passenger boats be tested as to equilibrium under all conditions of loading, this information to be given owners and operators; that life-boat drill be enforced; that a proper number of life-saving stations be established at strategic points on Canadian shores, particularly one at Griffith Island; that all passenger and freight boats be compelled to carry automatic flares which will operate in case of sinking or extreme danger; that all boats carrying passengers be equipped with wireless equipment.

Dr. A. B. Rutherford, the coroner, assured the jury that he was well satisfied with their verdict. He hoped that the authorities would act upon these recommendations immediately.

Co-operation of agriculture and industry

A preliminary conference was held at Toronto on November 27, under the auspices of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of framing a program of co-operation between agriculture and industry. Every province was represented at the meeting, the delegates including the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture of the Dominion, and the ministers of agriculture of five provinces; Dr. Tory, president of the National Research Council; and members of the National executive of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce from central, eastern and western Canada. Suggestions were made for developing closer relations between farming and the urban industries, and it was decided that local boards of trade and chambers of commerce should be encouraged to assist in the work of co-ordination. A resolution was passed commending the action of the federal Parliament in creating a National Research Council for the purpose of industrial and agricultural research.

It is stated that a larger conference will be held early in 1929, when the various economic organizations in Canada will be fully represented.

8-hour day legislation in Argentine Republic

A bill for the limitation of hours of work to eight in the day and 48 in the week was passed by the Argentine Chamber of Deputies during the late session. Previously the regulation of hours of work in the Republic had been left to the legislatures of the various provinces. Most of the provinces have enacted legislation governing the conditions of labour, but no federal measures of this class had been adopted before. A similar bill was adopted by the Chamber in 1921, but was rejected by the Senate. During the debate, it was pointed out that the bill embodied a higher standard than that of the Washington Hours Convention of the International Labour Conference, but it is expected that ratification of the Convention by the Argentine Republic would follow the final passing of the new measure. The principal subject of controversy in connection with the bill was the question whether it should apply to agricultural workers and domestic servants, and it was finally decided that these classes should be excluded from the scope of the measure.

The constitution of the Argentine Republic is similar to that of the United States. The Republic is divided into fourteen provinces, ten territories and one federal district (Buenos Aires). Matters affecting the Republic as a

whole are under the control of the central government. The executive power of the Republic is in the hands of the President, who is elected for a term of six years by electors appointed by the provinces and the capital. The governors of the various provinces are invested with extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive. The provinces have complete control over their own affairs.

The Hours of Work bill was first discussed in 1921, in connection with a proposed Labour Code, and a draft Code which was still under consideration during the present year included the subject of hours of work.

Ontario Compensation Act as model for Great Britain

The Trade Union Congress of Great Britain, at its recent annual convention (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1928, page 1097) adopted the draft of a new Workmen's Compensation Act, which

it is stated will be introduced at the present session of Parliament. According to the General Council's report to the conference the bill is avowedly based on the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, which "has been in operation for thirteen years, has supplied the model for the legislation of other provinces, and is regarded by the Canadian workers as highly satisfactory." The bill would set up a Board to administer compensation, and make insurance compulsory, with a State Accident Fund. The existing rates of compensation are raised considerably, and provision is made for special medical treatment not already available under the National Health Insurance Act. Except for the fact that no right to artificial limbs is given and no provision is made for extra compensation where the accident victim needs constant attendance, the bill would appear to be in harmony with the International Draft Convention on Workmen's compensation of 1925.

The accident risk in respect of which compensation is payable is defined as "personal injury by accident occurring in connection with employment", the words "in connection with" being substituted for the words "arising out of and in the course of," which appear in the existing law. The new definition obviously lends itself to a more elastic interpretation. As regards occupational diseases, the special schemes for compensation for silicosis are abolished, but otherwise the system remains essentially unchanged.

Where death results from the injury, the compensation consists of (i) burial expenses not exceeding £20 and medical expenses; (ii) 30s. weekly to the widow; (iii) 10s. weekly for each child under 16; (iv) 15s. weekly for

each orphan under 16. The maximum total weekly sum must not exceed the deceased's weekly earnings. Thus the present lump sum compensation is abolished.

The waiting period remains fixed at three days. The rate of the weekly payment, however, is raised to 75 per cent of wages in all cases of total incapacity (instead of only in the case of low wage-earners, as at present). The minimum rate is £3 a week (twice the present rate), or actual wages, whichever is less. In cases of partial incapacity, the compensation is equal to the difference between wages before the accident and the wages the workman is able to earn in available employment after the accident. Commutation for a lump sum is allowed by the Board, where it appears to be in the workman's interest. The Board may provide special medical treatment where necessary in order to avoid heavy payment for permanent disability.

Insurance under the bill becomes compulsory, as recommended by the Holman-Gregory report in 1920. An Accident Fund is established under the management of the Board, to which all employers are required to contribute, and out of which all compensation is paid. The rates of premium for each risk class are fixed by the Board. These provisions are closely modelled on those of the Ontario Act.

The Workmen's Compensation Board would consist of seven members, three being lawyers and four experts on medicine, engineering, finance and labour matters. The Board would be exclusively competent to determine all questions arising under the bill and to make regulations for its administration. All claims for compensation would be heard, in the first instance, by a local compensation officer. In the second instance on appeal, a claim would be heard by a local committee of employers and workpeople. Thence an appeal would lie, in the last instance, to the Board. The ordinary courts would have no jurisdiction.

Industrial health research at McGill University

The work and methods of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, created in 1927 as part of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine of McGill University, Montreal, were described by Dr. Frank G. Pedley in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1928, page 723. An example of the valuable research work carried on by the Division was given in a recent paper by Dr. Pedley and Dr. Gordon Sproule, contributed to the *Canadian Medical Association Journal*. Ten cases of lead poisoning in bronze foundries are dealt with

in this paper, most of these having passed through the Montreal General Hospital or otherwise come under the observation of the Industrial Hygiene Division. While lead poisoning among bronze foundries must, it is stated, be fairly common, it is remarkable that medical literature contains no reference to this disease. For example Bulletin No. 306 of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, which lists in tabular form the various occupations and their hazards, includes brass foundries, but omits to include bronze foundries among those in the lead group. "During the past six months," the writers state "we have had the opportunity of seeing some ten cases of lead poisoning among bronze foundries, and have seen a number of other bronze foundries who showed very suggestive signs of lead poisoning." The ten active cases here mentioned were all more or less typical cases of plumbism. Several were admitted to the Montreal General Hospital, and most of them yielded to the usual treatment and a lead eliminating régime lasting several weeks.

The paper gives a detailed medical analysis of the cases, and describes the industrial processes in bronze foundries and the hazards met with by the workers. As to preventive measures, the authors consider it unreasonable to require men to wear respirators all day long at their work, and believe that some other method of protection should be devised.

"In regard to masks it may be said at the outset that it is very difficult to get men to wear them for eight hours a day. In the presence of dust and heat, masks become very uncomfortable, and at best they should be looked on as a last resort. Furthermore, it is questionable whether the average commercial mask (such as the so-called pig-snout mask) is of much value in the presence of very fine fumes."

More reliance is placed by the authors on proper ventilation. The furnaces, they consider, should be fully equipped with hoods connected with exhaust fans. Certain individuals are more susceptible to lead poisoning than others, and an accurate check should be kept on each man exposed to the hazard of plumbism, inspection being made if possible every week. Milk, the old-fashioned preventive of lead poisoning should be served to the workers, and provision should be made also against the absorption of lead by other means than inhalation, the measures suggested including special quarters for eating, washing facilities, and the forbidding of smoking and chewing while at work.

Old age, widows and orphans' pensions in Great Britain

A revised edition of the Guide to Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Pensions in Great Britain has been published by the "Fleetgate Publications," Daily News, London. The British pension system was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, in connection with the enactment of the Widows' Orphans' and Old Age (contributory) Pensions Act of 1925. This act supplemented the Old Age Pensions Acts of 1908-1924, which provided for the payment of pensions, at varying rates, to persons who have attained the age of 70 years, and who comply with certain stipulated conditions as to means, residence and nationality. The earlier scheme was entirely non-contributory, the entire cost of pensions and their administration being derived from moneys provided by Parliament. In consequence of the passing of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age (contributory) Pensions Act, 1925, the original old age pensions scheme was considerably affected, inasmuch as any person who receives a pension under the Act of 1925 until the age of 70, is entitled after that age of a continuance of his or her pension under the earlier acts, without regard to the conditions as to means, residence and nationality imposed by those acts.

The act of 1925 was established on a contributory basis, and includes within its scope all persons who are insured for the purposes of National Health Insurance. It makes provisions for the payment of pensions to the widows of insured men; of allowances to widows of insured men in respect of certain children; of pensions in respect of orphans of insured men and women; and of pensions to insured men and their wives, and to insured women, upon attaining the age of 65 years. The rates of benefits and of contributions still remain as they were stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925. The maximum old age pensions payable under both schemes is 10 shillings a week, subject to a reduction according to the private means of the pensioner. The ordinary rate of contribution under the Act of 1925, is, for a man, 9d. a week, and for a woman 4½d. a week, the employer paying half the men's, and 2½d. of the women's contributions.

A number of transitional provisions were included in the act of 1925 for the purpose of meeting the difficulties which arose in some cases on the introduction of the contributory system. The "Guide" states that "the scheme for the provision of Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Pensions has now reached normality, and although a large number of pensions con-

tinue to be payable under the transitional provisions, the general conditions in connection therewith have, in the main, ceased to function."

The course of wholesale prices in Canada

Professor H. Michell, of McMaster University, contributes to the November issue of *Industrial Canada* a study of the course of wholesale prices in Canada in recent years. The series of index numbers calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that since the year 1897, when all prices were at their lowest, the following advances in wholesale prices have occurred:—all commodities, 101 per cent; vegetable products, 123 per cent; animal products, 161 per cent; textiles, 110 per cent; wood products, 130 per cent; iron and steel, 57 per cent; non-ferrous metals, 31 per cent; non-metallic minerals, 92 per cent; chemicals, 64 per cent.

Professor Michell notes the great advance in the wholesale prices of animal products, meats, leather, etc., during the past thirty years, and draws the "obvious conclusion" that the era of cheap meats, leather, boots and shoes, is over forever. The advance in wood products is attributed to the rapid decrease of the world's forest reserves, and here also it is stated that "the world will never see cheap lumber again, and we may anticipate a steadily rising scale of all lumber values. "The difference," Mr. Michell continues, "between the enormous rise in animal products and the very moderate rise in iron and non-ferrous metals, is briefly in the ever-increasing pressure of population upon meat supplies, coupled with greater wealth allowing of a higher consumption of meat, while in the case of metals greater exploitation of natural resources has produced greater supplies, coupled with improved methods of manufacture."

The writer observes that retail prices never move so violently as wholesale prices "for the reason that generally retail markets are less open to speculation, and to all the currents which affect the larger markets." The recent tendency of retail prices to rise notwithstanding a downward movement in wholesale prices indicated, in Professor Michell's opinion, an unhealthy "spread" between the producer and the consumer.

Question of equal work and equal pay for women

The question of special protective legislation for the benefit of women workers has been the subject of discussion in various countries during the past two years. References to this controversy have been

made in recent issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (December, 1927, page 1277; September, 1927, page 926; June, 1926, page 531, etc.)

The United States Women's Bureau of the federal Department of Labour was called on in 1926 to mediate between the contending parties, and an advisory committee was appointed to investigate the effects of the special regulations on behalf of female employees. The report of this committee, recently published, is to the effect that the employment of women has not been restricted in consequence of such regulations.

The same question was debated last year in the British House of Commons, some of the women's representatives, including Miss Margaret Bondfield, opposing special regulations for women, and advocating instead policy of "equal pay for equal work." The same view is taken also by the Viscountess Rhondda, in a letter written from England to the *New Republic* (New York), November, 28, 1928, supporting the views of the National Women's party in the United States in opposition to distinctive laws for women. "Our own experience," she says, "has shown us that the only adequate protection of women lies in giving them equal conditions of work and equal pay. Under a system by which women wage-earners are 'protected' by a series of restrictions based not upon the nature of work but on sex, women are still at the bottom of the wage market, the worst paid and, as you, sir, acknowledge, the least organized section in the industrial community.

"In this country the more important professional women's organizations work for equal conditions of employment, such as the National Union of Women Teachers, the Federation of Women Civil Servants, the Women Engineers and the Women's Electrical Association, the Open Door Council, the Women's Freedom League, and St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance (the Roman Catholic women's organization) and this Society, have all taken a firm stand on this matter.

"This October, at York, the National Council of Women of Great Britain at its annual conference, at which 800 delegates represented women's societies of every kind and occupation, passed by an overwhelming majority a resolution demanding that in industrial legislation all regulations and restrictions in regard to conditions of work should apply equally to men and women.

"Englishwomen are realizing that without equal conditions of work equal pay is almost impossible. Low pay handicaps adequate organization, and ill-organized, low-paid labour will always be liable to exploitation. The only real protection for women lies in equal pay

and improved organization, and we congratulate the National Women's Party on their championship of this principle."

Mediation of labour disputes in Pennsylvania

The mediation of labour disputes is one of the functions of the Department of Labour and Industry of Pennsylvania. This duty is assigned to the Bureau of Industrial Relations, which has authority, in the event of a dispute arising in any industry in regard to wages, hours or conditions of employment, to send a representative for the purpose of securing an amicable settlement by mediation. If a settlement cannot be effected and the dispute is submitted for arbitration, the Department (acting through the Bureau) may name an impartial chairman of the board of arbitration, in the event that the parties to the dispute fail to do so. A special bulletin recently issued describing the various functions of the department states that "the law providing for mediation and arbitration of industrial disputes does not give authority for compulsory arbitration in any controversy. This feature of the law has the apparent approval of both the employers and the employees. It is not the desire of the Department of Labour and Industry to try to settle a labour dispute by force but, to try to prove to both employer and employee that it is to the interests of both groups to meet the controversy as sensible men, and to consider all factors of the dispute. The bureau endeavours to secure settlement that will allow the employees to return to their work feeling that the settlement is just, thereby, encouraging a mental attitude that will tend to greater efficiency in their work."

A study of employment fluctuations

The Pennsylvania Department of Labour and Industry recently published a special bulletin (No. 24) on "Employment Fluctuations in Pennsylvania, 1921-1927." The writer, Mr. J. Frederic Dewhurst, points out that this State, owing to the great diversity and size of its industries, constitutes a good industrial cross-section of the country, and his conclusions have therefore a wide application. His purpose is to find the basis of a true index number of employment, this index expressing the employment figures in a given month as a percentage of the corresponding figure for a selected base period. Mr. Dewhurst selected the three-year period from 1923 to 1925, inclusive, as the base period most suitable for his purpose. Adjustments were made to the changes in population over the base period, and to the seasonal variations in the several

industries, and final weighted or adjusted index numbers were obtained for each manufacturing group and for all industries combined.

The writer finds that the index numbers thus established reveal the same fluctuations as other indicators of business and financial conditions such as freight car loadings, power production, rates of bank loans to deposits, and volume of retail sales, showing striking interdependence among the various phases of economic activity. "Labour," he says, "is the keystone of the economic arch, providing on the one hand the human effort required to produce and distribute goods, and on the other, the buying power necessary to purchase and consume these goods."

Mr. Dewhurst comments on the effects of the recent tendency to displace labour by machinery, resulting from greater industrial efficiency, and finds that the low level of the employment index in 1921 and 1924, and more recently in 1927, reflected a considerable amount of unemployment, outside of a shift of workers from manufacturing to other occupations. On the general subject of unemployment he says:—

"Unemployment, moreover, is not confined to these periods of 'cyclical' depression. Even in years of prosperity a considerable amount of seasonal unemployment exists, as evidenced by the fluctuations recurring regularly each year in retail trade, in the building industry, and quite noticeably in over half of the manufacturing industries included in the index. Unemployment of labour, whether it be seasonal or cyclical, or of that transitory type resulting from the voluntary or involuntary shift of workers from one industry to another or from one plant to another, is an economic and social burden which, in the last analysis, rests not only upon the worker but upon the employer and the entire community. Unemployed labour usually connotes unemployed capital; in either case, unused capacity, an overhead charge upon the community which results in reduced output, higher costs and weakened labour morale.

"These problems arising from the instability of our economic system, cannot be solved by arbitrary dictum or by official action; their solution must await a better understanding of the complex relationship and interdependence of the various phases of industrial and commercial activity. Study of these perplexing problems is one which offers impelling possibilities both for the economist and the statistician."

The Montreal Construction Council recently asked the city Public Works Committee to take new measures designed to ensure the

safety of workmen in the building trades. The suggestions include closer supervision of scaffolding, hoists and derricks; a system of signals for use in construction to prevent accidents on derricks; inspection of all false work, cribs, and similar construction pertaining to building operations, etc.

In an address delivered at a meeting of a Toronto local union of the International Photo-Engravers' Union in December, vice-president Vola stated that the general adoption of a five-day working week of 40 hours was sought by the international union as a measure tending to relieve unemployment.

Compulsory extension of the provisions of the provincial Workmen's Compensation Act to include farmers was advocated at a convention of local farmers' institutes held at Kelowna, British Columbia, in November.

The Shipping Federation of Canada has made representations to the Department of Marine and Fisheries with a view to the enactment of a provision which would require the retirement of pilots at the age of 65 years and the yearly renewal of licenses after pilots have reached the age of 60 years.

The *Manchester Guardian* recently reported that the transference of young miners from the stagnant districts in Great Britain to less depressed areas was continuing and about 600 were being transferred every week. "There is a seasonal lull in overseas migration, but it is satisfactory to know that half of the 8,500 miners who went to Canada for the harvesting are remaining there, and that of those who have returned several hundreds are undergoing training in agriculture to enable them to migrate with success. The government will be able to announce preparations for more extended migration in the spring."

A representative meeting of employees of various municipalities in Saskatchewan, held at Moose Jaw during November, adopted a resolution recommending the adoption of a plan of superannuation applicable to all municipal employees in the province.

The total coal production of the State of Ohio for 1927 was 15,762,369 tons, and the numbers of employees for the week of greatest employment was 38,440. Number of fatal accidents in the mines during the year was 61, the frequency of fatalities being one to every 630 men employed and to every 258,399 tons of coal mined.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada at the end of November was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Although open weather in the Province of Nova Scotia had facilitated ploughing, outdoor farm work was practically at a close. While logging operations in this province were momentarily rather quiet owing to the mild weather, prospects were good and some men were being engaged. Manufacturing throughout the province was normally active, with the iron and steel group showing a fair volume of production, having received some orders of consequence. Building and construction in Halifax continued on a favourable scale, but in the rest of the province there was not much doing in this industry. Coal mining showed a rather satisfactory level of production. The demand for women domestic workers continued good.

As in Nova Scotia, outdoor farm work in the Province of New Brunswick was practically at a close for the season. The fishing industry reported fair catches. The logging industry was active, with some men being taken on. Although there was nothing of an outstanding character reported in the manufacturing industry, the different establishments continued to work on a normal basis. Construction and building were fairly active for the season, but seasonal curtailment had set in. The demands for women domestic workers were quite numerous with no shortage of applicants reported.

From the Province of Quebec it was reported that the number of orders for farm workers was at a minimum. The Quebec City and Hull employment offices stated that conditions in the logging industry were very active, while Three Rivers showed some bushmen returning from the woods on account of the lack of snow; the Montreal office continued to show normal placements in this line. Manufacturing was reported as generally satisfactory in all the industrial districts, with no outstanding feature in this industry. The advancement of the season had caused a decrease in the numbers of workers required in the building and construction groups, although Montreal, Sherbrooke and Hull districts were commented upon as showing a continuation of substantial construction works. Transportation was satisfactory throughout the province, while trade showed the usual seasonal increase.

Farm orders being registered at the Ontario employment offices were not very numerous.

With very few building trades workers reported as unemployed, construction appeared to be continuing on a larger scale than is customary in this province at this season. Although factories were not increasing staffs to any appreciable extent, the manufacturing situation continued to be quite favourable. Orders for workers in the logging and allied groups were not numerous, and those that were being received were for the most part for replacement purposes. The mining industries in the northern section of this province showed normal activity, but as usual requirements of workers were not on a very large scale. The most prominent feature of the employment situation so far as women domestic workers are concerned was the continued scarcity of experienced cooks-general.

Orders for and placements of farm workers in the Province of Manitoba showed a slight downward fluctuation with no scarcity of applicants for winter farm work. The situation so far as the placement of logging workers from Winnipeg was concerned was stated to be none too favourable, for while many applicants were willing to accept such employment the prospect of vacancies materializing was not particularly promising. Building and construction seemed to be holding up unusually well for the time of year, and considerable activity continued in the city of Winnipeg where the value of building permits issued up to December 1 exceed the total for 1927 by some thirty per cent. All manufacturing plants continued to operate normally. The demand for women domestic workers showed a falling off as did also the number of applications being received from workers of this class.

Orders for farm workers for winter being received by employment offices throughout Saskatchewan were not very numerous, while suitable applicants were quite sufficient to take care of all such vacancies being notified. Building and construction showed about normal activity for the time of the year. Some few placements were being made in the logging industry. Requests for women domestic workers were fairly numerous with applicants apparently sufficient in number. While the employment situation in the Province of Saskatchewan showed no substantial fluctuations, it was rather favourable for the time of year.

The demand for farm workers in the Province of Alberta was rather quiet, and plenty of applicants were available for winter employment. Building and construction appeared to be furnishing quite a volume of employment considering the lateness of the season, although

additional workers were not being taken on in any considerable numbers. There were some requests for logging workers being registered at the different offices. Although an industrial dispute was effective in the coal

mines in the Drumheller zone, practically all the mines were reported as running with reduced crews, although it was stated that the continued mild weather was having its effect on the output of the mines in the district in

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1928			1927		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		256,295,802	217,921,943	249,832,536	199,757,166	191,137,407
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		112,340,617	106,066,189	94,311,883	93,935,872	91,802,777
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$		141,816,210	109,828,366	153,118,718	103,884,933	97,412,316
Customs duty collected..... \$		18,614,418	16,580,008	14,535,596	14,774,284	13,575,827
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		4,272,541,050	3,050,950,943	4,150,724,796	3,511,830,245	2,843,933,991
Bank clearings..... \$		1,757,000,000	2,238,000,000	2,238,000,000	1,976,000,000	1,652,000,000
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		190,304,248	193,492,520	180,859,206	185,621,540	171,889,550
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,511,595,332	1,484,814,579	1,430,955,703	1,406,041,734	1,395,329,840
Bank loans, commercial, etc., \$		1,227,076,375	1,191,855,133	1,079,401,147	1,062,413,992	1,035,880,288
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	174.6	159.6	151.6	139.0	136.8	133.3
(*)Preferred stocks.....	104.0	106.2	106.2	110.8	107.8	104.8
Bonds.....	111.9	111.7	111.7	112.2	111.6	111.6
\$Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	148.6	150.2	149.7	152.2	152.2	151.3
\$Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.52	21.52	21.38	21.27	21.18	21.05
†Business failures, number.....	174	157	118	162	173	141
†Business failures, liabilities.. \$	3,287,479	2,488,560	2,567,295	2,529,437	2,147,551	1,325,967
\$Employment, Index Number, Employers pay roll figures.....	119.1	118.9	119.5	107.5	109.0	109.7
*§Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	*3.1	*2.2	*2.4	*3.9	*3.1	*3.7
Immigration.....		8,041	11,663	5,904	9,433	9,061
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	346,801	371,473	348,823	312,450	332,155	286,093
(1)Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	23,075,115	26,126,225	21,398,394	21,086,341	21,058,684	18,060,188
(2)Operating expenses..... \$			18,750,109	16,778,204	16,456,736	16,674,530
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		27,020,332	21,371,239	21,993,751	21,201,713	17,053,124
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		17,014,052	15,073,035	15,617,957	14,230,348	12,559,112
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			3,869,850,750	4,786,263,834	4,237,616,174	2,453,532,877
Building permits..... \$		21,508,672	21,302,746	12,849,089	18,848,019	14,462,243
†Contracts awarded..... \$	29,038,200		45,438,900	30,260,500	47,135,400	32,787,700
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	95,426	93,186	90,516	37,989	38,097	52,470
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	108,463	108,987	99,888	80,730	56,371	54,250
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,532	2,127	2,008	4,512	4,815	4,771
Coal..... tons		1,702,151	1,395,753	1,746,976	1,469,172	1,339,422
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	759,432	1,202,783	1,055,133	1,056,731	1,218,389	1,049,294
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.			101,229,000		66,941,000	77,431,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,593,000	6,295,000	4,292,000	4,009,000	4,143,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.			4,971,000	11,987,000	6,684,000	4,814,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		295,843,929	242,732,203	243,914,766		222,776,574
Flour production..... bbls.		1,892,000		2,120,000	2,005,000	1,528,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		77,478,000	77,691,000	99,346,000	72,719,000	80,662,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		47,006,000	42,610,000	43,843,000	42,351,000	40,004,000
(2)Sales of insurance..... \$	55,351,000		38,500,000	44,639,000	47,818,000	35,097,000
Newsprint..... tons		216,602	185,059	190,293	191,171	178,815
Automobiles, passenger.....		13,016	16,572	5,173	6,236	8,681
***Index of physical volume of business.....			161.2	148.0	144.5	143.6
Industrial production.....			171.7	151.0	151.5	147.6
Manufacturing.....			176.1	140.3	136.6	142.7

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending Dec. 1, 1928, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newspaper, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese. (1)Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2)Including lines east of Quebec. (3)Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn. (4) Revised and based upon 1913 as 100.

question. The general employment situation throughout Alberta seemed quite favourable for this season.

While some districts in the Province of British Columbia reported logging and lumbering industries as rather quiet, others showed a reasonable amount of activity, with some additional workers being engaged. The metal mining industries of the province were not taking on any considerable number of workers, but so far as activity was concerned they seemed reasonably active. Building and construction, while not reporting outstanding activity, were fairly busy for the time of year. Manufacturing industries continued to operate on a normal basis. General conditions throughout this province seemed not unfavourable for the season.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment at the beginning of November showed a small advance, instead of the losses usually indicated in the late autumn, while activity continued at a higher level than on the corresponding date in any other year since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 6,609 employers, whose payrolls were enlarged from 998,325 persons on October 1, to 1,000,063 at the beginning of November. Reflecting this increase, the index number (with January, 1920, as the base equal to 100) rose from 118.9 in the preceding month to 119.1 on the date under review, as compared with 107.5, 102.8, 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on November 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Heightened employment was registered in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but the trend was downward in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. In the Maritime Provinces, there were continued reductions, particularly in construction, but also in manufacturing, while logging, mining and transportation reported important seasonal increases. In Quebec, manufactures, trade and transportation showed moderate improvement, and there were marked seasonal advances in logging, but construction and services recorded curtailment. In Ontario, employment again advanced; the most extensive recessions were mainly of a seasonal nature in construction, canning, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while logging, textiles, transportation and trade were decidedly busier. In the Prairie Provinces, steam railway operation, coal mining, logging and trade were much more active; on the other hand, manufacturing, construction and services showed contractions. In British Columbia, the greatest losses were in manufacture and

construction, while logging and mining afforded heightened employment.

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton; in Quebec, Ottawa, Windsor and the Other Border Cities, and Vancouver there were reductions, while practically no general change was noted in Winnipeg. In Montreal, manufacturers, transportation and trade reported increased activity, but seasonal losses were recorded in construction and services. In Quebec city, construction showed curtailment, while other industries reported only slight changes. In Toronto, the bulk of the advance was in manufacturing, construction and transportation. In Ottawa, practically all the curtailment took place in construction, but trade showed greater activity. In Hamilton, the most marked advances were in manufactures and construction. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities, seasonal dullness in automobile plants caused the decrease. In Winnipeg, trade reported considerable gains, but construction released help. In Vancouver, construction and manufactures showed most of the reduction.

Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber and food-canning industries, while textile, pulp and paper, rubber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other factories registered pronounced advances. There were also large increases in logging, mining, transportation and trade, but construction and maintenance and services showed decided seasonal losses.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of November, 1928.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The 1,652 labour organizations from which reports were tabulated on October 31 with 184,580 members indicated 3.1 per cent of unemployment as compared with 2.2 per cent in the previous month, this being the first variation from the favourable trend which has been indicated since the close of February this year. This decline in employment during October may be largely attributed to the setting in of seasonal quietness in a number of trades and industries. Alberta unions reported less unemployment than in September, especially for coal miners who, however, indicated a large amount of short time. In all the other provinces slightly adverse conditions prevailed, the reductions in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan being less than one per cent and Quebec and British Columbia showing contractions in employment of 2.2 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively. The

situation was more favourable during October than in the same month of last year when the unemployment percentage stood at 3.9, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions all reporting additional employment available during the month under review. In New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia nominal declines in activity were recorded, while in Nova Scotia the same percentage of idle members was registered in both months of the comparison.

A more detailed report of the situation among local trade unions at the close of October appears elsewhere in this issue.

During the month of October, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 59,382 workers to positions and effected a total of 57,740 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 43,293, of which 38,512 were of men and 4,781 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 14,447. Employers notified the service of 61,926 vacancies, of which 49,896 were for men and 12,030 for women. Applications for work were received at the offices from 56,533 men and 14,270 women, a total of 70,803. A marked decline is noted in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, but an increase is shown in the records when compared with those of October last year, the reports for September, 1928, showing 86,503 vacancies offered, 84,545 applications made, and 77,027 placements effected, while in October, 1927, there were recorded 48,678 vacancies, 56,600 applications for work, and 45,365 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of October, 1928, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production and Trade

Industrial production in October, allowing for seasonal tendencies, was at a higher level than in any other month in the post-war period, according to comprehensive series compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*. The production of newsprint exceeded all previous records, while employment in logging indicates that preparations were being made to expand greatly the output of forestry products. The following several months of moderate purchases of raw material, the cotton mill companies imported a very large volume of raw cotton in preparation for the season's operations. The employment in tex-

tile mills expanded greatly, the index number on November 1 being 102.7, the highest level in eight years. The output of steel was nearly 109,000 tons, or greater than in any month since last June. The building industry continued in a high state of activity, the contracts placed in October, after seasonal adjustment, showing an increase over September. The total was expanded by the placing of a contract for a forge and furnace building at Hamilton valued at \$7,000,000 and a power house at High Falls, Quebec, for \$5,000,000. The value of building permits was greater than in any other October, while the cumulative total for the elapsed ten months exceeded by nearly \$28,000,000 the previous high level of the record attained in the corresponding months of 1927. Judged by the available statistics, mining was more productive in October than in any other month during the present year, the trend of production statistics being confirmed by indexes of employment.

A summary of Canadian Trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in October, 1928, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$112,340,617 as compared with \$106,966,189 the preceding month and with \$93,935,872 in October, 1927. The chief imports in October, 1928, were: iron and its products, \$25,867,095; non-metallic minerals and products, \$18,244,939; and fibres, textiles and textile products, \$17,807,277.

The domestic merchandise exported during October, 1928, amounted to \$141,816,210, as compared with \$109,828,366, in September, 1928, and with \$103,884,933 in October, 1927. The chief exports in October, 1928, were: agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$64,313,896; wood, wood products and paper, \$27,624,187; and animals and animal products, \$19,298,764.

In the seven months ending October, 1928, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$773,786,123 and imports \$738,762,282.

According to a report published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, imports of coal into Canada during October amounted to 2,192,214 tons, including 1,981,337 tons from the United States, 109,775 tons from Great Britain, and 1,102 tons from other countries. By kinds of coal the imports were, anthracite, 474,542 tons; bituminous, 1,616,422 tons; and lignite, 1,250 tons. Imports in September totalled 1,925,793 tons.

Exports of coal in October amounted to 90,472 tons, comprising 38,431 tons through the ports of the eastern provinces and 52,041 tons from the western provinces.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 63 cities during October was \$21,508,672, as compared with \$21,302,285 in September, 1928, and with \$18,848,019 in October, 1927.

The *Maclean Building Review* estimated the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in November, 1928, as \$29,038,200. Of this amount, \$11,387,200 was for residential buildings; \$10,673,800 was for business buildings; \$3,957,000 was for industrial buildings and \$3,020,200 for engineering construction. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during November, 1928, by provinces is as follows: Ontario, \$12,493,400; Quebec, \$7,492,400; New Brunswick, \$470,200; Nova Scotia, \$603,500; Prince Edward Island, \$31,500; British Columbia, \$4,068,100; Alberta, \$751,900; Saskatchewan, \$1,857,600; Manitoba, \$1,269,600.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in November, 1928, was much less than during October, the number of employees involved being much lower, but the time loss in man working days was considerably greater than in November, 1927. Most of the time loss in November, 1928, was due to disputes involving coal miners at Wayne, Alta., and certain building trades in Vancouver, B.C. There were in existence during the month twelve disputes, involving 1,712 workpeople, and resulting in the time loss of 21,953 working days, as compared with fourteen disputes, involving 2,623 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 38,931 working days in October. In November, 1927, there were on record sixteen disputes, involving 1,933 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 9,455 working days. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to November terminated during the month as did all four disputes which commenced during November. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts affecting 738 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$11.28 at the beginning of November, the same figure as for October, as compared with \$11.07 for November, 1927;

\$11.01 for November, 1926; \$11.23 for November, 1925; \$10.46 for November, 1924; \$10.69 for November, 1923; \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$15.32 for November, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for November, 1918; and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The most important increases were seasonal advances in the prices of eggs, milk and butter, while the prices of beef, veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, flour, prunes, sugar and potatoes declined slightly. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.52 for the beginning of November, the same figure as for October, as compared with \$21.27 for November, 1927; \$21.24 for November, 1926; \$21.51 for November, 1925; \$20.81 for November, 1924; \$21.19 for November, 1923; \$20.89 for November, 1922; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.13 for November, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.61 for November, 1918; and \$14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly lower at 148.6 for November, as compared with 150.2 for October, 152.2 for November, 1927; 151.4 for November, 1926; 161.2 for November, 1925; 157.7 for November, 1924; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.5 for November, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 207.4 for November, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups were lower, three were higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for wheat, barley, corn, rye, flour, oat products, potatoes, coffee, sugar, rubber and foreign fruits; the Animals and their Products group, due to lower prices for cattle, hogs, meats and lard, which more than offset higher prices for eggs, butter, hides and fish; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for wool, jute and manila rope, which more than offset higher prices for cotton, cotton yarn and silk; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of declines in the prices of sulphuric acid and putty. The Iron and its Products group advanced, chiefly because of higher prices for steel bars and steel sheets. The Non-Ferrous Metals group was higher, due to increases in the prices of copper, tin, lead and brass sheets. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group also showed a slight increase, while the Non-Metallic Minerals group was unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1928

DURING the month of November the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Lines, and certain of its employees, being engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Applications Received

Two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during November as follows:—

(1) From employees of the Hull Electric Company, being members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The dispute grew out of demands made by the employees for increased wages and improved working conditions, ninety employees being directly affected. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established shortly after the close of the month, constituted as follows: Mr. Harold Fisher, K.C., Ottawa, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, and Messrs. Hamnett P. Hill, K.C., and W. L. Best, both of Ottawa, members appointed on the recommendation of the company and workmen, respectively.

(2) From the employing printers of Calgary and the Calgary Typographical Union No. 499. The application was signed jointly by the chairman of the employers' committee, and the president of the trades union concerned. The matters in dispute related to a minimum wage scale, the employment of non-union men when the union is unable to furnish union

men promptly, employment of apprentices and scale of wages for apprentices. Forty employees were stated to be directly concerned in the controversy. The Minister of Labour established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on November 29 and appointed Board members as follows: on the employers' recommendation, Mr. James H. Garden, of Calgary, Alberta, and on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Andrew Davison, of the same city. A chairman had not been appointed at the end of the month.

Settlement Effected

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was reported in the October issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* as having been received from certain employees of the Canadian National Steamships, being machinists, boilermakers electrical workers, blacksmiths and other marine workers, members of Lodge 631, International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers of America, as represented by a joint committee. The number of employees directly affected was given in the application as seventy-five, and the cause of the dispute as the employees' demands for increased wages and changed working conditions. Through the mediation of the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, a compromise was effected with which both sides expressed satisfaction. No Board was therefore established.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Locomotive Engineers on Eastern Lines

A report was received on November 30 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Lines, and certain of its employees, being locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The Board was composed of Mr. James T. McCall, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members, Sir William E. Stavert, Montreal, and Mr. A. Cyril Boyce, K.C., Toronto, nominated by the company and employees respectively. The text of the unanimous findings of the Board is given below.

Report of Board

In the Matter of the Industrial Disputes Act, R.S.C. 1927, and of a dispute between; The Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines), employers, and certain of its employees, being Locomotive Engineers, Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, employees.

To The Hon. Peter Heenan, a Member of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and Minister of Labour.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted under date of September 6th last, for the investigation of

the dispute above mentioned, respectfully sets forth as follows:—

The matter forming the subject of the dispute is the failure of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to give effect to a revision of Article 31 of an agreement existing between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, concerning the Rates of Pay and Rules governing the service of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen and Hostlers, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, (Eastern Lines). A copy of the proposed revision of Article 31 is attached to the application, and is also attached as part of this report.

The Board heard such evidence as was tendered by the applicants (the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), and on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, also a representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen as a witness.

It immediately became apparent to the Board, as is set forth by the Railway Company in its letter of 1st September as answer to the application to the Minister for the granting of this Board, that there existed no real conflict of opinion amounting to a dispute as between the Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the real difficulty of making effective the proposed amendment to Article 31 being a difference of opinion existing between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the one hand, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, on the other. The Board considers that this difference of opinion between these two Brotherhoods is alien to the question which is referred by the Minister to the Board, and therefore this Board is of the opinion that it is not called upon to adjudicate upon such differences between the Employees named, but that its functions under the Act must be confined to what it considers, as stated above, is the actual matter of dispute which was the subject of application for the Board, and in respect of which the Board was granted by the Minister.

The Board feels that reference might well be made to the answer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of September 1st, 1928, directed to the Acting Deputy Minister of Labour, and filed in these proceedings, and referred to at the hearing. That answer of the Railway Company sets forth clearly what we have referred to above, viz., that the dispute in question is more one between the Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen than between the Railway Company and

its Locomotive Engineers. That the Railway could readily reach an agreement in connection with the matter in question with its Locomotive Engineers were it not for the fact that the Locomotive Firemen have protested claiming that it would be a violation of their agreement as above referred to with the Company to grant the changes requested by the Locomotive Engineers.

The Railway Company has set forth in its answer that if such claim were justified, and the Railway agreed to the revision of Article 31 of its agreement with the Locomotive Engineers as desired by them, it would also be claimed by the Firemen that the Railway Company was violating the letter and intent of Section 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and that as the Company does not desire to leave itself in such a position as that indicated as between any two groups of its Employees, it had declined to put into effect the changes desired in the agreement with its Locomotive Engineers, which it would otherwise be prepared to do.

The Board feels that the answer of the Railway Company as above summarized correctly and properly sets forth the attitude of the Company in this matter, and indicates the real nature of the difficulty in the way of agreement between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Company.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers submitted to the Board that it was empowered to enter into an agreement for the revision of Article 31 with the Railway Company, by virtue of the individual power it possesses as a Brotherhood acting within its powers as such and affirmed by Article 24 of the agreement concerning Rates of Pay and Rules hereinbefore referred to, and reserves to itself the right to independently contract with the Railway Company with respect to matters affecting the interests of the Locomotive Engineers.

This Article is in the following language, which the Board considers is abundantly plain for the purpose:

Article 24

(a) The right to make and interpret contracts, rules, rates and working agreements for locomotive engineers shall be vested in the regularly constituted committee of locomotive engineers.

This Article is subscribed to by the representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, respectively.

This Board is of the opinion, therefore, that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers does possess the undoubted independent power to enter into such agreements as are mentioned

in the Article above quoted, and to make rules, rates and working agreements for itself and for its members, independently of any other Organization.

The Board is also of the opinion that when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers under Article 24, above quoted, assumes to act, that is enter into agreements within the scope contemplated by Article 24, in the interests of Engineers, that it may be regarded as representing "Acting" or "Spare" Engineers.

Having, therefore, affirmed as above set forth the right of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to enter into the Agreement for revision of Article 31, the Board concludes that the Railway Company would be justified in giving effect to the provisions thereof, without further restraint, and the Board so finds, and does respectfully report accordingly.

(Sgd.) J. T. McCALL,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. E. STAVERT,
(Sgd.) A. C. BOYCE..

MONTREAL, November 29, 1928.

REVISION OF ARTICLE 31 OF SCHEDULE AS
PROPOSED FOR ENGINEERS

Article 31

(a) When, from any cause, it becomes necessary to reduce the number of Engineers on the Engineers' working lists, on any seniority district, those taken off may, if they so elect, displace any fireman their junior on that seniority district under the following conditions:

First.—That no reductions will be made so long as those in assigned or extra passenger service are earning the equivalent of 4,000 miles per month; in assigned, pooled or chain gang freight, or other service paying freight rates, are averaging the equivalent of 3,200 miles per month, on the road extra list are averaging the equivalent of 3,200 miles per month.

Second.—That when reductions are made they shall be in reverse order of seniority.

(b) When hired engineers are laid off on account of reduction in service, they will retain all seniority rights: Provided, they return to actual service within 30 days from the date their services are required.

(c) Engineers taken off under this rule shall be returned to service as engineers in the order of their seniority as engineers, and as soon as it can be shown that engineers in assigned or extra passenger service can earn the equivalent of 4,800 miles per month; in assigned, pooled, chain gang, or other regular service paying freight rates, the equivalent of 3,800 miles per month or in extra service the equivalent of 3,800 miles per month. Engineers in any of the foregoing services will be required to lay off when in any monthly period

they have made the mileage stated in this clause for the class of service in which they are engaged.

(d) In the regulation of passenger or other assigned service, sufficient men will be assigned to keep the mileage or equivalent thereof within the limitations of 4,000 and 4,800 miles for passenger and 3,200 and 3,800 miles for other regular service, as provided herein. If in any service additional assignments would reduce earnings below these limits regulations will be effected by requiring engineers to lay off when the equivalent of the maximum miles in his class of service has been reached. Engineers in combination service will be permitted to earn the equivalent of 3,800 miles per month at freight rates.

(e) Under this rule it is understood that after all engineers who have been taken off have been returned to service as engineers, this rule shall not apply with respect to further additions.

(f) When regulating working lists in the respective classes of service, each list will be handled separately.

(g) If any engineer exceeds his maximum miles or days in any monthly period, the excess will be charged to his miles or days in his following working period, this not to apply to men who after reaching their maximum mileage are required through shortage of men to work further during their month.

(h) All mileage in excess of the maximum will go to spare engineers, except that excess mileage of assigned runs may be used to build up mileage on assigned runs with mileage less than the minimum.

(i) When there are no spare engineers available the senior demoted engineer, except in cases of emergency, will be called, provided he has not in his current mileage period already made 3,800 miles in any class of service.

(j) (1) The regulation of mileage and checking periods will be handled between Locomotive Foreman and Local Chairman for Engineers, or his authorized representative.

(2) Engineers will upon arrival at home station register in ink the total number of miles they have in for the current mileage period, in the column provided for the purpose in the inward report book.

(3) Engineers assigned to service at outside points will be required to advise their Locomotive Foreman by wire when their maximum mileage will be in. Locomotive Foreman will furnish a relief engineer as soon as possible as per Clause H of this Article.

(4) Engineers not complying with these regulations and failing to book their correct mileage or to advise their Locomotive Foreman in connection therewith will not be called until they have done so, unless other engineers are not available.

(k) Time allowed for hostling engines at the beginning or end of runs or shifts, also the time for repairing engines when laid up at any place other than the regular roundhouse with regular shopmen, will not be included in computing the mileage that engineers are permitted to make under the above regulations.

(l) The Company is not to be put to any additional expense for deadheading or otherwise by the application of this rule.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1928

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during November was twelve as compared with fourteen the previous month. The time loss for the month was slightly less than during the previous month, the number of employees involved being considerably less, but the time loss was considerably greater than in November, 1927. Most of the time loss in November, 1928, was due to disputes involving coal miners at Wayne, Alta., and building trades in Vancouver, B.C.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Nov. 1928.....	12	1,712	21,953
*Oct. 1928.....	14	2,623	38,931
Nov. 1927.....	16	1,933	9,455

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten day's or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Eight disputes, involving 1,382 workpeople, were carried over from October, and four disputes commenced during November. Two of the disputes commencing prior to November terminated during the month, as did all four disputes commencing during November. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts, as follows: Pulpwood cutters, Northern Ontario; coal miners, Wayne, Alta.; men's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; plumbers, Kingston, Ont.; sheet metal workers, Kingston, Ont.; and restaurant employees in Edmonton, Alta.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; bakers, Montreal, P.Q., May 1, 1927; stonemasons, Montreal, P.Q., June 10, 1927; sheet metal

workers, Montreal, P.Q., September 21, 1927; coal miners, River Hebert, N.S., February 1, 1928; fur workers, Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928; and shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., August 13, 1928. The dispute involving ladies' clothing factory workers in Toronto, Ont., since June 30, 1926, carried in this list for some months, is reported as having lapsed in July, 1928.

Information has reached the Department as to a dispute involving employees in a clothing factory in Toronto in the last week in November, but particulars have not yet been received.

A dispute involving pile drivers at New Westminster, B.C., toward the end of the month has been reported also, but no details have as yet been secured.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month one was for increase in wages, one against discharge of a worker, one against a decrease in piece rates, and one against alleged violation of agreement. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during November three were in favour of the employer; one in favour of the workers; in one a compromise was reached, and the result of one is recorded as indefinite.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

PULPWOOD CUTTERS, NORTHERN ONTARIO.—

At the end of the month it was reported that 35 out of the 45 employees who ceased work in the vicinity of Cochrane on October 15, to secure higher rates of wages per cord, were still on strike, ten having secured work in other camps. It was reported that a number of employees in a camp near Port Arthur ceased work toward the end of the month for the same cause.

COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALTA.—At the end of November it was reported that a number of the miners involved in the strike beginning August 13, 1928, for recognition of their union and against payment per ton for mining coal on a screened basis, had returned to work.

CARPENTERS AND SYMPATHETIC STRIKE OF CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES, VANCOUVER AND NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, these two disputes were settled early in November. The settlement is described in a special article in this issue, containing the agreement signed.

RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, EDMONTON, ALTA.— Reference was made in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to a dispute involving employes of a restaurant in Edmonton. Information as to this dispute indicates that work ceased on October 22, 1928, the employer having cancelled his agreement with the union which provided for the employment of union

members only, because, it is alleged, two of the employees were suing him for breach of contract. It is understood that the employer had replaced two of the cooks. The union thereupon claimed that the employer had locked out all union employees. Of the nineteen employees involved at the commencement of the strike, eight were still in-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1928

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring prior to November, 1928.			
LOGGING— Pulpwood cutters, Northern Ontario.	100	1,120	Commenced October 15, 1928, for increase in wages. Underminated.
MINING— <i>Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying—</i> Coal miners, Wayne, Alta.....	600	15,000	Commenced August 13, 1928, for recognition of union and against payment per ton on a screened basis with an increase of four cents per ton. Underminated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Clothing (including knitted goods) —</i> Men's clothing factory workers Toronto, Ont.	10	250	Commenced August 21, 1928, against alleged violation of agreement for employment of union members only. Underminated.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.....	10	250	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Underminated.
Sheet metal workers, Kingston, Ont.	10	250	Commenced April 17, 1928, in sympathy with striking plumbers. Underminated.
Carpenters, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	545	3,350	Commenced October 8, 1928, for employment of members of one union only. Terminated November 8, 1928; open shop agreement with union signed.
Certain building trades, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	88	700	Commenced October 10, 1928, in sympathy with striking carpenters. Terminated November 13, 1928, in favour of employers.
SERVICE— <i>Personal and Domestic—</i> Restaurant employees, Edmonton, Alta.	19	325	Alleged lockout, October 22, 1928, of union employees, agreement cancelled. Underminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring during November, 1928.			
MINING— <i>Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying—</i> Coal miners, Westville, N.S..	100	300	Commenced November 16, 1928, for increase in wages for certain boys. Terminated November 20, 1928. Indefinite.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Clothing (including knitted goods) —</i> Knitting factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.	175	263	Commenced November 5, 1928, against discharge of worker. Terminated November 6, 1928, in favour of employer.
Hat factory workers, Brockville, Ont.	30	120	Commenced November 14, 1928, against decrease in piece rates. Terminated November 19, 1928, in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Lathers, Toronto, Ont.....	25	25	Commenced November 16, 1928, against alleged violation of agreement re working conditions. Terminated November 19, 1928. Compromise.

volved at the end of November, the others having secured work elsewhere.

COAL MINERS, WESTVILLE, N.S.—A dispute in a colliery, owing to the demand that boys engaged on certain work should receive the labourers' rate of \$3.30 per day instead of the boys' rate of \$2.95 per day resulted in a cessation of work by one hundred boys, with the result that the mine was tied up from November 16 to November 20, about 500 other employees being indirectly involved. The management had stated that it was admitted that no boys were employed at that particular work, and had undertaken that no boy would be so employed as it was too hard for a boy. On November 20 work was resumed.

KNITTING FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—A number of employees ceased work on November 5 because a foreman who had been for twenty years in the employ of the company had been dismissed. The following morning, understanding that the foreman was to be reinstated, they returned to work; but, learning that this was not so, they ceased

work again. The strikers, however, resumed work in the afternoon at the request of the dismissed foreman.

HAT FACTORY WORKERS, BROCKVILLE, ONT.—Finishers in the employ of a hat factory ceased work on November 14, 1928, against a proposed reduction in the piece rates of wages. Work was resumed on November 19, it having been agreed that the previous rates would continue until June 1, 1929, through the mediation of one of the service clubs.

LATHERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Twenty-five employees ceased work because the windows of the building in which they were employed had not been covered with cheesecloth or canvas after November 15 as required by the agreement with the employers. It was reported that plasterers and plasterers' labourers were, therefore, compelled to cease work also. It was reported that the failure of the contractor to cover the windows was an oversight as the weather was warm; and on the next work day, Monday, November 19, work was resumed, the union having agreed to give the contractor a week's extension.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1928, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries in 1927. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

The number of disputes which began was 27, and 9 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 36 disputes in progress during the month, involving 7,000 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 59,000 working days. Of the 27 disputes beginning in October, 12 arose over wages questions, 5 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on questions of hours, 4 on other questions of working arrangements and 3 on questions of trade union principle. Settlements were

reached in 21 disputes, of which 6 were in favour of workers, 5 in favour of employers and 10 ended in compromise. In another dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations. There were no disputes involving large numbers of workers reported during the month.

Belgium

During September, 22 disputes began and 8 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 30 disputes in progress during the month, involving 18,817 workers and resulting in a time loss of 249,936 working days for the month.

Germany

The lockout of 225,000 metal workers in the industrial districts of the Rhine, which was mentioned in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for November, continued during the month. The lockout began on November 1, when employers refused to accept the award of the arbitration court, which was declared binding by the Minister of Labour and which provided for an increase in wages. The case was referred to the Labour Court in Duisberg, which upheld the contentions of employers and declared the arbitration award invalid. An appeal from this decision was made to the

Supreme Industrial Court, but no decision had been reported at the end of the month. Both parties, however, agreed to submit the dispute to the Minister of the Interior, and it was reported on December 3 that pending his decision work was being resumed at the former wage rates.

Sweden

The number of disputes in the year 1927 was 189 involving 334 establishments and 9,477 workers. The time loss for the year was

400,000 working days. This is the least number of disputes, workers involved, and working days lost occurring in any year since 1915.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in September was 34 and 59 were in effect at the end of the month, involving 109,461 workers. The time loss for the month was 2,651,055 working days.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT LIABILITY FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO EX-SERVICE MEN

THE Government of Canada decided early in the present year to continue in effect until the end of the current financial year the existing arrangements under which the Dominion relieves employers and the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, or insurance companies, of responsibility for the payment of compensation in respect of industrial accidents sustained by ex-service men having a disability of 25 per cent and upwards. The text of the earlier order was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1922, page 310; October, 1924, page 833; etc. The new order in Council is as follows:—

P.C. 446

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1928.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 19th March, 1928, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, submitting that Order in Council P.C. 558 dated the 29th March, 1927, being the authority under which the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment may pay compensation in respect of industrial accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards, expires on the 31st March, 1928.

That this authority has proved to be of great assistance in the placing of disabled men in industry as it relieves the employers of the liability incurred through accidents or industrial diseases;

That representations have been made to the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment by Workmen's Compensation Boards, by veterans' organizations, by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, by the railroads and others, that the authority should be continued; and

That the annual cost is less than One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.).

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, advise that the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 558 dated the 29th March, 1927, be continued in force until the 31st March, 1929.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 558

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by The Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th March, 1927.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 25th March, 1927, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, submitting that by Order in Council P.C. 4432 dated the 29th December, 1921, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 2247 dated the 27th October, 1922, provision was made for the reimbursement by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment of the amount of assessments paid to a Workmen's Compensation Board by employers of pensioners in receipt of a disability pension of not less than 20 per cent, also the reimbursement to a Workmen's Compensation Board or an employer of the full cost of compensation with respect to all accidents to such pensioners;

That it was originally intended that the provisions of the said Order in Council as amended should be operative until the 31st August, 1924, but extensions have been granted to the 31st March, 1927; and

That the employment situation in Canada insofar as disability pensioners are concerned has materially improved since the passing of the said Order in Council and it is considered

that certain modifications may now be made;

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the said Order in Council be allowed to lapse and that as from the 1st April, 1927, the Government of Canada assume the liability imposed by provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts or by Common Law in respect of industrial accidents, upon employers of disabled former members of the Forces to whom a pension of 25 per cent or over is payable by or through the Government of Canada or the British Ministry of Pensions in respect of disabilities received in or attributable to the Great War subject to the following regulations;

1. (a) "Pensioner" shall mean a former member of the Forces resident in Canada, who is in receipt of a pension payable by or through the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, or the Canadian office of the British Ministry of Pensions, in respect of disabilities incurred during or attributable to service in the Great War, of not less than 25 per cent in the case of an accident occurring after the 31st March, 1927, or of not less than 20 per cent in the case of an accident occurring prior to the 31st March, 1927.
- (b) "Department" shall mean the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.
- (c) "Compensation" shall mean and include all amounts to which a pensioner is, or, in the case of his death, his dependents are, entitled under or by virtue of any Workmen's Compensation Act in force in any province of Canada.
- (d) "Full cost of compensation" shall include compensation, burial expenses, the cost of furnishing medical aid, and all other amounts payable under or by virtue of a Workmen's Compensation Act in force in any province of Canada by reason of a pensioner's meeting with an accident or by his contracting an industrial disease, compensable under any of said acts, and shall include the capitalized sum or present value of the amount required, as determined by the Workmen's Compensation Board having jurisdiction with respect thereto, to provide for future payments of compensation to the pensioner or his dependents.
- (e) "Accident" shall include an industrial disease compensable under a Workmen's Compensation Act in force in the province where such disease is contracted.

2. The Department shall pay to the Workmen's Compensation Board the full cost of compensation with respect to all accidents to pensioners in the province, such payment or payments to be made upon receiving a certificate from the Board of the full cost of compensation, which certificate may be accepted by the Department without other proof.

3. Where the employer of a pensioner entitled to compensation is individually liable for the payment thereof under a Workmen's Compensation Act, or under what is known in the Ontario Act as Schedule 2, the Department shall refund to the employer the full

cost of compensation upon the employer submitting to the Department a certificate of the Workmen's Compensation Board, showing the amount thereof.

4. In the event of a claim for damages being made against the employer by a pensioner who is injured, or by the dependents of a pensioner who dies, by reason of an accident to such pensioner while employed in an industry not within the jurisdiction of a Workmen's Compensation Board, and in the event of liability therefor and the amount of the damages sustained by the pensioner thereby being admitted by the employer with the consent and approval of the Department, or if damages be awarded against such employer by any court or authority other than a Workmen's Compensation Board, the Department shall submit all the evidence available and a statement of the facts as found by the court or other authority, if the damages shall have been adjudged by any such court or authority, to the Workmen's Compensation Board for the province in which the accident occurred, or if the accident did not occur in a province in which there is a Workmen's Compensation Board, the same shall be submitted to the Workmen's Compensation Board of any adjoining province or if there be no adjoining province having a Board, or if the accident happens outside of a province, the same shall, in the discretion of the Department, be submitted to any Workmen's Compensation Board for the purposes of ascertaining what amount or amounts such Board would allow if the accident were one for which compensation would be payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province for which such Board was appointed if the industry were within the jurisdiction of the Board, and the Department shall pay to the employer the amount as agreed upon as aforesaid or awarded by the court or other authority, as the case may be, against the employer if the same be less than the amount as determined by such Board, and if it be greater the Department shall pay to the employer the amount as determined by such Board.

5. Where the accident happens outside of a province the employer shall not be entitled to any benefits under these provisions unless the pensioner's employment with such employer commenced in the province and his employment was continuous to the time of the accident and the accident happens within six months from the last time the pensioner was in the province.

6. The Department shall repay to each employer of a pensioner the amount of assessment, if any, paid by such employer to a Workmen's Compensation Board with respect to the wages paid to such pensioner during the period 1st January, 1926, to 31st March, 1927, provided that said employer shall furnish to the Department a statement giving the following information in respect of such pensioner:—

- (i) Name, address, ex-regimental number or pension number;
- (ii) Date employment commenced;
- (iii) Date employment ceased if pensioner is not employed at the time of making the statement;
- (iv) Total amount of wages paid or other allowances made during the period for which reimbursement is claimed;

(v) Rate of assessment levied by the Workmen's Compensation Board upon the wages paid to such pensioner;

and shall furnish a certificate from the Workmen's Compensation Board that the assessment has been duly paid to the Board; provided also that a claim for such repayment shall be made to the Department on or before the 30th April, 1927, in respect of assessment on wages paid during 1926 and on or before the 31st March, 1928, in respect of assessment on wages paid from the 1st January, 1927, to the 31st March, 1927.

7. No payment shall be made by the Department in respect of an accident which occurred before the 1st October, 1926, unless notice of

such accident is received by the Department on or before the 30th April, 1927, and except as herein provided no payment shall be made by the Department in respect of any accident unless notice of such accident is received by the Department within six months of its occurrence.

8. This Order in Council shall remain in force until the 31st March 1928.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SPECIAL EFFORT TO SECURE RATIFICATION BY CANADA OF CHILD LABOUR CONVENTIONS

AT the ninth annual meeting of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare held at Ottawa recently, Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, the president, intimated that a special effort would be made during the coming year among all the associated organizations to obtain the adherence of all the provinces of Canada to the proposals which are contained in the child labour draft conventions of the International Labour Conference. During the past year the Council continued its campaign for the ratification of these conventions, but found that while action had been taken in some of the provinces the general situation was somewhat discouraging. The recent pronouncement in Geneva of the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, that he would do all in his power to bring about the adherence of Canada, has revived the hopes of all the organizations in Canada that are interested in the welfare of young workers.

The new movement was opened by a round-table conference held at Ottawa on October 22, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Peter Heenan, federal Minister of Labour, the occasion being a dinner given by the minister to the members of the executive committee of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare from the various provinces who were attending the convention.

Reference was made in the discussions at the conference to the laws which already exist on this subject in the different provinces in Canada and to the steps which would be requisite to bring about full compliance on the part of Canada with the several proposals which have emanated from Geneva, as follows:—

Draft Convention fixing the age of admission of children to industrial employment at fourteen years.

Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.

Draft Convention fixing the age for the admission of children to employment in agriculture at 14 years, during hours fixed for school attendance.

Recommendation requesting the regulation of the night employment of children and young persons in agriculture, assuring them of a period of rest suited to their physical needs—in the case of children under 14, not less than 10 consecutive hours, and in the case of young persons between 14 and 18 years of age, not less than 9 consecutive hours.

Recommendation excluding women, children and young persons from various classes of employment likely to be injurious or dangerous due to the possibilities of lead poisoning.

Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers at eighteen years of age.

Draft Convention requiring compulsory medical examination at least once a year of all children and young persons under the eighteen years of age employed on board ship.

Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea at fourteen years.

Draft Convention concerning the employment of women in industry before and after childbirth.

Draft Convention concerning the employment of women in agriculture before and after childbirth.

Miss Charlotte Whitten, executive secretary of the Council, made a comprehensive statement indicating the details of legislative ac-

tion which would be necessary within each province in order to permit of our acceptance of the above-mentioned international child labour conventions and recommendations. This was followed by brief addresses from the provincial representatives in which the support of the latter was pledged to bring about the acceptance of the program of legislative action outlined by the Executive Secretary of the Child Welfare Council.

Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, referred to the fact that three Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference affecting young people had been found by the law officers of the Crown in Canada to come within federal jurisdiction. All of these proposals have been accepted by legislation, and the formal adherence of Canada, he said, had been given to these respective Conventions.

In addition to its activities in furthering the ratification of the Draft Conventions, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare adopted at its annual convention the following lines of further action:—

(a) A study as to whether there is need of the numerous exemptions for seasonal industries such as canning, etc.

(b) An endeavour to include boys in the minimum wage provisions, so as to overcome the present abuses of substituting low-paid male labour for female workers.

(c) The immigration placement of juvenile workers, especially in commercial occupations, for example in banks, etc.

(d) The abolition of commercial home work (clothing, etc.), as this affects child labour.

STATE PRICE FIXING IN QUEENSLAND

THE fixing of maximum wholesale and retail prices for a large number of commodities which enter into the budget of the working man was continued by the government of the State of Queensland during the year ended June 30, 1928. This type of state control over prices in Queensland has been exercised under the terms of the Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920 since March, 1920, when that measure came into force.¹ The Profiteering Prevention Act replaced in the State of Queensland similar regulation of prices by the Federal Government of Australia under a Prices Adjustment Board which had functioned from March, 1916, to August, 1920.

All of the Australian States, other than Tasmania, had in 1914, within two months after the commencement of the war, established boards for the regulation of commodity prices.² In 1919 these states resumed policies of price-fixing under authority of legislation of 1914 or in accordance with new acts passed in 1919. In Queensland the control of prices had been exercised under the Control of Trade Act, 1914. This act provided for the division of the state into two districts, each under a Board of Control which recommended maximum selling prices to the State Government. After the proclamation of these prices by the Government, selling at higher

prices constituted an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment. Refusal to sell at the fixed price was declared to be similarly punishable. Control of prices was resumed under this Act in December, 1919.

In the following year the present Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920 replaced the Control of Trade Act. Under the terms of the 1920 Act, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed with power to inquire into all costs of production and to fix maximum selling prices for foods and other commodities in various districts of the State. Severe penalties were provided for violations of the rulings of the Commissioner. Services might also be declared by proclamation to be commodities within the meaning of the Act.

Administration of the Act was transferred in 1925 to a Board of Trade and Arbitration consisting of three members in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act of 1925. It is required that the President of the Board shall be a judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland. The judicial functions of the Board consist of the arbitration of industrial disputes according to the terms of the Industrial Arbitration Acts, 1916 to 1924. Its administrative functions include, in addition to the administration of the Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920, the duty of reporting on "any matter referred to it as to the prices of commodities and services and as to whether or not monopolies or trade rings exist for the purpose of unfairly keeping up the prices of commodities".

¹ See THE LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1926, p. 1049, "Profiteering Prevention in Australia."

² See THE LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1917, p. 392, "Government Regulation of Prices During the War."

The price-fixing measures enacted by the other States of the Commonwealth were all repealed previous to 1923 or had been permitted to expire; with the exception of the New South Wales Fair Rents Act, 1915 as amended in 1920. The Queensland Fair Rents Act, 1920, also remained in force in 1927. The terms of the latter two Acts provide for the regulation of house rents by the separate judicial rulings of Fair Rents Courts established for that purpose.

The report of the Board of Trade and Arbitration under the Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920, for the twelve months ended June 30, 1928, states that the cost of living in the State of Queensland continued to remain lower than in any other State of the Commonwealth. The basic wage in Queensland of £4 5s. per week is stated to be equivalent in food, groceries and housing to the following amounts in the other Australian States:

	Food, Groceries, and Housing		
	£	s.	d.
Queensland	4	5	0
Tasmania	4	8	4
Western Australia	4	10	2
South Australia	4	14	0
Victoria	4	14	5
New South Wales	4	19	5

During the year 105 notifications were gazetted, and price lists were issued and prices reviewed in 884 other cases. Gazetted notifications are orders for changes in prices which have been published in the official State gazette. This policy has been adopted in cases where it was considered possible that

the prices listed might be contested or that efforts might be made to evade them. Prices of bread were fixed during the year for 77 towns, making a total of 139 towns in the State with controlled retail prices of bread. Retail meat prices were fixed for 53 country centres, and the total number of towns with controlled prices of meat was 168 at the end of the period under review. The retail prices of principal items of groceries were fixed for 26 towns, and were controlled in 58 centres at the end of the year. Considering commodities other than those commonly viewed as necessities, maximum retail prices of gasoline were fixed for 114 towns, bringing the total number of towns with fixed prices of gasoline to 157. Other articles subject to retail price control included milk and clothing, the latter including hats and footwear.

Fixed gross profit margins for distributors were required with respect to wholesale trading in flour and other commodities, and retail distribution of commodities including butter, onions, and potatoes. Notifications setting the prices of cash and carry stores at 10 per cent under the fixed prices of service stores were enforced during the year. Several proclamations were gazetted declaring various services to be commodities within the meaning of the Act and notifications were subsequently issued fixing the maximum prices to be charged for these services. The report also includes a detailed discussion of the recommendation of the Beef Cattle Industry Commission that the domestic price-fixing of retail prices of beef be abolished.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN ONTARIO AND ALBERTA

Ontario

THE seventh report on Mothers' Allowances in Ontario describes the work carried on by the commission for the last two financial years no report having been prepared hitherto for the period 1925-26. It will be recalled that the Mothers' Allowances Act of 1920 provided for the establishment of a provincial board of five persons to consider the applications received from local boards on behalf of mothers of two or more dependent children. The municipality in which a beneficiary has resided for one year is required to contribute one-half the amount of the allowance granted in each case the remainder being paid by the province. The cost of administration of the Act also is borne by the province. The amount of the allowance is determined by the Board within limits fixed by regulation under the Act. The

rate in cities is \$40, \$45, \$50 and \$55 per month for mothers with 2, 3, 4 and 5 children; in towns and country districts the rates are lower. The commission may grant an additional allowance for larger families. The commission is now composed of the following members: the Hon. David Jamieson, M.D., M.C.P.S. (former speaker of the provincial legislature), chairman; Miss Belle Thompson, vice-chairman; Mrs. Minnie Singer; Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Murphy, K.C.; and Mr. A. J. Reynolds. The report refers to the work of the former chairman, the Reverend Peter Bryce, who held this position since the inception of the Act until his resignation in May, 1928, and to his executive ability and business-like methods of administration.

A continuous and steady increase in the number of beneficiaries under the Act during

the last financial year period is noted, this increase being even greater than might be expected from the growth in the population of the province. The increase is explained by the fact that the provisions of the Act are now more widely known than formerly, and by the additional fact of the growth of urban population, the conditions that render assistance necessary being found more commonly in cities and towns than in rural districts.

The number of beneficiaries varies from month to month. On October 31, 1927, the last month of the financial year, there were 5,540 families with 16,060 dependent children, in receipt of allowances. On October 31, 1926, there were 5,215 families with 15,115 children. The disbursements during the financial year 1926-27 amounted to a total of \$2,017,614, as compared with \$1,876,885 in 1925-26. The amount disbursed in Toronto in 1926-27 was \$445,718, and the other large cities in the province took a like proportion of the total disbursements.

As already stated, half the disbursements for mothers' allowances are borne by the province, the payments by the local authorities having been \$905,739.50. Besides bearing an equal share of the outlay in municipal areas, the province pays the entire amounts disbursed in judicial districts, as well as the total disbursements to mothers lacking one year's municipal residence. The province also carries the total cost of administration, amounting in 1926-27 to \$75,370.63. The report explains that the Board maintains eighteen paid investigators in the field, devoting their whole time to visiting applicants and beneficiaries, often in remote parts of the

province. It is claimed that the cost of administration compares very favourably with other provinces and with American states, being as low as 3.93 per cent in 1925-26, and 3.7 per cent in 1926-27.

Tribute is paid in the report to unselfish work performed by the 101 local boards, with over 500 members, who "very generously devote themselves, giving their time unsparingly without fee or reward, except necessary travelling expenses and hotel bills when attending meetings of their several boards".

The report of the chief investigators states that hundreds of cases are on file where it would have been impossible for the home to have been kept intact without monthly allowances, and many examples are given to prove the truth of this statement. Moreover, valuable social work is being done by the investigators in homes which cannot be reached by any other organization.

Of the 5,540 families on the pay-list in October 31, 1927, 2,662 were in cities, 2,235 were in the country, and 84 were in towns. The average number of children in these families was 2.71 in cities, 3.0 in the country, and 2.82 in towns.

In addition to the 4,209 cases where the dependency was caused by the father's death, there were 843 cases where the father was totally incapacitated, the chief causes of this condition being tuberculosis and insanity. In 46 cases both parents were dead, and the children were in charge of a foster parent.

Of the total number of families benefiting, 65.1 per cent were British and 8.6 were of foreign birth (including American).

Alberta

The administration of the Mothers' Allowance Act of Alberta is in charge of the Superintendent of Neglected Children, who also has charge of the Children's Protection Act and other acts relating to the welfare of children in the province. The Alberta Act provides allowances for the mothers of one or more dependent children. The amount of the allowances is designed to make up the difference between the normal expenditure and the actual income of a family. As in Ontario, the financial burden is shared equally by the province and the several municipalities.

The superintendent's report for the financial year 1926-27 notes a large increase in the number of mothers in receipt of allowances. The total number of mothers in receipt of pensions during the year 1927 was 968, as compared with 907 in 1926; 828 in 1925; 742 in 1924; 758 in 1923; 721 in 1922; 562 in 1921; 477 in 1920; and 245 in 1919. The

total amount expended in payment of allowances during 1927 was \$348,940, of which sum the municipalities refunded \$169,088 to the province.

The number of mothers receiving allowances in December, 1927, was 852, and the number of then dependent children was 2,455. Of these mothers, 147 had each one child; 240 had two children; 222 had three; 128 had four; 69 had five; 28 had six; 10 had seven; 6 had eight; one had nine; and one had ten children.

Inspections under the act to the number of 230 were carried out during the year by male inspectors and 20 by female inspectors. The superintendent notes a certain difficulty in reaching a uniform standard owing to the varying points of view of the district inspectors in presenting their cases, but this difficulty is being overcome.

CAMP REGULATIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

REGULATIONS have been issued in Saskatchewan under the Public Health Act, 1924, for the sanitary control and prevention of communicable disease in sawmills, lumbering, mining, railway construction, or threshing camps and other industries.

Employers of labour are required to notify the Public Health Department of the establishment of a camp. The site is to be chosen with proper regard to sanitation, and so that it will not contaminate any lake, stream, etc. The camp is to be supplied with an adequate supply of drinking water, protected from contamination. Chlorination or some other approved method of sterilization is to be installed if there is any possibility of contamination. Stables are to be built not nearer than one hundred yards from any hospital, cook-house, eating room, bunk house or water course, and are to be situated so that the drainage will not contaminate the water course.

Sleeping Quarters.—The bunk house or sleeping quarters of employees must contain at least three hundred feet of air space for every occupant. There are to be windows which can be opened, and roof ventilators sufficient to permit of a continuous circulation of air, also a window in each gable, which must be opened every morning for half an hour. The windows and doors are to have screens sufficient to prevent the entrance of flies. All lighting and ventilation will be subject to the approval of a health officer.

Each employee must have a separate bunk, and clean disinfected bedding is to be supplied to every new employee. Double tier bunks must be constructed of steel or wood, with wire screen bottoms. Where double tier bunks are used the minimum height of the side of the wall must be eight feet. The bottom bunk must be at least fifteen inches from the floor and have at least two feet clear space on either side of the tier. The floors of the sleeping quarters are to be at least one foot above the ground, double boarded, or so built as to allow no cracks and finished smooth to admit of cleaning and scrubbing. Provision must be made for the storage of boots and such articles, as placing them under the bunks will not be allowed. Floors and bunks are to be cleaned at least once a week. Sand or sawdust spit boxes are to be provided, and these must be kept clean and sanitary. The sleeping quarters are to be kept at a temperature of at least 65 degrees Fahrenheit. A pan of water must be kept on top of the stove.

Washing Facilities.—Washing accommodation is to be provided for the use of the employees. The use of a common or roller towel will not be allowed, and each employee must provide his own towel. A building with hot and cold water must be provided for bathing and laundry purposes, and facilities supplied to enable all employees to bathe weekly.

The clothing of all employees is to be laundered once a week, at a charge of not more than \$1 per month, which sum will be deducted from the pay of each employee.

Cook Houses.—A building or tent must be provided in every camp, properly constructed as a kitchen or cook house, with an eating room connected therewith. This room may not be used for any other purpose. Separate sleeping quarters must be provided for the cook and his assistants. Kitchens and cook houses must have windows to provide light and ventilation, subject to the approval of a health officer. Fly screens must be provided for all windows and doors of cooking and dining rooms.

Provision is made for the proper disposal of refuse, for the construction of latrines, etc.

Medical Care.—Every employer must contract with one or more legally qualified medical practitioners for the medical and surgical care of his employees, and for the payment of such services he is to deduct from the pay of each employee a sum not exceeding \$1 per month. This sum will be paid to the practitioners without rebate or reduction. Every practitioner must supply medical attention and medicine to the employees. If an employee becomes ill and is discharged or sent from the camp as the result of accident or sickness, the owner will be liable for his maintenance in hospital or elsewhere to the extent of \$2.50 a day during the period of his illness, and for any expense incurred in his removal from the camp to the place of treatment. Where there are more than five hundred employees in the camp, an additional practitioner must be provided for every five hundred men, or fractional number thereof over five hundred. Every medical practitioner is required to supervise and control the sanitation of the camp and to visit it once a week or more often if in the opinion of the minister the sanitary conditions render more frequent inspection necessary.

Hospitals.—Each camp must be provided with a hospital building with floors constructed in such a manner as to admit of scrubbing and cleaning. A temperature of 65 degrees

Fahrenheit to be maintained, an air space of eight hundred cubic feet being allowed for each patient. All windows and doors must have fly screens. Every employee who becomes sick is to be removed to the hospital, and to receive, at the expense of the owner of the camp, such nourishment, medical attendance and nursing as his condition requires.

The hospital accommodation is to be as follows: In camps where there are less than 50 men, two beds must be provided, and in camps with 50 to 100 men four beds, and one additional for every 100 men more, or fractional number thereof, with such further accommodation as circumstances may require.

A suitable and sufficient supply of bandages, dressings, and other requisites in case of accident, must be provided by the owner, and also a supply of such medicine as the medical practitioner in charge prescribes for use in case of sickness.

Special provisions are made for the prevention and control of communicable diseases, including isolation hospitals, quarantine and vaccination.

Posting of Regulations.—A copy of the regulations is to be posted in the office of every camp in such a location that it may be read by the employees. The owner and medical practitioner are held responsible for the enforcement of the Public Health Act and of the regulations. Any person who fails to comply with any of the provisions of the regulations, will be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not less than \$5 or more than \$100 for each offence. The convicting magistrate, in addition to any penalty imposed, may order the notice or notices of the health authorities to be carried out at the expense of the party in default.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Accident Prevention in Alberta

The report of the special committee appointed by the Alberta Legislature in 1927 to inquire into the subject of Workmen's Compensation, recently published, contains the following statement by Mr. W. Smitten, Commissioner of Labour:—

Until recently the generally accepted idea was that all industrial accidents were due to risk of industry.

The introduction of safety and accident prevention work has changed this thought and as a result of investigations made and experiences gained it is now considered that not more than twenty-five per cent of industrial accidents are due to risk of industry and that the balance may, with the exercise of proper care, be prevented. Of the preventable accidents approximately thirty per cent are due to the operation of machinery and apparatus and the balance to the human factor.

As accident prevention work is only in its infancy there will no doubt, with its further development, be a number of accident causes which are now considered as risk of industry removed to one or other of the preventable groups.

What is being done, and what further steps can be taken to prevent accidents?

The work in respect of machinery and apparatus can be divided under three heads:

1. Material and construction.
2. Installation.
3. Inspection during operations.

Under the first heading pressure vessels are required to be constructed of material conforming to fixed formulas, designs are approved and affidavits required of manufacturer that material conforms to formula and that construction is in accordance with approved designs and then maximum working pressures are fixed.

The provisions as to pressure vessels have been standardized throughout the Dominion as a result of conferences of representatives of the various Provincial Boiler Departments. The fact that we have had no explosion of a boiler for fifteen years, while they are of common occurrence across the line and in other countries, demonstrates the value of this phase of our work. While the greatest advance towards standardization of construction has been made in respect of pressure vessels the fact that the provisions for guarding machinery adopted by the various Provincial Inspection Departments are very similar has been the means of having the necessary guards made an integral part of the machine by the manufacturer. There is need for considerable improvement, however, as a large proportion of the machinery manufactured is built having in mind only the ability to produce a given number of a specified article with no thought being given to safety of operation.

Under the second heading we have authority in the Factories Act to require plans of all new factories to be approved and have,

in respect of factories, built recently, in which there is a quantity of machinery, advised with owners as to location and installation and have been able to have machinery located and guarded in a manner which experience has taught is best calculated to prevent accidents.

Under the third heading periodical inspections are made of all places while machinery is in operation, with a view to examination as to use made of guards, deterioration and possible new risks. We have been able to obtain the best results where we have been able to get the employer to recognize that the presence of the Inspector was not for the purpose of interference but with a view to assist and advise in a co-operative manner to the end that accidents may be prevented.

The best results can be obtained from inspection work when there is co-ordination of activities under one department where there is the necessary machinery for giving advice and assistance in respect of all the factors mentioned.

The human element may be a factor in causing an accident in almost any manner, but there are a few outstanding causes, as: loose and waste material left in passageways workmen must use; leaving material lying loosely where it can easily be dislodged; throwing down boards with protruding nails sticking upwards; removing loose material from dangerous parts of machinery while same is in motion; oiling machinery in motion; neglect to consider effect of what is being done on other workmen in immediate vicinity. These are things noticed by an inspector on his visit and are called to the attention of the employer or foreman. It should, however, be recognized that the inspector is only in a factory for a short time and that unless a spirit of co-operation is developed his advice and suggestions have very little general value in this regard. With a view to bringing about a recognition of the importance of accident prevention I am of opinion that it is advisable representative committees be formed in the various localities who would undertake the creating of the necessary atmosphere that would bring about an enthusiasm on the part of employers and employees in respect of accident prevention.

Respiratory Diseases in Industry

Mr. R. M. Hutton, senior investigator in the Division of Industrial Hygiene in the Ontario Department of Health, contributes an article on this subject to the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, November, 1928. The most constant fact that comes out of the studies

which are being made of industrial sickness is, he writes, that half the lost time in industry is caused by respiratory disease. This is an understatement, moreover, for most of the data are drawn from the records of benefit associations where only sickness lasting for a week or over is reckoned, and respiratory disease, which includes the common cold, is the commonest cause of sickness of short duration.

It is found that while respiratory diseases are almost invariably the major cause of industrial disabilities, there is a wide range between their occurrence in the various types of industry. "The important question," Mr. Hutton points out, "is whether the variations in the amount of respiratory disease between plant and plant reflect variations in the inherent conditions of the processes, or merely variations in the medical service supplied and the preventive health measures in force." On this point he finds that apart from the notoriously dangerous trades where silica dust is a factor and silicosis a recognized industrial disease, there is no definite clue as to the causes of respiratory diseases in general or their fluctuation throughout the industries.

Workers in the following industries suffer most from respiratory diseases of all types—respiratory tuberculosis, diseases of the respiratory system, bronchitis, and pneumonia:—

Tin and copper miners, both above and below ground (pneumonia excepted);

Grinders in the cutlery trade;

Metal grinders;

File cutters;

Earthenware, china, etc., kiln and oven men;

Potters' mill workers;

Cotton strippers;

Cotton blow room operatives;

Cotton carders.

The other trades with a high mortality for one or other of the respiratory diseases are:—

Respiratory tuberculosis: slate masons and workers.

Bronchitis: glass blowers and finishers, and metal grinders.

Pneumonia: foundry furnacemen, both brass and iron, and puddlers.

Miscellaneous: barmen, dock labourers, and stevedores.

The conclusions drawn from this list are given as follows:—

The worst respiratory mortality is experienced by:—

(a) Notably, those exposed to silica dust (tin and copper miners, grinders in the cutlery trade, metal grinders, file cutters, earthenware and china workers, potters, and slate masons).

(b) Less notably, those exposed to other dust (cotton workers, of whom, note, it is the workers exposed to the most dust, not those exposed to artificial heat and humidity, who must suffer most).

(c) Those exposed to heat and trying changes of temperature (brass foundry furnacemen, iron foundry furnacemen, and puddlers).

(d) Least notably, those exposed to weather conditions (dock labourers and stevedores.)

Mr. Hutton finds further that the trades which are outstandingly bad for respiratory diseases are also bad for other diseases (including those of the circulatory group, the digestive systems, and chronic nephritis), and are "from all angles dangerous trades where the expectation of life is bad".

The following general conclusion is reached:

With regard to respiratory disease as a whole, dust seems undoubtedly to be the most determining factor, and it is significant that it is the dusty cotton processes that have high rates rather than the hot and wet processes.

A closer analysis does, however, show some cases where hot wet processes are associated with more mortality than the corresponding dry ones, as is seen by comparison between (a) cotton and wool (spinning, weaving, and doubling) and (b) wet and dry cotton weaving. Here, however, the mortality experience is at variance with the only morbidity available.

From the fact that some of the cotton processes have such high respiratory mortality, the question arises whether or not the organic dust trades show similar effects. For the most part they do not. Rag pickers and sorters have low mortality except for bronchitis, which is moderate; woolworkers in woollen trades have low or moderate mortality; and bakers, grain and flour millers, and tobacco workers all have low mortality. In these instances, then, organic dust does not lead to a high mortality from respiratory diseases.

Mr. Hutton points out that in estimating the prevalence of industrial diseases mortality statistics are to be used with caution, as the diseases which caused most deaths are not as a rule those which cause most disability.

Canadian Electrical Code

The publication of the Canadian Electrical Code by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association in 1927 was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1928, and the progress made in its adoption by the provinces was described in the issue of May, 1928 (page 444). The October issue of the *Bulletin* of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario contains information as to the present standing of the Code in Canada, as follows:—

"The matter of legislating regarding electrical inspection is within the jurisdiction of the Provinces and municipalities, and the situation when the Code work was undertaken was that many different sets of rules were in operation in the various provinces, and in many cases in different cities within the same province. This condition imposed hardship and inconvenience upon manufacturers of electrical equipment and upon inspectors and contractors, and was therefore highly undesirable. The Canadian Engineering Standards Association undertook the work of preparing a code, and after several years of effort the first draft of the Canadian Electrical Code was adopted at a meeting in Winnipeg in June, 1927.

"After the adoption of the Code at the Winnipeg meeting, it was published and distributed to all parts of the country. It was within a year adopted by the Provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. In Ontario the

Hydro-Electric Power Commission was empowered by legislation to administer such rules for many years. In British Columbia and Nova Scotia the conditions were somewhat similar, but in the other provinces it was necessary to enact legislation before the code could be adopted. As it has just been stated, legislation was enacted in Quebec and Saskatchewan in 1928, and it is expected that several provinces will follow suit in 1929. The progress of the Canadian Electrical Code has thus been very satisfactory, and it may be stated that the work has been very successful since the most populous provinces of the Dominion have adopted the code.

"It is expected that no major revisions will be required for at least two years, and the next meeting of the main code committee is tentatively arranged for 1930. In the meantime the provincial committees will meet regularly and will exchange views on the suitability of the rules and on suggestions for revision."

The Code, as its name implies, is a set of rules governing inside electrical installations. Its preparation was undertaken by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association several years ago following requests from various electrical interests throughout the country, and in answer to a practically universal demand from many sources for rules which would be uniform throughout Canada.

Proposed Labour Legislation in Mexico

During November, President-elect Gil of Mexico submitted to the National Congress of Representatives of Workers and Employers, for their study and approval, a program of legislation which he described as an "advanced ideal on behalf of labour."

There are ten main provisions in the projected legislation. First and principal among them is the establishment of the elaborate system of labour courts. The courts would have their base in the plant itself where tribunals composed of an equal number of representatives of workers and employers would have authority to compose labour differences in the plant, and the power to advise as to the conduct of the business.

A system of Appellate Courts is provided, the first to be Municipal Courts, of which the Judge would be appointed by the Governor of the State, and the two other members representatives of employers and workers. This court would handle such disputes as the company courts were unable to settle themselves.

Next would be central arbitration boards in the capital of each state, composed of a judge and three workers and three employers, which would handle cases which the Municipal Courts have been unable to settle.

The nation itself would be divided into six districts with labour tribunals made up of a judge and workers and employers to handle disputes involving two or more states. The peak of the system would be a national court of labour with five magistrates named by the president. This national court would have the final word in the findings of the district tribunals and would maintain official relations with the International Labour Bureau of the League of Nations.

There would also be a National Labour Council of three representatives of workers, three of employers, one representative from each Labour Court, one representative from each of the Ministries of Industry, Agriculture and Finance and the National Department of Accountancy, one representative of the banks and one from the National Economic Council. This National Labour Council would be presided over by a representative of the Court of Labour and would have charge of obligatory arbitration disputes of a general nature and would arrange agricultural credits, regulate the general scale of salaries, promote industry through conferences, and the like.

The second provision is for a corps of labour inspectors to be created under the supervision of the Secretary of Industry and Pub-

lic Employment with offices in the capitals of the various states.

Third, the projected law recognizes the right to strike, but not of violence, and provides for voluntary, then obligatory arbitration of disputes.

Fourth, it fixes an eight-hour day and a six-day week, with four annual holidays as obligatory, and also makes obligatory annual vacations with pay.

Fifth, it stipulates the founding of a government obligatory insurance organization, at the Government's own expense, to be maintained thereafter by contributions as follows: Employes, 5 per cent of salaries, and employers, 7 per cent of salaries paid out. This is based on the principle of a part of the company's profits being used to benefit employee.

Sixth, it declares that every able-bodied citizen must learn a trade or profession, and work at it at least one year in Mexico. When the nation's interests demand it he must place himself at the disposal of the nation, working at least one month in a post assigned to him by the Labour authorities.

Seventh, 70 per cent of the workers of every factory must be Mexicans, and only Spanish-speaking persons will be allowed to occupy the posts of managers and superintendents, doctors and foremen.

Eighth, saloons and gambling houses are banned in labour centres.

Ninth, a minimum wage would be fixed in accordance with the cost of living.

Tenth, employers would be obliged to obtain the consent of the Labour Court and then give employees a month's notice before closing their businesses.

The first carpenter from Canada to enter the new home for aged members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Lakeland, Florida, is Mr. Richard Southwell, of local union 27, Toronto. International organizer James March announced recently that Mr. Southwell intended to leave Toronto in December, to enter the home when it opens on January 1. "With his departure," he said, "the trade union movement will lose a representative who took a leading part in its activities in early days." An account of the new home was given in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 1224.

NOTES ON APPRENTICESHIP AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act, 1919. Other activities which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers are also noted. The Dominion Government through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

New Vocational School for Chatham

The city council of Chatham, Ontario, recently assented to the request of the Board of Education for an issue of debentures to cover the cost of the construction of the first unit of a new vocational school for the city. This matter has been under consideration for a couple of months while aldermen and trustees have been discussing the problem. The motion finally carried with only three votes cast against the proposal. In commenting on the decision of the city council, the *Chatham News* suggests that "the thing to do now is to get ahead with the building of this new educational unit as soon as possible, in order that a very cramped and inefficient condition may be corrected at the vocational school."

Proposed New Vocational School for Saskatoon

The Buena Vista Home and School Club of Saskatoon went on record on November 15 as requesting a new vocational school for Saskatoon. A resolution to this effect was unanimously passed by a largely attended meeting. Principal Cameron of Nutana Collegiate gave statistics to show the growth in the demand for vocational training. In 1909 Saskatoon had eleven students taking vocational classes. Now there are 300 in the commercial department of the collegiate with six teachers giving all their time and an equal number giving 80 per cent of their time. Two hundred and ninety-one students are now attending night classes in vocational training.

Kingston to have Technical School

Representatives of industrial houses and business concerns who met with the advisory vocational committee of the Board of Educa-

tion of Kingston on November 15, for the purpose of discussing the proposal of establishing a technical school in that city, unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the general principle of establishing a system of vocational technical education. About three local concerns were represented at this meeting. Trustee Allan Meiklejohn, chairman of the Advisory Committee, explained the general principles of technical education as adopted in Ontario under the Vocational Education Act, stating that the committee had in mind at the present time the construction of a technical school on some suitable site, the total cost to be about \$300,000. He emphasized the fact that while the city would be required to issue debentures for the total cost, fifty per cent of this would be paid as the debentures became due by the provincial government, this making the actual cost to the city only \$150,000.

The representatives of industrial firms were unanimously of the opinion that at the present time it was exceedingly hard to obtain boys as apprentices and that training such as would be received in a technical school would greatly help in solving this problem.

Ontario Apprenticeship Committee

The appointment of four assistant inspectors, whose duty will be to organize apprenticeship work in the Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London-Windsor districts was favoured at a meeting of the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee held on November 16, and this recommendation was forwarded to the government. The appointees were Messrs. Fred Haws, Hamilton; Walter Thorne, Toronto; James Johnson, Ottawa; George Evans, Weston. All but Mr. Evans have held cards in the international trade union movement. Mr. J. M. Pigott of Toronto was appointed chairman of the Board. This committee functions under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, adopted at the last session of the provincial legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1928, page 464). The whole question of the control of apprenticeship was debated at the meeting.

Apprenticeship System Proposed in Alberta

In a letter addressed recently to the *Alberta Labour News*, Mr. T. J. Thornton, business agent of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 1325, stated that the building trades of Alberta at the present time lack one important piece of

machinery, that is an apprenticeship system. He says in part:—

"The deficiency of an apprenticeship system at the present time is caused by the get-rich-quick conditions in a new and prosperous country, the constant specializing of short-cut mechanical methods whereby a person is not allowed the freedom to use his mental capacities, but must perform every task as a clock goes round the dial in a twenty-four-hour-day by spring, wheels and cogs. . . . It is essential if there is to be progress that the physical and mental abilities must work in equal harmony to bring the future tradesman to that position whereby craftsmanship, art, and quality are the prime factors in all our future building programs.

The Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario calls for a harmonious working agreement between architects, employers, organized labour, technical instructors and apprentices, to establish a standard of skilled workers in the building and construction industries by supervising the technical training, transferring apprentices, granting diplomas and organizing special committees for educational and practical purposes. If Alberta is to keep in the vanguard the time is ripe for our organized central bodies to take this matter in hand the same as our railway organizations have done in the past, to man our future transportation system."

Technical Education and Employment

Very little information is available showing the capacity of the various industries to absorb new recruits. As a consequence of this lack of information young people are sometimes trained for a type of work which does not really require their services or which will require their services only as junior workers, but cannot absorb them as adult workers. It is interesting to learn that the Technical Education Committee of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry, London, England, has recently made a study of the need for technical training of employees in the milling industry. From a publication issued by the council in July, 1928, we learn that a questionnaire headed "Recruitment of Labour and Technical Education" was sent on November 1, 1927, to all federated firms, to the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies, and to a selected list of 52 non-federated firms. In a letter accompanying the questionnaire, it was pointed out that the personnel of the employees of most mills is, under ordinary conditions, changed to a small extent only, and it was not suggested that existing employees

should be displaced in favour of trained youths. At present, however, employment in flour mills is, for many youths, a blind alley occupation because the industry is unable to absorb all the youths employed at full adult rates of pay, payable at the age of 21. The letter proceeded: "The Joint Committee is most strongly of the opinion that this unorganized and undesirable state of affairs should be superseded, and that an attempt should be made to ascertain the number of persons which the industry requires and can absorb per annum." The following were the questions asked:—

(1) If a scheme for the training and technical education of youths be accepted as satisfactory by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry of Great Britain, are you willing in engaging fresh persons to give a preference to youths so trained?

(2) On the basis of your present output and in view of the latest provisions by the State for Old Age Pensions at 65, how many vacancies are likely to occur per annum in your male adult mill and warehouse staff?

(3) How many youths are at present employed in your mill and warehouse between: (a) the ages of 16 and 18; (b) the ages of 18 and 21.

The total number of replies received was 71. Of these 71, three are in the negative; two do not answer the question as they are closing down; five reply that they are not interested as they (a) do not employ youths, (b) are not likely to have any vacancies for youths.

The remaining 61 firms (including the three groups referred to above, replied favourably to question 1, and in their replies to questions 2 and 3, indicate that there is sufficient ground to justify the Council in proceeding further in the matter. The matter was accordingly remitted to a sub-committee.

The sub-committee believes that it should be made possible for youths recruited in accordance with the recommendations contained in the memorandum to attend day classes in the employer's time, and that the education so received should be vocational, that is to say, it should, even in respect of science subjects, be framed with a view to fitting the students for employment in the flour-milling industry.

It is suggested that the accompanying proposals should be regarded as in some measure designed to restore the apprenticeship system of former days, and it is hoped that an employer, likely to retain the adult services of the youths in his employ, or some of them,

will support the scheme by providing facilities for education on the lines suggested. This will be in his own interest, and in the interest of future generations of flour mill workers.

Co-ordinating Officers in Ontario

The vocational schools in some of the larger centres in Ontario have appointed co-ordinating officers. The Ontario Vocational Education Act, 1921, section 12, subsection 5, authorizes the appointment of co-ordinating officers in the following terms:—

“Subject to the approval of the Minister, an advisory committee may appoint one or more officers with qualifications approved by the Minister to bring to the attention of employers and employees the work of the schools and departments, and to make the necessary arrangements between employers, employees, and the schools or departments for the conduct of part-time or co-operative classes, and, in general, to act as a co-ordinating officer between the local industries and the schools or departments and every such person so appointed shall be subject to the control of the advisory committee.”

In one of the cities in the United States a study has been made of the qualifications desirable for such an officer. From this, we learn that “since the co-ordinator’s work is largely on the secondary school level it is desirable that he have high school certification. Since he is dealing with employers, employees, and parents, it is important that he understand the problems of industry, preferably through first-hand experience. Since he will deal largely with problem pupils, he must understand adolescents, and have such a personality that boys and girls will give him their confidence and good-will. A co-ordinator, therefore, should be the most capable person available, provided only, that he can also work well with boys and girls.”

Trade School Courses in Quebec

A 1928 amendment to the Quebec Technical or Professional Schools Act authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to organize Arts and Trades Schools in any municipality whenever he deems it necessary; to assist in the development of primary technical education, and to appoint directors and professors and provide for their remuneration.

The Montreal Technical School now offers a trade school course, and as a certain amount of confusion has arisen among the general public as to the distinction between the technical course and the trade school course given

at this school the following explanation has been published in *Technique* (a monthly publication issued under the direction of the Director of Technical Education for Quebec) for November:—

“As its name implies, the trade school course is intended to teach a definite trade, such as carpentry, pattern making, cabinet making, moulding, blacksmithing, machinist, tool making, etc. When a young man enters the trade school, he does so with the definite idea of spending at least two years in learning his trade, and outside of six hours per week, devoted to class work, such as the necessary arithmetic, mensuration, sketching, etc., to help him in the shops, the whole of his time is devoted to shop-work.

“Before deciding what particular trade he wishes to follow each pupil is required to spend three weeks in each one of the shops, at the beginning of his first year and, after this preliminary introduction to the different classes of work carried on by the school, he is then expected to make a definite choice. During the balance of his time at school, he remains in that shop most closely connected with the trade chosen. At the end of about two years, the average pupil is sufficiently equipped to go out to earn his living at his trade, and on passing all the requisite examinations, is given a certificate indicating the particular trade he is qualified to follow.

“The case of the technical student is quite different. In the first place he has already acquired a much better education before entering because all candidates are required to have done some high school work (preferably two years) before being admitted to this section. Besides, in his first year, the technical student instead of spending six hours per week in class and the balance in the shops, does just the reverse. He puts in six hours per week in the shops and the balance of the time in class. In other words the technical man gets very much more theory than his comrade in the trade school because his outlook in life is quite different. In his second and third years the technical student devotes one half his school time to class work and the other half to the shops. No pupil in the technical course specializes till he reaches his second year, the first year being designed to give an all-round general training in the various branches of mathematics, chemistry, physics, materials of construction, drafting, etc., and even during the two years of his specialization, the young technical student is required to continue his general training in mathematics, chemistry, electricity, drafting, etc., except that during his second and third years he now devotes more time to his spe-

cialty than to other subjects. When he has completed his third year and passed the final examination satisfactorily he receives a diploma (not a certificate) in which the specialty he has followed is indicated, and with this diploma he is now qualified to call himself a technician, which his confrere of the trade school may not do."

Technical High School Opened at Vancouver

Vancouver's Technical High School was formally opened on November 30, by Hon. Joshua Hinchcliffe, Minister of Education in British Columbia. The present day enrolment is 760 pupils. Mr. J. G. Lister, principal of the school, reviewed the history of technical schools in Canada and the United States. He said that at the present time, five divisions are in operation in the new Vancouver institution. The first division provides for boys who have graduated from the public schools. They take a four-year matriculation course, entitling them to entry into university.

In the second division, boys who have taken their entrance are given a straight three-year technical course, which, academically, is the equal of matriculation except for languages and history.

In the fourth group, assorted types mingle. There are boys who are taking their fourth and fifth years in the school; there are others who, having completed high school, find themselves illy fitted to earn a livelihood; there are university graduates seeking to fit themselves as architects and draftsmen; there are

boys without high school education who are taking different combinations of technical work; and there are a few adults striving to overcome the handicaps which have faced them in the workaday worlds in which they have been living.

As an instance, there was a man who operated an engine shop on one of the islands off the British Columbia coast. His daily tasks included refitting fishing boats, and he found himself lacking in the technique of lathe work. So, in an off season, he packed his bag and came to Vancouver, where, after paying his fee, he entered the technical shops and became initiated into the mysteries of the craft in which he had been lacking. He has taken three courses already at the school, and he is recognized to-day as one of the best machinists on the coast.

There are men, too, coming to Vancouver after an autumn's harvesting on the prairies, who enroll at the Technical School, specialize in some branch of industrial endeavour, and thus hoist themselves by the bootstraps out of the class of "mossless" rolling stones. And all these students are included in the fourth group.

The fifth group are the boys who have failed to get their entrance examinations. They enter the technical school, where they are divided into three classes, according to their adaptabilities, and are eventually turned into industry as mechanics, electricians, or carpenters.

Proposed Mine Safety Program

The *American Labour Legislation Review* states that from and including 1922 to the end of August, 1928, 2,184 miners in the United States lost their lives in "major" coal mine explosions. From January to August this year 308 men were killed in eleven explosions.

The program of the Association for making safety work in the mines more effective includes the following suggested measures:—

1. The adoption of uniform legal minimum standards of safety;

2. The use underground of no explosive that is not after scientific investigation numbered among the "permissibles;" the strict limitation of "shooting off the solid;" and the use of shale or approved rock dust to check the spread of coal dust explosions;

3. Reward careful employers and penalize the less scrupulous by the universal adoption of schedule rating for insurance under accident compensation laws, with a further graduated penalty for cases of wilful failure to put into effect legal safety regulations;

4. An adequate mine inspection staff selected upon a merit basis of training and experience, fairly paid, for reasonably long tenure of office, and protected from partisan interference whether political or industrial;

5. Greater public authority, federal and state, to procure and disseminate information, and to establish and maintain on a uniform basis reasonable minimum standards of safety.

ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

Proceedings of Second Annual Convention

THE second convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, which was held in Toronto from the 5th to the 9th of November, 1928, was attended by 147 delegates representing local branches of the following organizations:—Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada; Auto Workers' Industrial Union of Canada; Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen; Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees; Canadian Electrical Trades Union; Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers; Electrical Communication Workers of Canada; Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada; Mine Workers' Union of Canada; National Union of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Canada; One Big Union; General Workers' Union of Canada; Grain Workers Industrial Union of Canada; National Union of Theatrical Employees.

Mr. A. R. Mosher, the president, informed the delegates that the congress had been established for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of its affiliates and to provide assistance to Canadian workers in industries where labour had not been organized. He reviewed the accomplishments of the congress during the past year and the efforts put forth for its consolidation. It was the opinion of the president that the most pressing duties of the congress was to supply leadership and inspiration to unorganized workers.

Report of Executive Board

The report of the executive stated that the chief purpose of the congress being the organization of the workers in autonomous bodies for economic action, the work of the board had been directed chiefly along two lines—first, to strengthen the sentiment for national labour autonomy among the affiliated membership and to consolidate the various units of the movement; second, the organizing of the unorganized workers, either in existing national unions or in new unions associated with the congress. Reference was made to the *Canadian Unionist* and other publications issued by the various adjuncts of the congress. Lists were given of the organizations which had affiliated with the congress since its inception as well as of the local unions and labour councils which had been granted charters. The report stated that the board had carried out the instructions of the first convention in (a) representations to the Dominion Government; (b) negotiations for the exchange of fraternal delegates with the

British Trades Union Congress, and (c) co-ordinating the efforts of the various labour bodies in the relief of unemployment through the labour councils of the congress. Representations had also been made to the proper departments in reference to (1) Waterfront accidents at Vancouver; (2) Amendments to the Shipping Act; (3) Representation on the Canadian National Railways derictorate; (4) Representation on Geneva delegations and on other Government bodies; (5) Pensions for the blind; (6) Unemployment Insurance, and (7) Military training in schools.

It was reported that the board had adopted an emblem for the congress and also that subscription had been made to the Canadian Labour Research Bureau, which body had passed out of existence.

According to the report, the main task of the congress was the organization of the unorganized, all other activities being subordinated to this objective. The attitude of the congress towards the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was defined as one that should be marked by a willingness to co-operate for any common purpose and that it should be recognized that the declared objective of both organizations is the welfare of the workers of Canada. It was also recommended that an intensive campaign be conducted by affiliated bodies amongst the workers to organize on an industrial or class basis, and that steps be taken to supplement industrial by political action with the ultimate object of the establishment of a national labour party.

Under the heading "Remedial Legislation" mention was made of certain problems in which the workers were intimately concerned but which lay beyond the normal scope of union activities. Among these were: Old Age Pensions, Workmen's Compensation, Unemployment and Invalidity Insurance, Immigration, Public Ownership of Natural Resources and Public Utilities, International Relationship, etc. It stated that "until such time as labour is adequately represented in legislative bodies your executive has no alternative but to make representations to the provincial and federal Governments respecting desired legislation."

Favourable comment was made on the passing of the Old-Age Pensions Act and of the efforts put forth by the Labour and Progressive members in the House of Commons in this direction. Mention was also made of the favourable report on unemployment in-

insurance presented by the Parliamentary Committee on Industrial and International Relations at the last session of Parliament, and it was stated that "unemployment insurance should be supplemented by sickness and invalidity insurance, so as to provide against unemployment from any cause whatsoever."

Under the caption of "Immigration" it was reported that the board disagreed with the present policy of allowing interested parties to bring people into this country through the inducement of the assisted passage. It was suggested that "immigration should be taken out of the sphere of politics, and urged that a commission be set up by the government, composed of representatives of all interested groups, including adequate representation of labour, to make a survey of the natural resources of the country and thus ascertain what opportunities exist for the absorption of additional population."

In regard to co-operation between Capital and Labour, mention was made of the establishment of an industrial conference between representatives of employers and labour unions in England, and the suggestion was made that efforts should be made in Canada to promote a better understanding among the employing class and the general public regarding the aims of labour.

The report of the executive board made two recommendations—first that the per capita of local unions directly chartered by the congress be reduced from twenty-five cents per member per month to fifteen cents and that fifty per cent of such amount be applied to defray the cost of supplying each such member with a monthly copy of the *Canadian Unionist*, the official organ of the Organization; second, that the new by-laws as drafted by the executive board for the government of local labour councils be incorporated in the constitution.

Financial Report

The financial report of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. T. Burford, showed a membership in affiliated national and chartered local unions of 51,365. The receipts for the period between the last convention, March, 1927, and September 30, 1928, amounted to \$23,025.47, while the disbursements totalled \$21,741.89.

The only constitutional changes made by the convention provided for a reduction of per capita tax, payable by local unions directly chartered by the Congress, which in future will be at the rate of fifteen cents per member per month instead of twenty-five cents; and for the addition of a new article to the constitution providing uniform by-laws for all the labour councils of the Congress.

Resolutions

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Recommending the setting aside of a day for meetings of protest against interfering with peaceful picketing; (2) Favouring the resumption of relations with Russia; (3) Seeking co-operation among national unions in disputes; (4) Advocating the abolition of paint-spraying machines; (5) Protesting against discrimination alleged to be practised by United States corporations having branches in Canada against employment of Canadian union members; (6) Favouring Federal unemployment insurance legislation; (7) Urging provision by the Department of Labour of more adequate statistics on unemployment; (8) Advocating the five-day week of forty hours; (9) Urging the organization of women workers; (10) Favouring the education of children up to the age of sixteen; (11) Adopting industrial unionism as the basic organizational principle of the congress; (12) Urging the organization of young persons in labour unions; (13) Recommending holidays with pay for all workers; (14) Protesting against persecution for political or religious opinions; (15) Demanding recognition of Canadian unions by employers; (16) Advocating support for any union which inaugurates an active organizing campaign among the miners of Northern Ontario; (17) Seeking to secure improvements in working conditions for women; (18) Recording opposition to company towns; (19) Advocating the organization of auto car workers; (20) Urging the extension of the benefits of the Old Age Pension Act; (21) Protesting against the refusal of United States vaudeville troupes to work with members of Canadian unions; (22) Advocating the establishment of a minimum wage commensurate with living conditions; (23) Calling for the cessation of military preparations and military teaching in schools.

Officers Elected

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. R. Mosher, Ottawa; Vice-presidents, Omer Deleau, Montreal, and Frank Wheatley, Calgary; Secretary-treasurer, W. T. Burford, Ottawa; Executive Board members, M. M. Maclean, Ottawa, S. Sykes, Winnipeg, G. W. McCollum, Toronto.

The next convention of the Congress will be held in Winnipeg in November, 1929.

Among the entertainment features provided was a tour of the city and neighbourhood by arrangement of the Toronto Labour Council. A banquet was held in the evening at which Mr. W. J. McPherson presided. Mr. Samuel McBride, Mayor of Toronto; Hon. Dr. Forbes

Godfrey, Provincial Minister of Labour; Hon. Peter Heenan, Dominion Minister of Labour; Mr J. H. H. Ballantyne, Provincial

Deputy Minister of Labour, and Mr. A. R. Mosher, President of the Congress, spoke in the order named.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada

THE twenty-second convention of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, attended by approximately 800 delegates, was held in Atlantic City on September 17-21, 1928.

The report of the general executive board gave a review of the work accomplished since the last convention. In speaking of conditions in Canada the report stated that "the situation in Canada has been unsatisfactory due to the fact of a very serious division in the labour movement."

According to the report, the greatest accomplishment of the organization had occurred in the City of Montreal, where an organizing campaign had been carried on. By this means, "a condition was created that made it possible to bring within the fold of the organization, the members of the National Catholic Syndicate . . . with the result that an agreement was reached last November with the employers, the first in almost thirty years, in which was secured a recognition of the organization, the union shop, and a graduated increase in wages".

The executive board pointed out that the locals in Canada had been making wage increases, the highest rate obtained being \$10 per day, while the great majority of the members received \$8 per day. It was the opinion of the executive board members that the membership in Canada was about to enter a period of renewed activity and that they could be relied upon to take full advantage of future opportunities.

The report made special mention of an act passed by the Provincial Legislature providing for regulation and control of apprentices. The Act was considered by executive members as the most outstanding legislation that has been adopted recently. In referring to Workmen's Compensation legislation in the Dominion, the report stated that "Canada enjoys some of the best Workmen's Compensation Acts in the world."

The executive board urged the convention to approve group insurance coverage for all members to the amount of \$1,000 each.

In advocating the shorter work-week the report of the board informed the delegates that thirty of the local unions had secured, through mutual agreement, the five-day week. At the same time the membership was cautioned not to take any aggressive strike action on the subject, it being a matter of education, and would come gradually and surely by the enlightened method of conciliatory reasoning.

The executive report showed receipts from all sources amounting to \$3,429,416.80 for the period July 1, 1924, to and including June, 1928. The total disbursements for the same period amounted to \$2,521,115.67 while the assets of the United Association totalled \$1,834,778.29.

According to the report of the committee on officers reports the membership numbered 65,180 an increase of 6,953 members within the last four years.

A number of additions and amendments were made to the constitution and laws of the organization.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Opposing the submission of members to a physical examination; (2) requesting that the age limit be extended for applicants for employment in the Federal Government; (3) recommending the removal of headquarters of the organization to Washington providing a favourable sale of the present property can be negotiated and all other conditions are equally advantageous; (4) favouring the complete abolition of the power of the courts to issue injunctions against the organized labour movement and wage earners generally; (5) recommending that the incoming general officers of the Association use every endeavour to put the five-day week into effect throughout the entire jurisdiction.

Officers elected were: President, John Coefield; Secretary-treasurer, Thomas E. Bourke; Assistant secretary, Frank J. Kennedy. Among the vice-presidents elected were Louis Guerard, Montreal, Que., and S. G. Smylie, Winnipeg, Man.

International Moulders' Union of North America

The twenty-seventh convention of the International Moulders' Union of North America was held in Montreal, Que., from September 24 to October 9, 1928, with approximately three hundred delegates in attendance, the chairman being the president, M. J. Keough. After the address of welcome by the Mayor of Montreal, the president took the chair and addressed the convention. After referring to the friendly relationship existing between the Union and the Manufacturers' Protective and Development Association, the president called attention to the rapid development of the moulding machine and its introduction into the foundry as a factor in producing castings. On this question, president Keough recommended that all interests would be served best by placing machine work on a piece price basis. He also advocated the changing of the law governing the admission of machine operators to membership in the Union. Among the other subjects dealt with by the president were: organization work; death benefits; sick benefits; out of work benefits; finances; emergency strike fund; injunctions.

Secretary Kleiber's report contained a synopsis of all the executive board meetings during the past term, and it also showed that the expenses since the last convention amounted to \$1,039,306.58. The treasurer's report indicated a balance on hand as at June 30, 1923, of \$38,264.04, receipts for the five year term amounted to \$3,354,491.61, while disbursements for the same period totalled \$3,332,606.68.

The report of the financier called attention to the fact that disbursements from the sick benefit fund had exceeded the receipts every year since 1920, with the exception of 1923. After a careful study of the financier's report, the committee on beneficial features, recommended that eleven cents out of each seventy-five cent stamp sold be apportioned to this fund. This recommendation was concurred in by the convention, and beginning January 1, 1929, the new apportionment will become effective. As a further protective measure the delegates decided to reduce the sick benefits from \$7.60 to \$6.75 per week. In addition to this, the convention limited the amount of sick benefits to thirty-nine weeks in any one five year period. By action of the convention the time was extended from fifteen to twenty years of continuous membership before a member was entitled to draw an honorary beneficial card, while the dues for these members were increased from thirty-five to forty cents per week. Another important change made in the laws governing the payment of death and disability benefits, was the placing

of all members initiated or re-instated after December 1, 1928, on a graduated scale from \$250 up to \$700, according to length of membership.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Favouring State and National legislation which will prescribe reasonable and proper sanitary and other general working conditions in all factories, especially foundries; (2) Urging that future agreements provide for a weekly pay day; (3) Instructing the officers to endeavour to secure the passage of the bill now before Congress providing for the five and one-half days each week, with pay, for all navy yard and arsenal employees; (4) Recommending that the incoming officers submit a plan to the next convention for the organizing of foundry labourers machine moulders; (5) Authorizing the appointing of organizers to the limit of the resources of the organization; (6) Favouring the immediate affiliation with the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labour; (7) Recommending that apprentice boys be partial members of the Union and that the question of their dues and benefits be referred to the incoming officers.

The officers elected were: President, M. J. Keough, Cincinnati, Ohio; Secretary, Victor Kleiber, Cincinnati; Treasurer, John Gill; Financier, Fred. L. Baumgartner. Among the vice-presidents elected was J. H. Barnett, Toronto, Ont.

During the month of November, a total of 6,105 accidents were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba, in the industries of Schedule 1 of the Act, 38 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 529 were reported including 11 fatal cases; and 387 Crown, 2 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 7,021, of which 51 were fatal.

A joint committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association and Columbia University reported that on a recent examination of 208 rock drillers, blasters and excavators in New York, 118 were found to be suffering from silicosis, the lung disease contracted through constant exposure to silica dust. The report recommends that men employed in such occupations should be granted compensation for disability due to silicosis. (Provision is made in Ontario for the payment of workmen's compensation to workmen suffering from silicosis).

NEW PUBLICATIONS

“History of Trade Union Organization in Canada”

A valuable contribution to the literature of the Canadian labour movement has been published by the University of Chicago Press under the title “The History of Trade Union Organization in Canada.” It is the work of a Canadian author, Mr. Harold A. Logan, now professor of economics and sociology at Randolph-Macon Woman’s College, Lynchburg, Virginia. (The Canadian publishers are the MacMillan Company of Canada, St. Martin’s House, Toronto.)

The book is arranged by periods in order of the events described, beginning with the early labour movement from 1825 to 1880. The materials for this period are slight, labour activities being scattered and not yet co-ordinated in a national movement. Professor Logan gives a sketch of the early occupational background and conditions of life in Canada. He finds that the social conditions prevailing in those early days, when the country was mainly agricultural and the craftsmen catered only for local needs, determined the form that was later to be assumed by labour organization, and still persists. “In Canadian experience,” he says, “labour organization has not waited upon factory system. Rather it has risen and persisted for decades among hand-workers or journeymen confronted with a common interest (cobblers, typographers, shipbuilders, etc., first of separate towns, later in unions embracing different centres) when it was felt that this interest could be served by united action.”

It is significant that labour even in those days of sparse settlement had serious emigration problems. “The heavy immigration of British, in addition to agriculturists, contained,” it is stated, “a large element of skilled artisans who had little liking for throwing away the benefits of their years of apprenticeship, and who consequently stood doggedly by their trades. It also contained many labourers bound to particular employers by contracts already entered into before they reached this country. Due to both these circumstances, as well as to others, the net effect of immigration, stimulated as it was by assistance in passage, was to overload the labour market in the towns in periods of slackness or depression—that market, after all, possessing relatively little elasticity. Oftentimes a surer safety valve for labour surplus seems to have been found in emigration, for

although we must not overstress the poor condition of employment in the trades as a leading cause of this phenomenon, there can be little doubt that it played an important part in the loss to Canada of 750,000 of her native-born who settled in the United States in the decades 1850-80.”

Professor Logan takes the years from 1880-1902 as the second formative period in the development of labour organization in Canada. Already, during the first period, with the opening of the country by railways, heavy immigration, and the building up of the Ontario towns and of labour associations, there had been signs of awaking sense of labour unity. This development was completed in the second period when Canada was assuming its modern industrial shape. The expansion of the labour movement during the eighties is described, including the non-craft Knights of Labour and the Provincial Workmen’s Association. Special sections of the book are devoted to the early history and later development of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and to its legislative aims as expressed in its annual series of resolutions. Geographically, he notes, the Congress was, until 1889 (when it held its first convention in Montreal), for all practical purposes an Ontario organization, and down to the end of the century its meetings were composed largely of delegates from the two provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

Copious materials exist for the modern history of the Canadian labour movement, commencing with 1900. In that year the publication of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* was begun, as well as the simultaneous unbroken record of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. A separate section is assigned to the Provincial Workmen’s Association “owing to its accomplishments over a long period of years and to its unrivalled position as the outstanding example of pure Canadian unionism.” The more recent Catholic movement of Quebec also receives special treatment “because on account of its principles and politics it stands unique among labour movements on the North American continent.” The last chapter gives an account of the rise and decline of the One Big Union. The book contains a useful bibliography, and also a full index which adds to its value as a work of reference.

"American Labour Dynamics in the Light of Post War Developments"

A review of labour tendencies during the past ten years is given in a work of composite authorship recently published at New York (Harcourt, Brace and Company) under the above title. Among the authors of the various papers are several well known labour names, but the general point of view is stated to be that of a "sympathetically interested observer, and an active, yet sufficiently objective participant." Mr. J. B. S. Hardman, the editor and one of the group of contributors, points out that the book analyses only such problems and issues as came to a head in the last two or three years, but it draws also the general outlines of a wider background.

Reviewing events of the past decade—"the frontier decade of a new epoch"—the editor recalls the incipient revolutionary movement of 1919, the unsuccessful efforts to form an independent political labour party, the equally abortive movement towards the amalgamation of labour forces, and the ultimate "dulling of labour's economic consciousness" during the prosperous period which culminated about 1923. During the era of industrial prosperity, "labour, the machine, the consumer, advertising, the credulity of the public—all elements, means, devices—were obliged to serve one end: the declaring of more and bigger dividends." At the same time, however, labour, it is claimed, began to come nearer to an understanding of its functional significance in the life of the nation.

This opinion as to labour's new outlook is confirmed by Leo Wolman in a contribution giving an account of recent trends in the union movement. He notes that the sharp decline in trade union membership in the seven years since 1920 has brought a gradual change in union policy. "Organized labour," he says, "has begun to learn that it must accept an increasing measure of industrial responsibility; it must adjust its economic policies to the needs of a changing industry, and that it must discard many restrictive practices." The Baltimore and Ohio plan of labour co-operation with management is cited as an example of a new "healthy trend," and of a more realistic union policy.

A chapter on "The New Capitalism" declares that the so-called revolution in the distribution of income and wealth is a myth, as there has been practically no decline in the concentration of wealth. Labour's capital resources are found after all to be trifling, but on the other hand, competitive capitalism is being transformed into monopoly and imperialism. "What remains of competitive small-scale industry has been bludgeoned into

submission, while the middle class comes more and more to consist of well paid employees depending upon monopolistic enterprises and to develop a stock-and-bond aristocracy of its own, abandoning liberal traditions." As to the position of labour in the new order, it is declared that "of the increased productivity during the past 35 years, perhaps 20 per cent may have gone to labour; the balance has gone into larger profits, increased concentration of income and wealth, the staggering wastes of distribution, advertising, financing and speculation."

The concluding chapter of the retrospect discusses the evolution of the social mind during the past ten years. Although this has been an era of "material emulation," the real social issues are found to be becoming clearer: "slowly we shall develop a social intelligence which knows a force when it sees one; later we may be able to develop techniques for making these forces function without conflict or destruction."

Part II discusses the "problems of a labour union somewhere in the United States." It is declared that the accumulation of power is the chief function of the trade-union movement, and that the technique of organization must be related to this function. Present labour issues in industry and politics are discussed in Part III, the fundamental issue being stated to be the problem how labour should meet the new industrial technology and the geographical shifting of industry. These questions are considered in relation particularly to coal mining, building, and the cotton industry. Company unions, craft unionism, shop committees are discussed in detail. The strike and boycott are declared to be nearly obsolete weapons, and reliance is placed rather on "organized skill, keen judgment of economic trends, accurate knowledge of business conditions, tact in negotiation, administrative capacity, organization, discipline." Unionism now "looks to the growing participation of the rank and file of workers in the fruits of the productive process through the growing share in its control on the part of their organizations."

The thesis of the concluding section of the book, on "the mind of labour, ideas and leadership," is that labour should abandon its present opposition to all theorizing, and should endeavour to reach a new generalization from existing facts.

The book is a substantial volume of 432 pages. It is dedicated to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, "a body of organized labour—men and women, imaginative, daring, responsible, dependable."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Forty-Second Session of the Governing Body

At the invitation of the Polish Government, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its 42nd Session in Warsaw from October 5-8, 1928, and in Cracow on October 10, 1928, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Fontaine, French Government delegate. The Polish Minister of Labour and Social Welfare welcomed the Governing Body on behalf of the Polish Republic, and expressed the hope that their visit would strengthen the ties between his country and the International Labour Organization. He stated that Poland had ratified 14 Conventions and that her attitude to the Organization was reflected both in its social legislation and in the manner in which that legislation was applied. The principle of the 8-hour day, generally regarded as the basis of all social legislation, had been fully recognized in the new social legislation of the Polish Republic, and that principle had been so far applied that the day was rapidly approaching when there would be no exceptions to the fundamental rule. The Ministry of Labour's bill for the codification of all social insurance legislation contained clauses instituting a system of old age and invalidity insurance for the workers of the whole of Poland. When this bill was adopted Poland would possess two great insurance institutions covering all the occupational risks of manual and intellectual workers.

The Governing Body, which was elected by the International Labour Conference at its session of May-June, 1928, reappointed its various committees and nominated its representatives on the following bodies: The Joint Maritime Commission, the Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee of the Office and the International Institute of Agriculture, the Correspondence Committee for Industrial Hygiene and Safety, the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers, and the Managing Committee of the Management Institute.

In accordance with a recommendation made by the Joint Maritime Commission at its 8th session, the Governing Body added the following item to the agenda of the Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference, which it was decided should open on October 10, 1929:

Establishment by each maritime country of the minimum of professional competency exigible from captains and navigating and engi-

neer officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships.

It was decided by the Governing Body that the General Session of the next International Labour Conference should open on May 30, 1929.

The Governing Body considered the resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 1928 Session, most of which either laid stress on the importance of studies already undertaken by the office or asked it to investigate new questions. Among the resolutions discussed were those concerning accidents due to coupling on railways, conditions of work in the textile industries, and the official languages of the International Labour Organization from both the technical and the financial point of view.

The next session of the Governing Body is to open on March 11, 1929.

Visit of the Director to the Far East

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, accompanied by his principal private secretary, Mr. Viple, and the Chief of the Diplomatic Division, Mr. Phelan, left Geneva on October 31 for a visit to the far east. This visit was undertaken in response to invitations from the far eastern countries, especially Japan, which have frequently expressed a keen desire for closer relations with the Organization. At each session of the International Labour Conference for some years the employers' and workers' representatives, as well as Government delegates, have suggested that the Director should establish personal contact with their respective States and see for himself the conditions of life and work which prevail within their vast territories.

The Director is visiting China, Japan and the Dutch Indies. The new Chinese Government informed him of its interest in his visit to the far east and of its desire to give evidence of a new spirit in relation to labour problems and social legislation. Mr. Thomas intended to spend a month in Japan, coming into contact with the most representative workers' and employers' organizations, and discussing with the responsible authorities the situation of Japan as regards International Labour Conventions and the possibility of further ratifications. From Japan the Director proceeds to Batavia in order to spend a few days in the Dutch East Indies in response to an invitation from the Government of the

Netherlands. He will arrive back in Geneva in February.

"Immigration Laws and Regulation"

Under this title the International Labour Office recently published the second volume of a study on "Migration Laws and Treaties" in the different countries of the world. This second volume brings up to date, and develops, in about 500 pages, the highly condensed documentary material of the work published in 1922, entitled "Emigration and Immigration: Legislation and Treaties." The new volume contains an analysis of the provisions in force in nearly all the countries of the world, showing the evolution of the regulation of immigration—an evolution which has become much more strongly marked during the last few years, sometimes in the form of encouragements to immigration, but more frequently of restrictions, and nearly always of a more and more systematic selection. It

also includes a list of the laws and regulations in force in more than 160 countries, dependencies, territories, provinces, etc., and reviews successively: immigration legislation in general; the definition of an immigrant; employment conditions, and the recruiting and placing of alien workers; protection of the immigrant in his dealings with transport and other agents; the transport of the immigrant, his arrival at his destination, his possible rejection and repatriation; the treatment of immigrants by the authorities of the countries of immigration; continental and frontier zone immigration.

The third and last volume of the same study, which will probably appear early in 1929 under the title "International Treaties and Conventions," will contain, in addition to a systematic survey of the different kinds of international agreements concerned with migration and migrants, an extensive index with all useful references.

New Settlement Scheme for Boys and Domestic in Canada

The Hon. George Spence, Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries of Saskatchewan, recently announced that the provincial government would co-operate with the Dominion and the British Government in a new scheme for the settlement of British boys of approved type in the province. This scheme is one of the results of the tour of the British Empire carried out last year by Lord Lovat, chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1928, page 942).

Under the boy settlement plan, the Provincial, Dominion and Imperial Governments join forces to give British boys opportunities of becoming farmers in Saskatchewan. The Provincial and Federal Governments each bear one-quarter of the transportation and other expenses involved in bringing the lads from the British Isles, the Imperial Government bearing the remaining one-half of the charge. The Provincial Government, for its part, undertakes the reception, supervision, distribution and after-care of the young immigrants and a hostel at the University of Saskatchewan will be utilized for the purpose as headquarters, in charge of Mr. J. G. Rayner, Director of Agricultural Extension.

The first party of boys is expected to arrive in the province early next spring. It is anticipated that Saskatchewan will be able to absorb one hundred of the young immigrants during the summer. The boys, between 15 and 20 years of age will come from better class homes in the old country, being carefully selected by the Empire Settlement Committee.

The boys must undertake to engage in farm work for a period of three years. The University building will be used as an assembling and distributing point, but the boys will in reality be under almost constant supervision during their period of farm "apprenticeship." In effect, they will be under ward of the province until they are able to fend for themselves in agriculture.

In the interval before the arrival of the first party the provincial Department of Railways, Labour and Industries will receive applications from farmers in the province who are prepared to give these boys an opportunity of acquiring practical knowledge of farm work and live stock. These applications will be reviewed and data forwarded to Ottawa advising of Saskatchewan's participation in the scheme, this material being supplied to the Federal authorities to enable them to prepare the advertising matter relative to the province.

The Hon. Mr. Spence stated that while the scheme is essentially an immigration scheme, all the facilities established will be available for any Canadian boy who desires to take advantage of them. He further intimated that, in the past, parents and boys of the type desired had been somewhat reluctant to permit their sons to emigrate to Canada to engage in farm work without some guarantee they would be well looked after following their arrival. With the facilities provided at the university the boys are assured of every attention in sickness or other eventuality.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in October was 6,609, their employees numbering 1,000,063 persons. An employment index number is maintained, based on the number of workers employed by such firms in January, 1920, as 100;

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period un-

der review. The number of unions reporting for September was 1,652, having an aggregate membership of 184,580 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment;

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions;

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 63 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

Employment Situation at the Beginning of November, 1928, as Reported by the Employers

In place of the losses in employment usually registered at this time of the year, there was a slight increase in industrial activity on November 1, when the 6,609 firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 1,000,063 employees, compared with 998,325 on October 1. Reflecting this gain, the index number rose from 118.9 in the preceding month to 119.1 on the date under review, as compared with 107.5, 102.8, 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on November 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most pronounced curtailment again took place in construction, and manufactures showed further seasonal dullness, while logging, mining, transportation and trade reported considerable improvement, also largely seasonal in character.

Employment by Economic Areas

Heightened employment was registered in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but the tendency was downward in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.—Continued reductions were noted in these provinces, particularly in construction. There were also further decreases in manufacturing, notably in saw-mills, while logging, mining and transportation reported important seasonal gains. The contraction involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on November 1,

1927, when the index, as on the same date in earlier years of the record, was lower. Returns were received from 543 employers, with 73,168 workers on their payrolls, or 3,267 less than at the beginning of October.

Quebec.—As on November 1, last year, there was a slight upward trend in Quebec, where the 1,455 co-operating firms enlarged their staffs by 951 employees, bringing them to 277,289. Manufactures, trade and transportation reported moderate improvement, and there were marked seasonal advances in logging, while construction and services registered seasonal curtailment, that in the former being especially noteworthy. Employment was in much greater volume than on the corresponding date a year ago, or of any other year since 1920, when the record was instituted.

Ontario.—Employment again advanced in Ontario, where the situation continued decidedly more favourable than in the autumn of earlier years of the record, in most of which reductions were noted at the beginning of November. The most extensive recessions on the date under review were mainly of a seasonal nature, in construction, canning, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while logging, textiles, transportation and trade were decidedly busier. A combined working force of 419,377 persons was registered by the 3,012 employers whose data were tabulated, and

who had 416,305 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

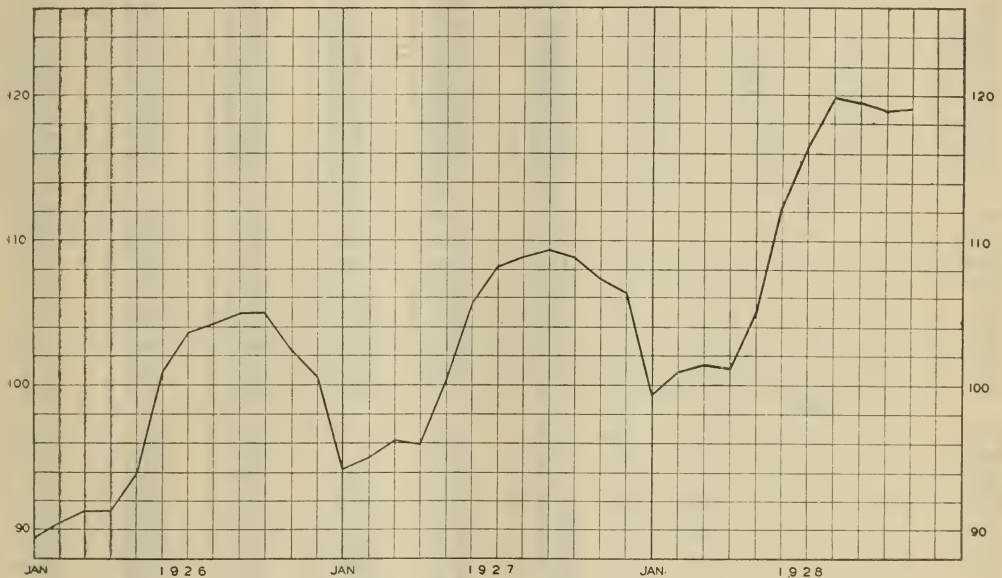
Prairie Provinces.—There was an increase in the Prairie Provinces, contrasting with the losses indicated in the same month of 1927, while employment was better than in the autumn in any other year since the record was commenced in 1920. Returns were compiled from 883 firms having 144,915 employees, as against 142,607 at the beginning of October. Steam railway operation, coal mining, logging and trade afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, construction and services showed contractions.

Ottawa, Windsor and the other Border Cities and Vancouver there were reductions, while practically no general change was noted in Winnipeg.

Montreal.—The trend of employment in Montreal was upward, 625 persons having been added to the staffs of the 778 co-operating firms, who employed 134,044. Manufactures, transportation and trade reported increased activity, while seasonal losses occurred in construction and services. Considerable improvement had been indicated on November 1, 1927, when the index was many points lower.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



British Columbia.—Further declines in personnel were recorded by the 714 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 85,314 workers, compared with 86,640 in the preceding month. The greatest losses were in manufactures and construction, while logging and mining were much more active, the former showing especially marked improvement. Employment was decidedly better than on November 1 of last year, when the movement was also unfavourable.

Quebec City.—Employment in Quebec again declined, according to 104 employers of 11,466 persons, compared with 11,727 on October 1. Construction showed curtailment, while other industries reported only slight changes. The situation was not quite so favourable as on the same date last year.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Toronto.—There was a further increase in the number of workers on the payrolls of 852 firms in Toronto, who had 119,894 in their employ, or 2,235 more than in the preceding month. Most of the advance took place in manufacturing, construction and transportation. A falling-off had been noted at the beginning of November a year ago, and the index then was lower.

Employment by Cities

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton; in Quebec,

Ottawa was in construction, while trade showed

heightened activity. The 140 employers furnishing data reported 12,788 workers, as against 12,903 on October 1. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1927, when larger contractions were indicated.

Hamilton.—Important gains were noted in Hamilton, 1,052 persons being added to the staffs of the 207 firms whose returns were received and who had 34,139 employees. The most marked advances were in manufactures

NOTE: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1..... 1921	90.2	91.4	87.5	87.0	102.6	94.3
Nov. 1..... 1922	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2
Nov. 1..... 1923	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8
Jan. 1..... 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1.....	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
March 1.....	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1.....	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1.....	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1.....	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1.....	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1.....	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1.....	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1.....	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1.....	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1.....	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
Jan. 1..... 1925	83.9	78.5	85.5	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1.....	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
March 1.....	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1.....	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1.....	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1.....	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1.....	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1.....	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1.....	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1.....	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1.....	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1.....	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
Jan. 1..... 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
March 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1.....	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
Jan. 1..... 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1.....	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
March 1.....	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1.....	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1.....	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1.....	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1.....	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1.....	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1.....	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1.....	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1.....	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1.....	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
Jan. 1..... 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1.....	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
March 1.....	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1.....	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1.....	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1.....	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
July 1.....	110.3	103.5	119.2	110.5	130.7	128.5
Aug. 1.....	119.9	105.3	122.6	113.6	137.5	131.7
Sept. 1.....	119.5	104.4	123.9	113.9	132.2	131.2
Oct. 1.....	118.9	103.1	122.4	114.5	130.5	129.2
Nov. 1.....	119.1	98.9	122.8	115.3	132.6	127.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Nov. 1, 1928.....	100.0	7.3	27.7	42.0	14.5	8.5

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (JAN. 1920=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Nov. 1	92.6		92.2					94.9
1923								
Nov. 1	99.1		89.8	103.8	89.7		88.6	98.6
1924								
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
1925								
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
1926								
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
1927								
Jan. 1	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
March 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
1928								
Jan. 1	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
March 1	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
April 1	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
July 1	112.0	124.8	102.9	120.6	103.8	160.7	111.0	125.1
Aug. 1	114.0	124.2	104.5	124.4	106.7	176.1	113.8	129.5
Sept. 1	116.8	126.8	104.6	123.6	108.8	188.0	116.4	129.8
Oct. 1	115.7	124.4	106.9	121.1	107.1	186.4	117.4	128.2
Nov. 1	116.4	121.6	108.7	119.4	110.4	166.4	117.3	124.1
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1928	13.4	1.1	12.0	1.3	3.4	1.9	3.3	2.7

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Nov. 1	90.2	81.1	59.7	98.1	104.5	110.5	139.3	96.0	93.0
1922									
Nov. 1	95.8	87.7	66.0	104.5	102.2	114.7	153.8	96.6	93.8
1923									
Nov. 1	98.8	91.2	62.6	105.4	105.3	116.8	159.3	108.5	93.1
1924									
Nov. 1	93.0	84.2	71.8	100.5	111.3	108.2	144.9	109.3	93.8
1925									
Nov. 1	97.1	89.2	66.4	97.2	113.3	111.5	154.2	112.5	100.0
1926									
Nov. 1	102.8	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	104.7
1927									
Jan. 1	94.8	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8
Feb. 1	95.4	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0
March 1	96.3	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0
April 1	96.2	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1
May 1	100.6	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3
June 1	105.9	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7
July 1	108.4	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8
Aug. 1	109.2	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2
Sept. 1	109.7	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3
Oct. 1	109.0	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3
Nov. 1	107.5	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8
Dec. 1	106.8	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2
1928									
Jan. 1	99.5	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4
Feb. 1	100.8	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9
March 1	101.4	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6
April 1	101.1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0
May 1	105.5	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6
June 1	112.4	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6
July 1	116.3	105.4	40.9	108.1	126.0	118.4	264.6	152.2	118.0
Aug. 1	119.9	107.7	40.6	111.4	129.5	120.4	287.6	157.7	119.8
Sept. 1	119.5	108.2	44.4	112.4	133.3	120.9	272.6	159.5	119.4
Oct. 1	118.9	107.9	57.9	113.5	133.4	121.1	252.5	147.3	122.6
Nov. 1	119.1	107.5	81.5	116.8	132.3	122.7	234.7	139.5	124.4
Relative weight of employment by industries as at Nov. 1, 1928	100.0	53.4	3.4	5.3	2.8	12.8	12.6	1.8	7.9

and construction. The movement on November 1 last year was also upward, but the index then was lower by several points.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Employment in the Border Cities showed a further decrease; 132 employers reported 19,205 persons on their payrolls, compared with 21,537 at the beginning of October. Seasonal dullness in automobile plants caused the decrease, which was on a larger scale than that indicated on the same date a year ago. Employment then, however, was much slacker than during this autumn.

Winnipeg.—Very little change was noted in Winnipeg, according to 295 firms employing 33,105 workers at the beginning of November. Trade reported considerable advances, while construction released help. Minor losses had been recorded on November 1, 1927, when employment was at a much lower level.

Vancouver.—Repeating the downward movement indicated on the same date last year, there was a falling-off in employment in Vancouver on November 1; 264 employers had 27,396 persons on their staffs, or 918 less than in the preceding month. Manufactures and construction showed most of the reduction. The situation was more favourable than at the beginning of November of last year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in iron and steel and building material works. On the other hand, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other factories registered considerable advances. The declines, on the whole, involved many less workers than those shown on November 1 in the last five years, in all of which the index was lower. The 3,974 co-operating manufacturers reported 534,329 operatives, as against 536,276 at the beginning of October.

Animal Products—Edible.—Dairies and fish canneries reported seasonal curtailment, while meat-packing plants afforded more employment. Statistics were received from 196 manufacturers, employing 17,955 persons, as compared with 18,495 in the preceding month. This contraction, which took place chiefly in Quebec and British Columbia, was rather larger than that registered on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was slightly lower.

Lumber and Products.—Further reductions in personnel involving a much smaller number of employees than in autumn last year, were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was in greater volume than in any other November of the record. The losses took place almost entirely in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture, match and some other divisions were busier. A combined working force of 54,623 persons was reported by the 717 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 58,165 at the beginning of October. There were large contractions in all provinces.

Musical Instruments.—Continued additions to staffs on a greater scale than on November 1, 1927, were registered in musical instrument factories, in which the situation was better than in other autumns of the record. Forty-two establishments had 3,690 employees, as compared with 3,415 in the preceding month. Ontario and Quebec reported almost the entire gain.

Plant Products—Edible.—Fruit and vegetable canneries made large seasonal reductions in their payrolls, while flour mills, sugar and confectionery factories showed an advance. The forces of 317 reporting firms aggregated 31,796 persons, or 1,374 less than in their last return. Employment improved in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, while in Ontario and British Columbia there were important seasonal losses. This decrease involved many less workers than that registered on the corresponding date in 1927, when the index number was much lower than on the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was a large increase in the number reported by employers in this group, 475 of whom had 64,064 workers on payroll, as compared with 63,043 at the beginning of October. All branches of the group showed gains. The tendency was favourable in all except the Maritime Provinces, the largest additions being made in Quebec and Ontario. Considerable losses had been indicated at the beginning of November a year ago, but the index number then, as in the autumn of earlier years since the record was commenced in 1920, was lower.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed considerable expansion on November 1; data were compiled from 39 firms with 18,453 employees, as against 17,160 in their last report. This increase of nearly 1,300 persons, which took place chiefly in Quebec, brought employment to its maximum since 1920.

Textile Products.—Garment and personal furnishings, hosiery and knitting and cotton factories reported increased activity, but the production of headwear showed a slight falling-off; 513 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 77,166 on October 1 to 79,268 on the date under review. A large proportion of the increase took place in Ontario and Quebec. A much smaller gain had been noted at the beginning of November last year, when the situation was not so good.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—There was a slight decrease in employment in these industries, 182 persons being released from the staffs of the 134 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 14,716. Quebec registered most of the loss. An upward movement was noted on the corresponding date last year, but the index then was lower by nearly 11 points.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Seasonal curtailment was indicated in building material plants chiefly in Ontario, but employment generally was at a much higher level than on November 1, 1927. The forces of the 128 employers from whom information was received, declined by 347 persons to 11,839 at the beginning of November.

Electrical Appliances.—Further additions to staffs were made in electrical apparatus works, 47 of which had 13,133 employees, or 279 more than in their last report. This advance was more pronounced than that noted on the same date last year, when the index number was decidedly lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—The crude, rolled and forged, general plant machinery, agricultural implement, iron and steel fabrication and some other divisions of the iron and steel group registered increases in employment, while there were large reductions in automobile and railway car shops. Statements were received from 676 manufacturers whose payrolls aggregated 147,523 persons, as compared with 148,609 in the preceding month. Employment declined in Ontario and British Columbia, while in Quebec improvement was noted. Less extensive curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of November last year, but the situation then was not nearly so favourable as on the date under review.

Non-ferrous metal products.—Data tabulated from 110 firms in the non-ferrous metal group showed that they employed 18,514 workers, or 274 more than on October 1. Smelters and refineries recorded most improvement, although all branches were busier. Employ-

ment was more active than on the same date of 1927, or of any other year of the record.

Mineral Products.—For the first time this year there was a decline in employment in mineral product factories, 81 of which released 164 persons, bringing their staffs to 12,745 at the beginning of November. Practically all the reduction occurred in Quebec. The index was considerably higher than on November 1, 1927, when a small gain was indicated.

Logging

Statistics were tabulated from 247 firms employing 34,485 men, or 9,943 more than in the preceding month. This advance was the largest on record for November, and brought employment to its highest level in the autumns since 1920. All provinces shared in the upward movement which, however, was most noteworthy in Ontario.

Communications

Telephones and telegraphs showed the reductions in personnel usual at the time of the year, according to 187 companies and branches, with 27,577 workers in their employ, a loss of 239 since October 1. Conditions continued better than on November 1 of other years of the record.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was an increase in employment in local transportation, according to 123 firms whose staffs advanced from 23,047 employees on October 1 to 23,632 at the beginning of November. Improvement was reported in Ontario and Quebec. Activity was greater than on the corresponding date in 1927, when the movement was unfavourable.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 106 employers in the railway operation group, in which their payrolls rose by 814 persons to 89,045 on October 1. This gain exceeds that recorded on the same date last year, when the index was much lower. The increase was largely confined to the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere seasonal contractions were registered.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Additions to staffs were noted in water transportation, 68 companies employing 15,230 workers, as compared with 14,905 in the preceding month. The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario reported increased activity. Shrinkage was recorded on November 1 last year, but employment then was at a slightly higher level.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—There was a further falling-off in building, 832 persons being released from the forces of the 588 co-operating contractors, who had 50,730 employees, a number considerably greater than that reported at the beginning of any other November in the last nine years. The largest losses took place in Quebec, while the trend was generally favourable in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces.

Highways.—Work on highways and streets again declined seasonally, the reduction involving a larger number of workers than in the autumn of 1927, when employment was in rather greater volume. Statements were tabulated from 188 employers, whose staffs, standing at 25,432, were smaller by 7,252 persons than on October 1. All provinces shared in the downward movement, which was most pronounced in the Maritime Provinces.

Railways.—Further curtailment of railway construction was reported, especially in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia. The forces of the 54 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 51,440 persons on October 1, to 50,161 at the beginning of November. This shrinkage was decidedly less than that registered on the corresponding date in 1927, when the level of employment was much lower.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of October, 1928

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from our tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Contrary to the steady improvement which has been indicated among local trade union members from month to month since the close of February, the situation in October declined slightly from that of the preceding month, due to a slackening off in employment in a number of industries with the approaching winter season. Returns were tabulated for October from a total of 1,652 labour organiza-

Services

There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants, as the tourist and vacation season closed; 187 firms in the service division employed 18,056 persons, as against 19,096 at the beginning of October. The index was considerably higher than on November 1 in other years of the record.

Trade

The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 1,082 workers being added to the forces of the 651 retail and wholesale establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 78,781. Most of the advance was made in the former division. The number of persons reported was higher on November 1, 1928, than in any other month since this series was instituted in 1920, and further pronounced gains may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade. The advances recorded on the corresponding date last year also gave employment to a large number of workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

tions representing 184,580 members, 5,705 of whom were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 3.1, compared with 2.2 per cent of unemployment in the previous month, and with 3.9 per cent in October last year.

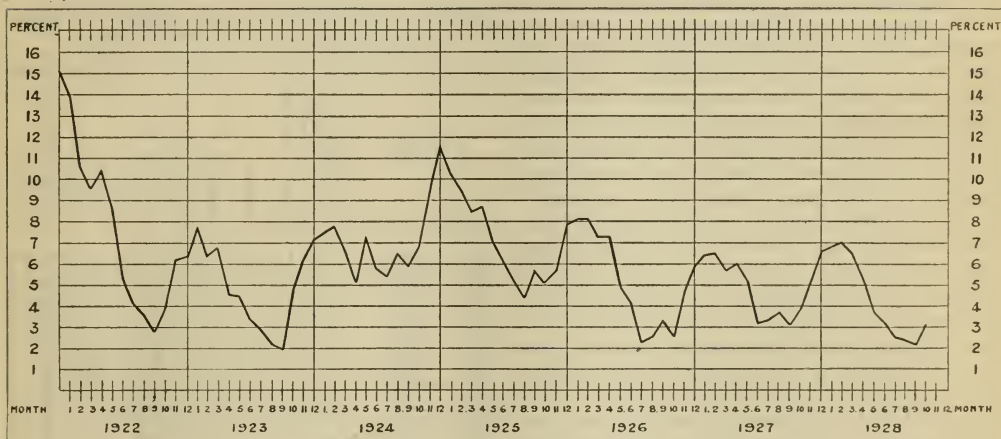
All provinces with the exception of Alberta reflected less favourable conditions during October than in September, British Columbia with an unemployment increase of 2.5 per cent and Quebec with 2.2 per cent showing the most outstanding contractions in employment, while the reductions in the other provinces were fractional only. In Alberta the improvement was caused by the situation which obtained for coal miners who, while reporting little actual unemployment during the month under review, indicated a considerable number of their members on reduced time. Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario unions all participated in the employment gain recorded over October of last year, while in New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia atti-

vity was very slightly reduced and in Nova Scotia there was no change shown in the situation.

A tabulation is made separately each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these Halifax and Montreal reported nominal gains in activity during October when compared with the preceding month, while in the remaining cities a lower level of employment was indicated, the reductions ranging from 5.5 per cent in Regina to .2 per cent in Edmonton. When a comparison is made with the October returns of last year Montreal, Winnipeg, Toronto and Halifax registered employment increases of 3.2, 3.0, 1.7 and 1.0 respectively during the period under review, while Regina as in the previous comparison reported the largest unemployment gain.

October of last year. Pulp and paper makers largely owing to the temporary closing of an Ontario mill, were slacker during October than in September, and among iron and steel workers lessened activity was registered, railway carmen in Quebec being for the most part responsible for the adverse situation. Employment for general labourers, particularly in Quebec, was also considerably reduced during October, and cigar makers, printing tradesmen, hat and cap makers, leather and fur workers and metal polishers reported less favourable conditions. Among garment workers practically no change occurred. Of the gains in employment afforded the most noteworthy was reported by glass workers, who, however, formed but a small percentage of the members reported in the manufacturing industries as a whole. Textile workers, and bakers and confectioners, in addition, registered nominally

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The accompanying chart illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January 1922 to date. The course followed by the curve has been in a downward direction without interruption since the close of February, but in October the projection was slightly upward, an indication of somewhat lessened employment. The October trend was parallel to that of the same month in 1927, the level attained at the close of October this year being, however, slightly lower than last year.

The manufacturing industries registered a slightly larger proportion of their members unemployed at the close of October than in the preceding month, as shown by the reports received from 465 unions with a combined membership of 53,009 persons. Of these 4.5 per cent were idle on October 31 compared with percentages of 2.8 in September and 5.0 in

improved conditions. The higher level of employment indicated in the iron and steel trades during October over the corresponding month in 1927 accounted to a large extent for the better situation reported in the manufacturing industries as a whole, though contributing gains in employment, of much smaller degree, were recorded by garment workers, hat and cap makers, leather and glass workers. On the other hand, unemployment for paper makers, cigar makers, wood workers and general labourers was in greater volume.

From unions of coal miners 44 reports were tabulated at the end of October showing 17,853 members, 169 of whom were idle, a percentage of .9 contrasted with 3.4 per cent in September and with 2.8 per cent in October last year. That the percentage for October was smaller than in September was attributed to

the unemployment decline reported in Alberta from which province, however, considerable short time was registered. Nova Scotia and British Columbia unions, on the other hand, reported nominal reductions in activity. In comparison with returns for October last year coal miners in Alberta, as in the previous comparison, indicated substantial improvement during the month under review, while in Nova Scotia and British Columbia the contractions in employment afforded were nominal. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia registered the same number of idle members as in September compared with no unemployment in October last year.

The building and construction trades, due to the setting in of seasonal quietness, reported a somewhat larger percentage of idleness during October than in September. The situation, however, showed considerable improvement over October, 1927. Reports were tabulated at the end of October from a total of 196 unions, the combined membership of these aggregating 23,938 persons, 5.1 per cent of whom were unemployed compared with 2.9 per cent in September and 10.0 in October last year. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers and carpenters and joiners reported the most noteworthy contractions in employment when compared with September, which were augmented by declines on a smaller scale among hod carriers and building labourers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and plumbers and steamfitters. Granite and stone cutters, electrical workers and bridge and structural iron workers, however, reported minor increases in activity. Most of the increase in employment over October last year in the building trades, as a whole, was indicated for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, who were afforded a much greater volume of work during the month under review while among the remaining tradesmen with the exception of plumbers and steamfitters, improvement in varying measures was noted. Among plumbers and steamfitters, however, the decline in activity was scarcely perceptible.

The reports tabulated during October from 718 unions of transportation workers with 65,353 members indicated that 1,479 were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 2.3, as contrasted with an unemployment percentage of 1.6 in September. In this comparison employment for navigation workers showed a large falling off during October, and steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs reported somewhat lessened activity. Among street and electric railway employees the improvement was nominal only. The trans-

portation industries absorbed a slightly larger number of workers during October than in the same month last year, when 3.0 per cent of the members were reported idle, navigation workers, steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs all contributing to this group expansion. Street and electric railway employees, however, reported the same percentage of idleness in both months of the comparison.

Owing to the casual nature of employment afforded longshoremen reports from unions of these workers are tabulated separately each month. For October 13 reports were received from associations of longshoremen with a combined membership of 6,501 persons, 16.2 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, compared with 15.5 per cent in September. The situation was less favourable also than in October last year, when the unemployment percentage stood at 15.6.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month		N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Oct., 1919.....	3.2	1.4	2.5	.8	1.3	.6	.9	5.0	2.0	6.1
Oct., 1920.....	3	.4	9.5	3.0	3.3	3.3	.8	16.7	6.1	7.4
Oct., 1921.....	2.8	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	4.0	14.8	7.4	3.9
Oct., 1922.....	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	5.3	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9	4.8
Oct., 1923.....	4.3	3.2	9.5	2.8	2.3	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.8	6.8
Oct., 1924.....	2.5	4.3	10.5	4.5	6.1	3.2	8.1	8.9	6.8	8.1
Oct., 1925.....	3.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.1	8.1
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1	8.1
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1	7.3
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.2	6.0	2.8	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3	7.3
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3	4.9
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.2	3.2	3.0	4.9	4.9
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6	4.1	2.3
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0	2.3	2.5
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5	3.3
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3	2.6
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.6	2.6	4.7
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0	4.7	5.9
Dec., 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9	6.4
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4	6.5
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5	5.7
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7	6.0
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0	5.2
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2	3.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2	3.3
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3	3.7
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7	3.1
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1	3.9
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9	5.2
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.4	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2	6.6
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6	6.8
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8	7.0
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0	6.5
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5	3.7
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2	3.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.2	2.5
June, 1928.....	.5	.8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2	2.4
July, 1928.....	1.5	.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	.6	4.5	2.8	2.5	2.4
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	.8	1.2	2.8	2.4	3.2
Sept., 1928.....	.9	.5	3.5	1.2	1.2	.6	4.2	3.3	2.4	3.1
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1	

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetables products	Pulp and paper	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Workers in carpet and textile workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1919	0	0	0	2.1	1.4	7.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.9	0	0	4	3.9	1.4	1.6	0	0	5.4	1.1	2.6	6	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.0	
1920	1.4	0	0	8.8	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.3	6.4	9.2	0	0	0	3.9	1.4	1.6	0	0	5.4	1.1	2.6	6	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.0	
1921	25.6	32.0	3.4	10.9	11.2	2.2	3.5	7.1	6.8	14.2	4.2	17.4	0	0	13.0	13.0	33.5	0	3.7	32.7	1.0	8.0	30	3.2	2.2	3.2	3.7	2.7	3.4	3.4	
1922	37.7	41	6	5.5	7.0	2.5	4.0	4.1	2.6	4.4	0	0	0	0	7.9	29.7	15.1	0	18.4	6.6	13.1	1.8	3.2	4	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1923	41	0	4.0	9.6	3.6	3.1	5.5	4.5	4.3	3.6	30.0	0	0	3.5	16.9	36.9	3.2	0	18.4	6.5	1.8	3.5	1.8	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1924	0	0	16.5	11.6	2.1	9.7	1.9	3.3	7.7	23.1	16.0	1.9	7.4	2.2	12.7	28.4	9.5	0	2.0	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1925	13.4	0	5.3	9.0	2.4	4.0	2.3	4.8	15.3	24.2	28.7	8.0	32.0	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1926	25.6	0	13.8	7.9	8.1	4.1	2.1	5.0	7.2	29.8	8.5	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1927	4.8	1.3	11.4	17.6	5.2	19.2	4.0	4.0	3.5	7.2	29.8	8.5	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7
1928	1.4	1.4	8.8	10.1	9.6	6.1	2.8	3.0	4.1	30.7	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1929	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1930	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1931	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1932	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1933	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1934	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1935	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1936	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1937	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1938	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1939	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1940	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1941	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1942	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1943	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1944	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1945	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1946	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1947	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1948	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1949	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1950	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1951	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1952	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1953	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1954	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1955	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1956	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1957	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1958	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1959	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1960	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1961	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1962	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1963	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1964	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	4	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	
1965	1.4	0	6.1	8.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	31.8	18.0	3.7	39.8	2.2	7.9	28.5	18.1	0	5.5	14.1	2.3	3.5									

Reports were tabulated during October from 6 organizations of retail clerks with 742 members, which indicated .7 per cent of the membership idle at the close of the month as compared with .4 per cent in September and .3 per cent in October, 1927.

Civic employees with 65 unions embracing a membership of 6,888 persons at the close of October indicated a nominal percentage of unemployment only as both the preceding month and October, 1927.

According to the reports tabulated from 106 unions in the miscellaneous group of trades with 5,169 members at the end of October the unemployment volume was 2.2 per cent in excess of that indicated at the end of the preceding month, the percentage of idleness on October 31 standing at 5.1. This downward employment tendency was manifested, for the most part, among hotel and restaurant workers, though theatre and stage employees and barbers were also contributing factors. Among theatre and stage employees, on the contrary, the situation was more favourable. Nominal improvement only was indicated in the group

as a whole when comparison is made with the returns for October last year, hotel and restaurant employees, stationary engineers and firemen and theatre and stage employees all indicating a somewhat higher level of employment and barbers slight reductions in activity.

From unions of fishermen 2 reports were tabulated at the close of October, these unions having a membership of 755 persons, 30 of whom, or a percentage of 4.0, were idle at the close of the month, contrasted with .8 per cent in the preceding month and 3.5 per cent in October last year.

Lumber workers and loggers with 2 unions reporting 794 members registered 12.6 per cent of unemployment, compared with 6.3 per cent in September and a fully employed situation in October a year ago.

Table I is a summary of the returns by provinces for October of each year from 1919 to 1925 inclusive and for each month from January, 1926, to date and table II records the percentage of idleness in the different groups of industries for the same months.

Employment Office Reports for October, 1928

During the month of October, 1928, the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decrease from the preceding month of 33 per cent in the average daily placements, while an increase of over 22 per cent was registered when a comparison was made with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago. The decrease in placements from September was due chiefly to curtailment in farming operations, counteracted, in part, by gains in logging and services. In comparison with last year, all groups showed an improvement, except mining, wherein only a nominal decline was reported. Farming showed the largest gain, followed by noteworthy improvement in construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1926, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply throughout the period, but were on a higher level during the first half of the month than that recorded during the same period last year, although during the latter half of the month falling to a level below that shown during the latter half of October, 1927. The ratio of vacancies

to each 100 applications was 92.6 during the first half and 79.3 during the second half of October, 1928, in contrast with ratios of 86.9 and 85.1 during the corresponding periods of 1927. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 85.6 and 75.1 as compared with 80.6 and 79.7 during the corresponding month of 1927.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during October, 1928, was 2,294, as compared with 3,605 during the preceding month and with 1,873 in October a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,623 in comparison with 3,523 in September, 1928, and with 2,177 during October last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during October, 1928, was 2,139, of which 1,604 were in regular employment and 535 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 3,210 during the preceding month. Placements in October a year ago averaged 1,745 daily, consisting of 1,287 placements in regular and 458 in casual employment.

During the month of October, 1928, the offices of the Service referred 59,382 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 57,740 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 43,293, of which 38,512 were

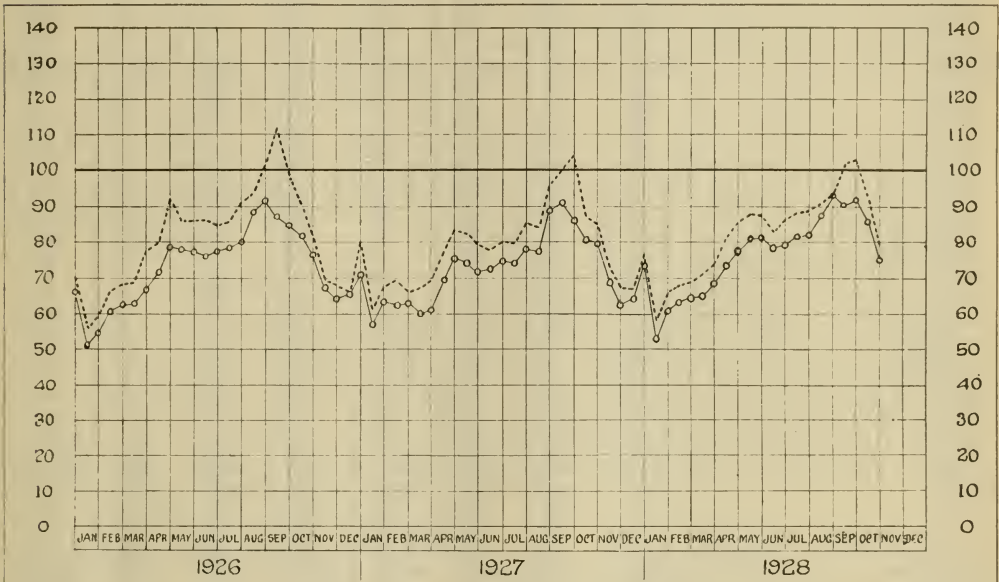
for men and 4,781 for women, while placements in casual work totalled 14,447. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 49,896 for men and 12,030 for women, a total of 61,926, while applications for work numbered 70,803, of which 56,533 were from men and 14,270 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

October, 1927. Manufacturing, was the only industry in which there was a gain of importance in placements, in comparison with October last year, other groups showing nominal changes only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 74; logging, 32; farming, 25; transportation, 31; construction and maintenance, 81; trade, 76; and services, 345, of which 264 were of house-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies ----- Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



Year	PLACEMENTS		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928 (10 months).....	305,367	115,114	420,481

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of October, 1928, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 7 per cent higher than in the preceding month, and nearly 12 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of nearly 8 per cent in placements when compared with September, and of over 9 per cent in comparison with

hold workers. During the month 147 men and 77 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decline of nearly 4 per cent in the number of positions offered in New Brunswick during October when compared with the previous month, but a gain of nearly 12 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements showed an increase of less than 1 per cent, but were more than 9 per cent higher than during October, 1927. All groups except logging and trade showed increases in placements over October of last year, those in the services division being the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 43; logging, 36; construction and maintenance, 124; and services, 586, of which 419 were of household

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1928

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Regular Place-ments same period 1927	
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			Un-placed at end of period
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.	752	71	797	729	224	451	562	212
Halifax.....	362	50	399	312	57	255	333	89
New Glasgow.....	166	17	164	195	82	61	140	93
Sydney.....	224	4	234	222	85	135	89	30
New Brunswick.	879	106	919	852	277	575	445	257
Chatham.....	43	65	55	43	3	45	57	37
Moncton.....	380	37	355	350	120	230	57	82
St. John.....	456	4	509	454	154	300	293	138
Quebec.	4,063	563	6,093	4,313	3,841	56	1,155	3,279
Hull.....	783	328	1,025	862	862	0	83	882
Montreal.....	2,086	120	3,315	2,104	1,907	43	734	1,550
Quebec.....	601	64	813	629	579	13	127	535
Sherbrooke.....	236	15	519	291	239	0	114	102
Three Rivers.....	357	36	421	427	254	0	77	210
Ontario.	19,186	3,181	22,260	17,265	11,161	5,386	5,947	8,634
Belleville.....	260	0	267	250	174	76	66	180
Brantford.....	563	56	757	533	225	304	303	120
Chatham.....	372	8	434	401	289	112	47	168
Cobalt.....	242	74	182	155	146	5	43	199
Fort William.....	659	0	793	776	619	157	49	787
Guelph.....	284	64	336	290	143	115	91	77
Hamilton.....	1,101	14	1,716	1,101	517	584	998	279
Kingston.....	244	21	329	245	125	120	139	102
Kitchener.....	346	16	631	437	222	122	223	164
London.....	548	84	671	577	414	121	139	238
Niagara Falls.....	320	30	365	260	161	94	167	202
North Bay.....	1,212	273	704	704	640	64	0	521
Oshawa.....	722	16	790	706	391	315	64	311
Ottawa.....	974	160	1,042	913	541	256	425	725
Pembroke.....	521	337	308	288	249	39	8	278
Peterborough.....	282	25	264	266	197	49	52	135
Port Arthur.....	1,655	5	1,020	1,019	818	201	1	988
St. Catharines.....	547	45	584	497	331	164	161	277
St. Thomas.....	280	17	292	282	181	101	19	88
Sarnia.....	251	1	258	247	128	119	51	107
Sault Ste. Marie.....	640	450	534	352	254	58	117	178
Sudbury.....	770	877	734	726	712	14	0	385
Timmins.....	436	55	362	315	298	17	54	297
Toronto.....	5,138	531	7,813	5,004	2,860	1,785	2,561	1,585
Windsor.....	819	22	1,014	921	526	394	169	243
Manitoba.	5,194	111	6,914	5,611	2,589	2,907	1,044	3,401
Brandon.....	501	32	494	435	346	88	51	442
Dauphin.....	180	23	206	172	116	56	23	171
Portage la Prairie.....	48	0	42	42	39	3	0	20
Winnipeg.....	4,465	56	6,172	4,962	2,088	2,760	970	2,768
Saskatchewan.	19,747	349	20,282	19,882	18,218	1,637	566	6,381
Estevan.....	762	7	736	732	717	15	9	196
Moose Jaw.....	5,268	110	5,445	5,353	4,982	344	155	1,731
North Battleford.....	883	31	814	814	727	87	0	144
Prince Albert.....	1,081	42	1,000	966	918	48	35	146
Regina.....	4,805	132	5,050	4,865	4,335	530	281	1,394
Saskatoon.....	5,498	0	5,676	5,628	5,299	329	57	1,266
Swift Current.....	266	12	379	378	298	80	1	1,143
Weyburn.....	746	6	744	721	646	75	25	1,128
Yorkton.....	438	9	438	425	296	129	3	233
Alberta.	8,092	135	7,150	6,451	4,724	1,740	630	9,058
Calgary.....	2,849	28	2,242	1,932	1,217	715	231	3,538
Drumheller.....	717	6	711	532	428	104	59	818
Edmonton.....	2,508	77	2,696	2,572	2,039	516	250	2,751
Lethbridge.....	1,197	15	790	752	554	198	73	1,249
Medicine Hat.....	821	9	711	693	486	207	17	702
British Columbia.	4,013	141	6,448	4,249	2,259	1,695	2,069	1,988
Cranbrook.....	266	0	402	286	286	0	84	195
Kamloops.....	146	30	328	134	96	9	203	97
Kelowna.....	54	0	76	50	28	12	0	42
Nanaimo.....	108	0	108	86	41	45	43	22
Nelson.....	164	7	184	136	126	10	26	187
New Westminster.....	130	0	250	130	50	80	122	65
Penticton.....	116	14	126	101	50	45	36	77
Prince George.....	354	9	364	364	361	3	0	122
Prince Rupert.....	55	0	99	58	51	7	54	59
Revelstoke.....	90	2	168	82	82	0	56	22
Vancouver.....	1,723	71	3,356	1,983	788	996	1,176	964
Vernon.....	94	0	135	90	58	32	0	18
Victoria.....	713	8	852	749	242	456	260	118
All Offices.	61,926	4,657	70,803	59,382	43,293	14,447	12,398	34,461*
Men.....	49,896	3,126	56,533	47,831	38,512	8,933	8,837	29,632
Women.....	12,030	1,531	14,270	11,551	4,781	5,514	3,561	3,829

*251 placements effected by offices since closed.

workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 173 of men and 104 of women.

QUEBEC

Orders listed at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during October called for nearly 24 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, and nearly 32 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of 24 per cent in placements over September, and of nearly 18 per cent when compared with October, 1927. Logging, mining, and trade showed minor declines only in placements when compared with October last year, while all other groups showed increases, the most noteworthy being in construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 201; logging, 1,312; farming, 51; transportation, 90; construction and maintenance, 1,389; trade, 92; and services, 749, of which 575 were of household workers. During the month 3,129 men and 712 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario were nearly 6 per cent better than in the preceding month, and nearly 19 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 5 per cent in placements when compared with September, and over 26 per cent in comparison with October, 1927. Increased placements were reported in all groups except logging and mining, when compared with October last year, the gains in the manufacturing industries, construction and maintenance being the most noteworthy. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 2,540; logging, 2,478; farming, 1,163; mining, 83; communication, 88; transportation, 790; construction and maintenance, 3,900; trade 661; and services, 4,817, of which 2,852 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 9,389 of men and 1,772 of women.

MANITOBA

The number of positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during October was over 53 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 2 per cent higher than during the corresponding month last year. Placements declined about 50 per cent when compared with September, and were over 10 per cent less than in October, 1927. Large reductions in bush and farm placements were responsible for the decline from October last

year as the gains in other groups, of which the most noteworthy were in services, were not sufficient to offset these reductions. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 206; logging, 637; farming, 1,021; transportation 58; construction and maintenance, 362, trade, 347; and services, 2,789, of which 2,092 were of household workers. There were 1,867 men and 722 women placed in regular employment during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during October were 37 per cent less than in the preceding month, but 114 per cent better than in the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 25 per cent in placements when compared with September, but a gain of nearly 149 per cent in comparison with October, 1927. All groups participated in the gains in placements over October last year, those in farming being the largest, and almost entirely responsible for the increase under this comparison. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during October were: manufacturing, 171; logging, 332; farming, 16,166; mining 58; transportation, 116; construction and maintenance, 1,070; trade, 345; and services, 1,554, of which 818 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 17,518 men and 700 women during the month.

ALBERTA

Alberta orders during October called for over 44 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and about 20 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were about 49 per cent below September and nearly 36 per cent less than in October 1927. Increased placements over October of last year were made in all groups except farming and mining. The reductions in the former, however, were large, and more than offset the gains in the other divisions. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 293; logging, 995; farming, 2,214; mining, 211; transportation, 104 construction and maintenance, 1,229 trade, 380; and services, 1,024, of which 720 were of household workers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decline of over 38 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during October, when compared with the preceding

month, but a gain of nearly 14 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 41 per cent less than in September, but over 15 per cent higher than in October, 1927. Manufacturing, logging and transportation showed the largest gains in placements over October last year, and these increases were more than sufficient to offset reductions in placements under construction and maintenance and farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 485; logging, 1,023; farming, 252; transportation, 312; construction and maintenance, 668; trade, 233 and services, 901, of which 499 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 1940 men and 319 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of October, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 43,293 placements in regular employment, 31,661 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 3,586 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 2,474 travelling to points within the same province as the dispatching office and 1,112 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

All persons transferred at the special rate from Quebec centres during October were bushmen and numbered 729. Of these 285 went to provincial employment and the balance represented an interprovincial movement. Within the province 57 travelled from Montreal and 228 from Quebec to logging districts within their respective zones. The transfers outside the province were all to Northern Ontario points, Montreal dispatching 133 to Sault Ste. Marie and Hull 238 to North Bay; 48 to Cobalt and 25 to Sudbury.

In Ontario 1,227 reduced rate certificates were granted during October, 1,207 to centres within the province and 20 to points in other provinces. Of the provincial certificates 1,123 were issued to bushmen going to camps in the vicinity of Fort William, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Pembroke, Sudbury and North Bay. The majority of these were recruited by the Northern Ontario offices. In addition, the London office transferred 3 bricklayers to North Bay; Pembroke, one cook to Sudbury; and Windsor, one tool and die maker to

Oshawa. From Toronto 3 carpenters and 1 hotel chef were dispatched to Timmins and 2 cooks and 1 waitress to Sarnia; while from Port Arthur 3 carpenters, 6 road cutters, 4 cooks, 4 teamsters, 9 construction labourers and 1 clerk went to employment within the same zone. At the North Bay office certificates were granted to 6 carpenters, 2 electricians and 4 painters going to points within the Timmins zone, and also to 1 bricklayer, 1 farm hand, 1 cook, 2 carpenters and 1 camp clerk proceeding to Cobalt. Transportation was arranged at the reduced rate by the Sudbury office for 8 carpenters and 1 painter travelling to Timmins; 1 houseman to Sault Ste. Marie; and 11 labourers and 2 carpenters to points within the Sudbury zone. Timmins also received 1 carpenter and 1 handyman from Cobalt and Port Arthur and 1 miner from the same centre. From Oshawa 1 labourer was conveyed to employment within its own zone. Of those going outside the province 6 were bushmen for the Hull zone and transported from North Bay. For employment in the Winnipeg zone 12 miners travelled from Sudbury, and to Calgary 1 locomotive engineer and 1 machinist journeyed from St. Catharines.

Transportation vouchers were issued by Manitoba offices during October to 828 persons, 194 of whom went to provincial points and 634 outside the province. Of those travelling within the province Winnipeg transferred 142 farm hands, 14 construction labourers, 1 carpenter, 1 photographer, 1 foreman, 1 stableman and 3 camp cooks to various points within its own zone; 1 bushman, 1 domestic and 2 hotel workers to Dauphin; and 3 farm generals, 2 charwomen, 1 town domestic and 7 hotel workers to Brandon. In addition 8 bushmen and 6 labourers were conveyed from Dauphin to employment within the same zone. A large part of the movement outside the province was to Ontario points, Port Arthur and surrounding districts receiving 484 bushmen, 7 rock men, 6 labourers, 1 camp cook, 1 farm general, 1 hotel porter, 1 pipefitter, 1 blacksmith, 1 waitress and 1 chambermaid; Timmins 75 bushmen, and Fort William 1 structural iron worker and 1 hotel clerk, all of these travelling from Winnipeg. Certificates were issued at Winnipeg also to 1 waitress going to Estevan; 1 oiler to Moose Jaw; 1 cook and 1 waitress to Saskatoon; 4 cookees, 1 farm general, 1 chambermaid and 2 camp cooks to Regina; 7 pulp cutters and 1 oiler to Prince Albert; and 4 station men, 1 hotel cook and 1 construction labourer to Yorkton. For farm operations in the rural districts of Saskatchewan 21 workers were dispatched from Winnipeg. The remainder of the interprovincial movement included 3 coal miners and 1 domestic proceeding from

Brandon to Estevan, and 1 cook and 1 domestic from Dauphin to Prince Albert.

Transfers from Saskatchewan centres which involved the special reduced rate during October totalled 237, of which 227 were to points within the province, the remainder going to other provinces. Provincially from Regina 5 bushmen, 1 housekeeper, 1 labourer and 1 time-keeper were carried at the special rate to Prince Albert; one carpenter to Saskatoon; 2 telephone workers and one blacksmith to Moose Jaw; and 3 coal miners to Estevan. From Moose Jaw 1 building labourer and 1 bushman were transported to Prince Albert; 1 cook to Regina; and 12 construction labourers, 4 teamsters and 1 blacksmith to points within the Moose Jaw zone; while Prince Albert dispatched 56 bushmen and 2 cooks within the same zone; and Swift Current 1 coal miner to Estevan. Included in the transfers from Saskatoon were 74 bushmen going to Prince Albert; 2 bushmen and 14 teamsters to North Battleford; and 5 hotel and household workers to employment within its own zone. The balance of the movement within the province was of farm hands, 38 of whom were issued certificates at Regina and Moose Jaw to farming centres throughout the province. Among the workers transferred outside the province were 2 bushmen for the Dauphin zone, one travelling from Prince Albert and one from Regina, while from the latter city also 1 domestic was sent to Sarnia; 1 cook to Dauphin; 2 domestics to Calgary; and 1 farm hand and 2 household workers to Winnipeg. In addition 1 clerk was conveyed from Yorkton to Prince Rupert.

Alberta offices granted 342 certificates for reduced transportation during October, 340 of which were provincial. The majority of these were issued at Edmonton, from which centre 50 loggers journeyed to Lethbridge; 1 fireman, 1 engineer, 1 miner, 2 harvesters, 1 tailor, and 1 window dresser to Calgary; 1 farm hand and 1 miner to Drumheller; and 16 cribbers, 15 cooks, 1 blacksmith, 13 carpenters, 1 dishwasher, 95 bushmen, 11 teamsters, 15 farm hands, 1 farm domestic, 9 mill hands, 23 labourers, 12 miners, 1 saw filer, and 1 watchman to employment within the Edmonton zone. In addition the Calgary office trans-

ferred 6 farm hands, 2 waitresses, 1 cook, 1 sheep herder, and 1 hotel worker to Drumheller; 46 loggers, 5 teamsters and 1 flunky to Lethbridge; and 3 farm hands and 1 farm domestic within the Calgary zone. The two transfers outside the province were of farm hands, one going to Saskatoon and one to North Battleford, and both receiving their certificates for reduced transportation at Edmonton.

Workers benefiting by the reduced transportation rate in British Columbia during October were 223 in number and of these 221 were destined to centres within the province. The Vancouver office was instrumental in effecting transfers of 32 bushmen, 4 sawyers, 1 time-keeper, 1 farm hand and 1 auto mechanic to Prince George; 1 construction foreman, 1 carpenter, 2 rod men, 1 painter, 2 road makers, 1 rigger, 1 hook tender, 1 plasterer, 1 teamster, 1 tile setter and 2 tile setter's helpers to Kamloops; 2 rock labourers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 flunkies, 2 cooks and 1 dishwasher to Penticton; 1 electrician, 1 cook, 1 machinist, 2 boiler makers, 2 farm hands and 1 flunky to Vernon; 3 miners, 2 muckers, 1 cook and 1 flunky to Revelstoke; 3 bricklayers, 1 glacier, 1 lead burner and 1 steel sharpener to Nelson; 4 millwrights to Cranbrook; and 5 miners, 2 muckers and 1 engineer to points within the Vancouver zone. From Prince George 86 bushmen and 2 cooks travelled to employment within the territory covered by that office, which zone also received 15 bushmen, 1 farm hand and 1 cook from Prince Rupert. The Nelson office dispatched 2 miners to Revelstoke, and 14 bushmen, 2 miners and 2 cordwood cutters to centres within its own zone. From Penticton 1 farm worker was conveyed to a point within the same zone. The interprovincial movement was of 2 plasterers bound for Calgary and travelling from Vancouver.

Of the 3,586 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during October, 2,659 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 902 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 17 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 7 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 1 by the Kettle Valley Railway.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During October, 1928

The estimated value of the building authorized by 63 cities during October was \$21,508,672; this was an increase of \$206,387 or nearly 1 per cent as compared with the September total of \$21,302,285 (revised figure), and of \$2,660,653, or 14.1 per cent, over the aggregate of \$18,848,019 for October, 1927. The

value in the month under review was greater than in October of any other year for which statistics of these centres are available, while the cumulative total for the elapsed 10 months of 1928 exceeds by nearly \$28,000,000 that for the same months in 1927, the previous high level of this record, which was commenced in 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 1,300 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$7,800,000 and about 3,500 permits for other buildings valued at almost \$11,700,000. During September, authority was granted for the erection of about 1,200 dwellings and 3,000 other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$6,700,000 and \$13,500,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan registered increases in the value of authorized building as compared with September, 1928, that of \$2,279,554, or 27.0 per cent in Ontario being most noteworthy.

In the more significant comparison with October, 1927, there were gains in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In this comparison, Saskatchewan recorded the greatest gain, of \$1,414,750, or 324.2 per cent.

Toronto and Winnipeg showed improvement over both September, 1928, and October, 1927; in Montreal, there was a reduction in comparison with the preceding month, but an increase over the same month in 1927, while in Vancouver the total was lower than in either comparison. Of the other centres, Halifax, Sydney, Moncton, Quebec, Guelph, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, York Townships, Windsor, Ford, Sandwich, Woodstock, Brandon, St. Boniface, Regina and Edmonton registered increases as compared with September, 1928, and October, 1927.

Cumulative Record for First Ten Months, 1923.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during October and in the first ten months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first ten months of the years since 1920 are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in October	Value of permits issued in first ten months	Indexes of value of permits first ten months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first ten months (1913=100)
1928.....	\$ 21,508,672	\$ 187,697,420	176.2	149.2
1927.....	18,848,019	160,000,554	150.2	147.6
1926.....	14,738,402	134,902,338	126.6	149.5
1925.....	11,312,644	109,676,825	102.9	153.9
1924.....	13,089,588	109,906,921	103.2	160.6
1923.....	9,999,187	118,319,159	111.0	166.8
1922.....	10,737,525	127,515,975	119.7	162.0
1921.....	10,491,228	99,064,670	93.7	187.0
1920.....	10,401,041	106,547,319	100.0	215.5

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES.

Cities	Oct., 1928	Sept., 1928	Oct., 1927
	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown.			
Nova Scotia.....	299,844	72,545	106,283
*Halifax.....	223,917	43,845	87,301
New Glasgow.....	680	20,150	900
*Sydney.....	75,247	8,550	18,082
New Brunswick.....	72,830	80,684	45,572
Fredericton.....			187
*Moncton.....	23,985	11,493	9,050
*Saint John.....	48,845	69,191	36,335
Quebec.....	5,545,895	5,225,772	5,263,243
*Montreal—*Maison-neuve.....	3,808,675	4,056,788	3,715,774
*Quebec.....	790,815	543,134	680,599
Shawinigan Falls....	11,680	60,000	22,120
*Sherbrooke.....	186,800	229,900	26,300
*Three Rivers.....	39,475	120,800	72,725
*Westmount.....	708,450	215,150	745,275
Ontario.....	10,720,484	8,440,930	10,135,736
Belleville.....	18,000	4,450	21,550
*Brantford.....	148,348	175,548	54,330
Chatham.....	27,700	73,550	26,425
*Fort William.....	32,650	156,140	62,850
Galt.....	26,831	48,962	18,383
*Guelph.....	68,955	29,095	45,589
*Hamilton.....	442,750	708,350	435,800
*Kingston.....	35,228	67,680	26,283
*Kitchener.....	81,456	106,105	154,435
*London.....	149,225	214,065	321,030
Niagara Falls.....	1,092,430	142,725	207,160
Oshawa.....	364,133	168,130	520,973
*Ottawa.....	264,760	284,210	3,191,410
Owen Sound.....	5,150	8,500	12,650
*Peterborough.....	39,720	256,105	22,335
*Port Arthur.....	44,910	90,641	30,050
*Stratford.....	19,583	20,651	14,650
*St. Catharines.....	538,605	64,215	62,649
*St. Thomas.....	8,250	3,269	3,695
Sarnia.....	137,903	14,354	40,210
Sault Ste. Marie....	33,261	31,163	29,152
*Toronto.....	4,805,329	4,085,590	3,733,986
York and East York Townships.	1,020,010	854,608	698,420
Welland.....	15,730	12,435	19,630
*Windsor.....	831,295	566,660	74,933
Ford.....	61,200	53,300	53,125
Riverside.....	18,300	35,700	3,450
Sandwich.....	216,850	13,100	127,575
Walkerville.....	124,000	124,000	110,000
Woodstock.....	47,922	27,629	13,608
Manitoba.....	1,210,310	1,051,260	504,277
*Brandon.....	34,520	11,530	8,982
St. Boniface.....	68,040	51,880	49,695
*Winnipeg.....	1,107,750	987,550	445,600
Saskatchewan.....	1,851,175	1,431,788	436,425
*Moose Jaw.....	17,370	172,213	106,925
*Regina.....	1,181,105	524,720	207,800
*Saskatoon.....	652,700	734,855	121,700
Alberta.....	589,141	746,560	628,952
*Calgary.....	387,854	557,025	255,162
*Edmonton.....	175,840	133,940	174,420
Lethbridge.....	20,500	43,220	195,015
Medicine Hat.....	4,947	12,375	4,355
British Columbia.....	1,218,993	4,252,746	1,727,531
Kamloops.....	7,615	13,935	24,385
Nanaimo.....	2,077	3,300	12,800
*New Westminster..	26,610	1,036,225	166,750
Prince Rupert.....	1	2,089	101,380
*Vancouver.....	705,775	760,406	901,205
Point Grey.....	306,940	766,850	336,780
North Vancouver..	6,570	8,305	15,320
South Vancouver..	100,300	150,350	91,550
*Victoria.....	63,106	1,505,286	77,361
Total—63 Cities.....	21,508,672	21,302,285 ²	18,848,019
*Total—35 Cities.....	17,769,903	18,551,225	16,091,821

¹Report not received.

²Revised total.

The aggregate for the first ten months of this year was 17.3 per cent greater than in 1927, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of whole-

sale prices of building materials continued to be lower than in any other year since 1920, except 1927.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during October. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the November issue relates to the situation existing in September, 1928. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentage based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for September and previous months taken from the November issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment, on the whole, showed a further decline during October. The principal industries in which the rate of unemployment increased included coal mining, shipbuilding and marine engineering, the building trade, public works contracting, brick and tile manufacture, shipping, rail and road transport, hotel and boarding house service, and the distributive trades. In coal mining, a reduction in the numbers recorded as wholly unemployed was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped from the service of their employers.

On the other hand, there was some improvement in a number of important industries, including pig-iron manufacture, the motor-vehicle industry, the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, hosiery, lace, and carpet industries, the clothing trades (except hat and cap manufacture), the boot and shoe industry,

paper-making, pottery manufacture, and the brush and broom industry.

Among workpeople, numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 22nd October, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 11.8, as compared with 11.4* at 24th September, 1928, and 9.5 at 24th October, 1927. For males alone the percentage at 22nd October, was 13.3, as compared with 12.6 at 24th September for females the corresponding figures were 7.8 and 8.1*. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, was 8.9, as compared with 8.6* at 24th September, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 29th October, 1928, was approximately 1,421,000, of whom 1,118,000 were men and 227,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 1st October, 1928, it was 1,384,000, of whom 1,064,000 were men and 242,000 were women; and at 31st October, 1927, it was 1,132,000, of whom 904,000 were men and 162,000 were women.

United States

Employment in manufacturing industries increased 1.5 per cent in September as compared with August, and pay-roll totals increased 1.3 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics.

An upward trend of employment is customary in September owing to the autumn impetus of expanding trade, but this increase of 1.5 per cent in September, 1928, has been exceeded only twice during the years 1923 to 1927, inclusive, and then slightly. Payroll totals do not always increase in proportion to employment, being somewhat affected by the labour holiday.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment for September, 1928, is 87.3, as compared with 86.0 for August, 1928, 84.7 for July, 1928, and 88.0 for September, 1927; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for September, 1928, is 91.4, as compared with 90.2

* Revised figure.

for August, 1928, 87.4 for July, 1928, and 90.1 for September, 1927.

While employment in September, 1928, was 0.8 per cent below the level of employment in September, 1927, it was, nevertheless, at a higher level than at any time since October, 1927.

Pay-roll totals were 1.4 per cent greater in September, 1928, than in September, 1927, and also greater than at any time since June, 1927.

The data for this August-September, 1928, report are based on returns from 11,443 establishments in 54 of the leading manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in September had 3,176,563 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$85,358,595. These employees represent one-half of the employees in the 54 manufacturing industries covered by this survey and nearly 40 per cent of the employees in all manufacturing industries of the United States.

Thirty-nine of the 54 separate industries and 11 of the 12 groups of industries had more employees in September, 1928, than in August.

The group increases ranged from 7.2 per cent in chemicals to 0.2 per cent in leather; the stone-clay-glass group fell off 0.3 per cent. Among the separate industries, aside from such large seasonal increases in employment as 32.6 per cent in fertilizers and 18.8 per cent in confectionery, there were increases of considerable size in baking, hosiery, shirts, women's clothing, millinery, paper boxes, chemicals, hardware, machine tools, stoves, furniture, cigars, electric machinery, and rubber boots; the cotton-goods industry gained 2 per cent, iron and steel and sawmills 0.5 per cent each, and automobiles 2.9 per cent.

There were seasonal decreases in employment of 9 per cent in ice cream, 3.1 per cent in cement, and 2 per cent in brick; woollen and worsted goods fell off 2.2 per cent and the steam-fitting industry lost 4.4 per cent of its employees.

Eight of the nine geographic divisions showed gains in employment in September as

compared with August, the New England States leading with an increase of 2.3 per cent while seven other divisions showed increases ranging from 0.7 per cent to 1.8 per cent each; the West North Central division fell off in employment 0.2 per cent.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States. The method of compiling as described in the *American Federationist*, March, 1928, is as follows:—

"The local unions in the 23 cities under review report monthly their membership and the number of unemployed members at the first of the month or the nearest possible date. From these reports the percentage of unemployed members is calculated for identical unions in the current and the previous month. Thus for every month there are two percentage figures—that is for identical unions in December and January—and for identical unions in January and February, and so on. The final figure for January, then, is calculated by taking the simple arithmetical average of the two January percentages. It may be noted that the reports cover all trades which are organized, factory workers as well as teachers and building trade workers."

By the above method the proportion of unemployed members to the total membership of the local unions reporting, is computed. According to the November issue of the *American Federationist*, the most recent unemployed percentages during the various months in the 23 cities work out as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September 1928, 10 per cent.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A summary is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are

schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

CALGARY, EDMONTON AND LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.

—THE BREWERIES OF ALBERTA AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCALS NOS. 124 (CALGARY), 314 (EDMONTON) AND 354 (LETHBRIDGE).

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1928 for locals 124 and 354 and from August 1, 1928 for local 314 until March 31, 1930 for all three local unions. If either party wishes a change, they shall give 30 days' notice previous to the expiration of the agreement, and employers agree to meet a negotiating committee one week prior to the expiration date.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Extra help may be employed if they hold permits from the union and receive union rate of wages, preference to be given to returned soldiers first and second to Canadian citizens. No discrimination against employees on account of union activities.

The breweries agree to give preference to union-made materials and machinery, if possible, and if quality and price are the same.

The use of the union label shall be allowed to all breweries keeping the terms of this agreement, the union label to appear on all packages and cooerage.

Hours: from March 1, to November 1, 9 hours per day, 5 on Saturdays; from November 1, to Mareh 1, 8 hours per day and 4 on Saturdays. Engineers and firemen, 8 per day with 6-day week.

Overtime and all work after 6 p.m. on first five days of week and after 2 p.m. on Saturdays (except as specified elsewhere), time and one-half; double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

Wages: Engineering Department: Chief or acting chief engineers \$210 per month; other wages per hour: second class engineers 81½ cents, third class engineers, 79 cents, firemen 66½ cents, general mechanics 78½ cents, pipe fitters 75 cents, mechanic and pipe fitters' helpers 62½ cents. Brewery Department: first cellar man \$169 per month; other wages per hour: first brew house man 81½ cents, first wash house and fermenting cellar men 75 cents, cellar brew house and washhouse helpers 71½ cents. Bottling Department: per hour: soaker feeders helpers 62½ cents, soaker feeders 68½ cents, rinsing machine men with inspection 68½ cents, filler men 75 cents, crowner men 71½ cents, pasteurizer men 68½ cents, labeller 75 cents, labeller assistant 68½ cents, assistant shipper 71½ cents, wrapper men first with inspection 75 cents, wrapper men second with inspection 68½ cents, wrapper men and no inspection 62½ cents, packers 68½ cents, header up and trucker from packers 68½ cents, relief men 68½ cents, bailing and sealing machine men 68½ cents; labourers, inside and loading 62½ cents; labourers, outside after 6 months' service 62½ cents; labourers, outside first six months 57¼ cents, first bottle yard men \$156 per month. Coopering Department: wages per hour: tight barrel coopers 78½ cents, slack barrel coopers (hand work) 75 cents, slack barrel coopers (machine work) 68½ cents. Soft Drink Department: filler men 75 cents, crownners 68½ cents, labellers 68½ cents, soakers 62½ cents, labourers 57¼ cents.

Delivery Department: truck drivers \$150 per month, truck drivers' helpers \$140, teamsters, \$130. Special Men: maintenance men 75 cents per hour, Apprentices, first year 43 cents, second year 48 cents.

Preference for advancement to be given according to seniority, if competent. In ease of depression of business, union men to be laid off in rotation and for not longer than 6 days at a time.

Sickness shall be no excuse for discharge.

Free beer to be supplied to employees three times a day and employees may buy beer at reduced prices for their own use.

Union to have the right to discuss grievances with the management if not satisfactorily settled by the foreman or brew master.

Any difference with regard to the interpretation of this agreement to be referred to a board of arbitrators consisting of a representative of each of the three local unions, parties to this agreement, and three representatives of the breweries of Alberta. If these six fail to agree, they shall elect a seventh disinterested party, the decision of such board to be binding.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA NEWSPAPERS' SUBSCRIPTION BUREAU AND THE MAILERS' UNION No. 60, A SUBORDINATE UNION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1927 to September 1, 1929.

Hours: 48 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half; for work on evening newspapers on Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

Wages per week: journeymen in charge, \$36; journeymen \$32.

Wages of apprentices per week: from \$9 for first six months of third year to \$18 for second six months of fifth year, bonus \$1 per week; upon completion of apprenticeship \$19 per week and \$1 per week bonus.

If an apprentice, who has completed his time and received his certificate, is unable to find employment as a journeyman, he may continue to work as an apprentice until he secures a journeyman's position.

Two apprentices for two journeymen on day work and three apprentices for two journeymen on night work.

Apprentices are to be at least 16 years of age and be registered with the union. They must serve five years and try yearly examinations before the local committee on apprentices.

No strike or lockout while terms of agreement are carried out. Any misunderstanding about the interpretation of this agreement or its renewal or change to be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of one member from each party and a third chosen by them, the decision of such board to be binding.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF FOUR TORONTO DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 21 (NEWSPAPER AGREEMENT).

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1931.

Hours: 8 per day, six day week for day work; 7 hours for night work.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and legal holidays, double time except in case of morning papers, but if any morning paper turns out special editions on these days, work on same to be double time.

Wages per week for journeymen: from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, \$44.50 for day work and \$45 for night work; from July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930, \$45.50 for day work and \$46 for night work; from July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931, \$46.50 for day work and \$47.50 for night work.

Wages per week for apprentices: at least \$14 to start and from \$16 during first half of third year to \$30 during last half of fifth year. The ratio of apprentices to be one for first four journeymen and one to each additional five journeymen.

If, in case of emergency, a man is called back half an hour after he has left the office, he shall be guaranteed not less than one hour's overtime.

If called back after completion of shift to work on next shift, he shall be given a half day or night's work at rate of time and one-half, but not more than a full day or night's pay if required to work full time.

The union reserves the right to refuse to handle work coming from or destined for an office where there is a strike or lockout in existence which directly affects the interests of this union.

Any difference in the interpretation of this agreement or concerning its renewal or a new agreement after its expiration, which cannot be settled by conciliation, shall be referred to arbitration under the provisions of the most recent International Arbitration Agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING ELECTROTYPE-ERS AND STEREOTYPERS OF TORONTO AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTRO-TYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 21 (COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT).

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1931.

Hours: 48 hours per week, work to stop on Saturday at noon; for stereotypers employed on column-plate work at night, 40 hours per week.

Overtime: time and one-half up to four hours work after regular quitting time; double time thereafter; work on statutory holidays, double time.

Wages per week for electrotypers and job stereotypers: from July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929, \$44; from July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930, \$45; from July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931, \$46.

Wages per week for apprentices: for first six months wages to be fixed by employer; for second six months, $\frac{2}{3}$ of journeymen's scale; second year $\frac{3}{4}$ of journeymen's scale; third year, $\frac{1}{2}$ of journeymen's scale; fourth year $\frac{3}{4}$ of journeymen's scale; fifth year $\frac{3}{4}$ of journeymen's scale.

Apprentices to electrotyping: one allowed to each branch of the business (i.e. one to the foundry and one to the finishing department). When 10 journeymen are regularly employed, one additional apprentice allowed.

Apprentices to stereotyping: one apprentice allowed when two journeymen stereotypers are regularly employed.

Apprentices to serve five years. The principle of indenturing apprentices is endorsed. If no journeymen members of the union are available for employment, a senior apprentice may be temporarily advanced.

The duties of helpers is defined but there is no limit to the number to be so employed.

No strike or lockout to occur during the term of this agreement. Any dispute to be referred to a board of two members from each party. If they cannot agree, they shall select a fifth, the decision of such board to be final and binding.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF TWO LOCAL NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 176.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1928 to December 31, 1929.

Union members only to be employed except as provided in apprentice provisions, but if union unable to supply journeymen, other printing pressmen may be employed who shall receive union rate of wages.

Hours: 8 per day for day work and 7½ hours for night work.

Wages per week for journeymen: \$40.50. Where there are four or more journeymen pressmen employed, one shall be assistant head pressman and receive at least \$1 per week over the regular rate. Publishers will grant a Christmas bonus of one week's wages to regular journeymen and apprentices.

Wages per week for apprentices: at least \$14, with increase of \$2 per week each year during apprenticeship. Apprentices to take correspondence course of the International Union in the fourth year of their apprenticeship.

Overtime: time and one-half to 10 p.m.; after that and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

The agreement specifies the minimum number of men to be employed on each type of press.

The head pressman of a web pressroom shall be a practical web pressman and he shall hire and discharge all help under his charge.

Union members reserve the right to refuse to execute struck work.

Regular journeymen and apprentices to be given one week's vacation with full pay, such vacations to take place between June 15th and September 30th, subject to the regulation of the foreman. Union members will do their best to prevent normal cost of production being increased during the holiday period.

Correction

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—LOCAL NEWS-PAPERS AND JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 79.

These two agreements for the periods January 1, 1928 to December 31, 1930 and from January 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929 respectively, were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August on page 904, but were, in error, placed under a heading indicating that they were between the employers and the International Typographical Union, Local No. 201.

AGREEMENTS IN SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE BETWEEN BUILDING CONTRACTORS IN VANCOUVER AND CARPENTERS

AS stated in the November issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, a dispute involving carpenters and members of certain other building trades employed on certain buildings in Vancouver and New Westminster was settled early in November by the signing of an agreement as to wages and working conditions, the text of which is given herewith along with the text of a short agreement also signed at the same time terminating the dispute.

The origin of the dispute arose from a demand by the carpenters, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, on certain buildings, that members of that union only be employed. This being refused, they ceased work on October 8. The contractors affected, members of the General Contractors' Association of Vancouver, thereupon locked out the members of that union on all other buildings under construction by members of the Contractors' Association. This was followed by the refusal of members of other building trades crafts on such buildings to work with men employed to take the places of carpenters on strike or locked out. The Contractors' Association stated that early in the year they had entered into a verbal agreement as to wages and working conditions with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April 1928, page 408) and also with the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, copies of the clauses as to wages and working conditions being filed with the resident representative of the Federal Department of Labour in Vancouver, and that each party understood that members of both unions were to work on the jobs without discrimination. The United Brotherhood in demanding the closed shop on certain buildings held that it was in the interest of the carpenters to establish the trade rule that all men working on jobs should belong to their union.

On October 30 the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia and the resident representative of the Federal Department of Labour met the parties to the dispute and negotiations (with a view to settlement of the dispute) were carried on. The Contractors desired the inclusion of a clause in the agreement to provide against the recurrence of such disputes and this, with certain other proposals, was agreed to, including one from the union that the carpenters in New Westminster should be included in the agreement. Work

was resumed on November 8, except that the pile drivers did not resume work until November 13.

THIS AGREEMENT, made at Vancouver, B.C., this 7th day of November, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-eight, by and between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 452, hereinafter called the Party of the First Part, and the General Contractors' Association of Vancouver, hereinafter called the Party of the Second Part:

Whereas there has been recently considerable friction between the parties to this agreement, and it is in the interests of both parties that there shall be harmonious working in the building industry so far as the parties hereto are able to secure. With this in view the following agreement is entered into:—

1. No stoppage of work by the Party of the First Part for similar reasons to that which brought about the present strike and lockout: no stoppage of work by either party until any other matter in dispute has been considered by representatives of both parties to this agreement, and a thorough investigation made as to the cause of grievance. If unable to agree, a Board of Conciliation shall be chosen, composed of three from each party to the agreement, each party hereto being at liberty to select their own representatives. This Board shall meet upon notification by either party within 24 hours of such notification and shall render its decision within a further 24 hours of such meeting, unless the latter period is extended by mutual consent.

2. In the event of any other trade dispute on a job, the Party of the First Part shall not be asked to work with strike breakers attempting to carry on the said work, or to work under police protection. If the dispute has reference to Firms working Union and non-Union men, if non-Union men continue to work when Union men are called off, they shall not be classed as strike breakers.

3. The present rate of wages i.e. \$1 per hour, an eight hour day, 44 hour week, to remain in force for the period of this agreement. Time and one-half for overtime for the first four hours, after that double time. Double time on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and Holidays. The recognized Holidays are: New Years Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day.

4. Unless wages be paid in cash, they shall be paid not later than Friday in any one week.

5. This agreement shall remain in force until April 1, 1930, and should either party wish to change, add to or amend this agreement at that time, sixty days' notice in writing shall be given with the proposed changes, additions or amendments attached thereto.

Providing no such notice is given by either party, this agreement shall remain in force from year to year until such notice is given as herein provided.

When such notice has been served, the parties to this agreement shall appoint committees composed of five members of each party who shall meet within 10 days to come to a decision.

6. Copy of this agreement to be deposited with the Dominion Fair Wage Officer and also with the Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of British Columbia.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto affixed their hands and seals on the day and date above mentioned having been fully authorized so to do by their respective organizations.

Short Agreement to End Strike and Lockout

THIS AGREEMENT, made at Vancouver, B.C., this 7th day of November, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-eight, by and between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 452, hereinafter called the Party of the First Part, and the General Contractors' Association of Vancouver, hereinafter called the Party of the Second Part:

Whereas the friction which has recently existed between the parties to this agreement

having been settled by the signing of an agreement to govern conditions under which members of the Party of the First Part will be employed on the various building operations carried on by members of the Party of the Second Part.

Now it is agreed between the parties to this agreement that the strike and lockout are called off forthwith and the members of the Party of the First Part will be taken back to work on all jobs being carried out by the members of the Party of the Second Part, as opportunity offers and as they may be required, as from Friday morning, November 9, 1928.

It is further agreed by the Party of the Second Part that no discrimination will be shown against any member of the Party of the First Part in consequence of the recent friction.

Copy of this agreement to be deposited with the Dominion Fair Wage Officer and also with the Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of British Columbia.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto affixed their hands and seals on the day and date above mentioned, having been fully authorized so to do by their respective organizations.

Coal Production in Canada in Third Quarter of 1928

The quarterly report published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that Canada's coal production during the third quarter amounted to 4,300,689 tons, as compared with 3,890,486 tons for the corresponding quarter in 1927, marking an increase of 10 per cent. All coal producing provinces reported greater outputs than during the third quarter of 1927. The total production for the first nine months of the year was 12,569,790 tons as against 12,318,529 tons during the same period of 1927.

Total imports of coal into Canada during July, August and September, were 35 per cent greater than during the third quarter last year. The figures were 5,429,379 tons, comprising 5,158,898 tons from the United States, 270,153 tons from Great Britain and 328 tons from British South Africa this year, as against 5,217,803 tons, of which 4,913,312 tons were from the United States, 299,140 tons from Great Britain, 5,155 tons from the Netherlands and 196 tons from Japan in the third quarter of 1927.

The total imports of coal into Canada during the first nine months of 1928 were 12,063,494 tons as against 14,796,482 tons during the corresponding period of 1927.

Exports of Canadian coal for the third quarter of 1928 amounted to 226,364 tons as against 214,879 tons during the corresponding period in 1927. Exports from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec amounted to 113,113 tons as against 124,392 tons in the third

quarter of 1927, while Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia cleared 113,251 tons as against 90,497 tons during the third quarter of last year. During the nine months ending September 30th, 1928, Canada exported 602,204 tons as compared with 813,562 tons during the first nine months of 1927.

Computed from figures on output, imports and exports, the quantity of coal made available for consumption in Canada during the third quarter of 1928 was 9,503,704 tons or 7 per cent greater than the tonnage for the corresponding period in 1927.

The average number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during the third quarter of the year numbered 27,507. Of these, 6,377 worked on the surface and 21,130 underground. The average production per man for the period was 156.3 tons and the average output per man-day was 2.4 tons. Tonnage lost during the period (table 4) was largely due to "lack of orders."

The President of the Board of Trade of Great Britain, announced in the House of Commons, on December 11 that Canada and the other Dominions would be invited to an international conference in London in April next to consider the safety of life at sea. The report of the load line committee, when completed, will be sent to the Dominions and to foreign countries with a view to an international agreement.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortifications, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of

three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the

trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wage clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

CONTRACTS IN GROUP "A" (CONSTRUCTION, ETC.)

Rebuilding portion of wall at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Emile Cote, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 20, 1928. Amount of contract \$5,862. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Renewal of roof of University Avenue Armoury, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The A. B. Ormsby Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 22, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,400. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of Central Heating Plant and Concrete Conduit at the Rockcliffe Aerodrome, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. J. Wills, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 22, 1928. Amount of contract, \$11,500. A

fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
	per hour \$ cts.	
Bricklayers.....	1 20	8
Bricklayers, Labourers.....	45	8
Masons.....	1 20	8
Masons' Labourers.....	45	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plumbers.....	95	8
Carpenters.....	85	8
Electricians.....	80	8
Painters & Glaziers.....	65	8
Concrete Labourers.....	40	8-10
Ordinary Labourers.....	40	8-10
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	60	8-10

Grading of the parade ground at H.M. Canadian Dockyard at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Frank L. Boone, South Devon, and Alexander R. Voye, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, October 27, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,996.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour cts.	
Labourers.....	35	9
Driver with one horse and cart.....	55	9
Driver with team and wagon.....	75	9

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
CONTRACTS IN GROUP "A" (CONSTRUCTION, ETC.)

Construction of Hangar No. 1, Montreal Air Harbour, at St. Hubert, County of Chambly-Verchères, P.Q. Name of contractor, Albini Lacroix, St. Lambert, P.Q. Date of contract, October 10, 1928. Amount of contract, \$10,258. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour \$ cts.	
Carpenters.....	75	9
Joiners.....	75	9
Bricklayers.....	1 12½	8-9
Painters.....	70	9
Glaziers.....	70	9
Roofers.....	60	9
Sheet metal workers.....	70	9
Labourers.....	35	10
Driver (with one horse and cart).....	50	10
Driver (with two horses and wagon)....	70	10

Renewal of the wharf head at Port Simpson, B.C. Name of contractors, John Currie & Son, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, November 10, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$7,525.72. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per day \$ cts.	
Pile driver foreman.....	\$10 00	8
Pile driver engineer.....	9 00	8
Fireman.....	5 50	8
Pile driver man.....	8 00	8
Pile driver boomman.....	8 00	8
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8
Carpenters.....	8 00	8
Labourers.....	4 00	8

Reconstruction and extension of breakwater at Roberval, P.Q. Name of contractors, Gagnon & Freres of Roberval, Ltd., Roberval, P.Q. Date of contract, October 27, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$27,749.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour cts.	
General foreman.....	60	10
Carpenters.....	45	10
Blacksmiths.....	50	10
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	35	10
Mechanics.....	45	10
Labourers.....	30	10
Carters—single.....	40	10
Teamsters.....	50	10

Construction of a pyro-metallurgical laboratory building on Booth street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Edouard Monette, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 15, 1928. Amount of contract, \$12,950. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour \$ cts.	
Labourers.....	45	8-9
Concrete workers.....	45	8
Bricklayers and masons.....	1 20	8
Structural steel workers.....	80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	85	8
Sheet metal workers.....	87½	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Metal Lathers.....	75	8
Painters and glaziers.....	65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	95	8
Electricians.....	80	8
Driver (1 horse and cart).....	70	8
Driver (2 horses and wagon).....	1 00	8

Supply and installation of a water works system at the Montreal Air Harbour, St. Hubert, Que. Name of contractors, Oliver F. Cummins and Wm. H. Robinson, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 16, 1928. Amount of contract, \$95,645.75. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
	\$ cts.	
Cement or concrete finishers.....	65	9
Foreman.....	60	10
Mechanics.....	60	10
Firemen.....	40	10
Stone crusher operator.....	60	10
Concrete mixer operator.....	40	10
Carpenters.....	75	9
Labourers.....	35	10
Watchman.....	per day 3 00	(night)
	per hour	
Plumbers.....	85	8
Drillers.....	50	10
Blasters.....	50	10
Carters.....	50	10
Teamsters.....	70	10
Bricklayers.....	1 12½	8-9
Painters.....	70	9
Roofers.....	60	9
Electricians.....	70	8

Deepening channel through the existing shoals in the Athabaska River at Athabaska, Alta. Name of contractors, Wm. Brown, Sr., and Wm. C. Brown, Jr., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, October 22, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$60,656.40. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Alterations and additions to pump house and provision and installation of new motor generator set for ships lighting at Esquimalt Graving Dock, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, J. P. Hodgson and W. C. Marble, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 24, 1928. Amount of contract, \$17,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an earthen mound and timber superstructure control dam across the Okanagan river at Penticton, B.C. Name of contractors, L. H. Rawlings, of Nakusp, and Henry P. Leaks of Balfour, B.C. Date of contract, October 27, 1928. Approximate expenditure, \$27,881.30. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Extension to Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, J. L. Guay, St. Boniface, Man. Date of contract, October 27, 1928. Amount of contract, \$131,571. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an immigration hall at Prince Albert, Sask. Name of contractor,

Arthur William Haynes, Prince Albert, Sask. Date of contract, October 29, 1928. Amount of contract, \$36,940. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs to breakwater at Port Colborne, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 30, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$114,017. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Natashquan, Que. Name of contractor, Joseph Gagnon, Natashquan, Que. Date of contract, November 3, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$33,948.20. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Rosethorn, Sask. Name of contractors, Shoquist Brothers, Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, November 7, 1928. Amount of contract, \$29,380. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of 2 electric elevators and 2 movable platforms at Digby Pier, Digby, N.S. Name of contractors, Otis-Fensom Elevator Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 8, 1928. Amount of contract, \$18,030. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Wharf repairs and improvements at St. Andre, Kamouraska County, P.Q. Name of contractors, Cloutier & Gaudreau, L'Islet, P.Q. Date of contract, November 8, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$3,591. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an extension at each end of the mooring wharf across the west side of the inner harbour at Goderich, Ont. Name of contractors, Jackson Construction Co., Ltd., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, November 8, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$51,235. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of the wharf at Hudson, P.Q. Name of contractors, F. A. Grothe & Fils, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, Nov. 8, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,995. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a pile wharf at Clark's Harbour, N.S. Name of contractor, R. L. Hogg, Crowells, N.S. Date of contract, Nov. 8, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,828. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Wharf enlargements and repairs at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Kamouraska Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Cloutier & Gaudreau

Trois Saumons, P.Q. Date of contract, Nov. 8, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,622.40. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of wharf No. 5 and crane foundation of wharf No. 4 at H. M. Canadian Dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Stephen Bros., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, Nov. 9, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$31,108.20. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Additions and alterations to the Public Building at Sudbury, Ont. Name of contractor, Ludger Lacasse, Sudbury, Ont. Date of contract, Nov. 9, 1928. Amount of contract, \$15,400. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs to the head block and face timbers of the west pier at Port Maitland, Ont. Name of contractors, N. K. Cameron and D. E. Phin, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, Nov. 10, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$18,058.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs and improvements to the wharf at Ste. Petronille, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Ltée, Ste. Marie de Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, Nov. 13, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,360. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Erection and completion of the new postal station at Outremont, P.Q. Name of contractors, Walter G. Hunt Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, Nov. 17, 1928. Amount of contract, \$46,388. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Renewal of and repairs to flooring of Interprovincial Bridge at Matapedia, Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Zenon Ouellet, Rimouski Ville, P.Q. Date of contract, Nov. 18, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,403.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Addition and alterations to Customs Examining Warehouse at Oshawa, Ont. Name of contractor, D. J. Riordan, Oshawa, Ont. Date of contract, Nov. 19, 1928. Amount of contract, \$17,262. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a pile breakwater at Vercheres, County of Vercheres, P.Q. Name of contractor, J. Alphonse Lemay, Portneuf, P.Q. Date of contract, Nov. 20, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,850. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Tisdale, Sask. Name of contractors, Wilson & Wilson, Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, Nov. 20, 1928. Amount of contract, \$25,247. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of the wharf at Les Escoumains, Que. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Ltée, Ste. Marie de la Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, Nov. 20, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$36,046. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Installation of elevator and improvements to the public building at Oshawa, Ont. Name of contractor, A. E. Carbutt and N. A. Campbell, Oshawa, Ont. Date of contract, Nov. 20, 1928. Amount of contract, \$7,495. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a pier at Lameque, N.B. Name of contractors, George S. Whitehead, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, Nov. 21, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$53,693. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

CONTRACTS IN GROUP "A" (CONSTRUCTION, ETC.)

Delivery and erection of steel water tanks at Sackville, N.B., and Newcastle, N.B. (capacity of each 60,000 Imperial gallons). Name of contractors, Horton Steel Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 9, 1928. Amount of contract, \$14,760. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in November, 1928, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,814 27
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	357 34
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms etc.....	23,633 69
Stamping Pads, ink, etc.....	190 05
Bag Fittings.....	12,511 67
Scales.....	236 50
Letter Boxes.....	1,075 00
Cotton Duck Bagging.....	5,465 57

UNION WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics compiles each year data as to rates of wages, hours of labour, etc., under the union scales for certain trades in the principal cities in the United States. The information secured is published in detail annually in special reports issued the following year; but summaries of the figures are given in the *Monthly Labour Review* published by the Bureau. The issues for September and November contain information as to the figures for May 15, 1928, with comparisons with previous years.

The Bureau publishes the hourly rate of pay for each trade in each city on May 15, as specified in the agreements between the unions and employers. The number of employees working under these agreements is also given, the hours per week and the weekly wages for a full week's work. It is stated that it has not been found practicable to secure from the unions or the employees themselves data as to actual or average weekly earnings.

It may be mentioned here that the Bureau also compiles and issues reports on wages and hours of labour in various industries in the United States, the data being taken from the pay rolls of employers by agents of the Bureau, and for these reports data as to actual weekly earnings are secured and also as to hours worked.

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION WAGE RATES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF MAY EACH YEAR, 1907 TO 1926.

(1913=100.0)

Year	Index numbers of—		
	Rate of wages per hour	Full-time hours per week	Rate of wages per week full time
1907.....	89.7	102.6	91.5
1908.....	91.0	102.1	92.5
1909.....	91.9	101.9	93.3
1910.....	94.4	101.1	95.2
1911.....	96.0	100.7	96.5
1912.....	97.6	100.3	97.7
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	101.9	99.6	101.6
1915.....	102.8	99.4	102.3
1916.....	107.2	98.8	106.2
1917.....	114.2	98.4	112.4
1918.....	132.7	97.0	129.6
1919.....	154.5	94.7	147.8
1920.....	199.0	93.8	188.5
1921.....	205.3	93.9	193.3
1922.....	193.1	94.4	183.0
1923.....	210.6	94.3	198.6
1924.....	228.1	93.9	214.3
1925.....	237.9	93.0	222.3
1926.....	250.3	92.8	233.4
1927.....	259.5	92.4	240.8
1928.....	260.6	91.9	240.6

The Bureau analyses the data as to trade union scales, calculating index numbers of rates of wages per hour, full time hours per week and wages per week full time. The preceding table gives these index numbers for all trades and cities for previous years, the data going back to 1907.

The data cover Bakers, Building Trades, Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Drivers, Granite Cutters and Stonecutters, Laundry Workers, Linemen, Longshoremen, Printing Trades (book and job offices), motormen, conductors and bus drivers. The number of employees included in the compilation was 839,955 in 67 cities. It will be observed that figures for railway employees, coal miners, iron and steel workers, etc., are not included.

The average rate per hour for all trades included in the calculation was found to be \$1.159 in 1928 as compared with \$1.154 in 1927.

A table is included showing index numbers of changes in the wages of the building trades since 1913.

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

(1913=100)

Year	Index numbers
1913.....	100
1914.....	102
1915.....	103
1916.....	106
1917.....	113
1918.....	126
1919.....	145
1920.....	197
1921.....	200
1922.....	187
1923.....	207
1924.....	224
1925.....	233
1926.....	248
1927.....	257
1928.....	258

The Regina Trades and Labour Council has published its third annual edition of the Union Label Guide, containing a list of firms where union men and women may purchase goods bearing the union label and also manufactured in Canada. The Guide is a useful and compact directory to local trade unions at Regina and their activities, and contains other information of interest to labour, including a concise account of labour legislation in the province of Saskatchewan.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1928

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being practically unchanged from the October level, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was slightly lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.28 at the beginning of November, the same as for October, as compared with \$11.07 for November, 1927; \$11.01 for November, 1926; \$11.23 for November, 1925; \$10.46 for November, 1924; \$10.69 for November, 1923; \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$15.32 for November, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for November, 1918; and \$7.96 for November, 1914. Substantial seasonal advances occurred in the prices of eggs, with less important increases in the prices of milk, butter and beans, while the prices of beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, flour, prunes, sugar and potatoes were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.52 for the beginning of November, the same figure as for October, as compared with \$21.27 for November, 1927; \$21.24 for November, 1926; \$21.51 for November, 1925; \$20.81 for November, 1924; \$21.19 for November, 1923; \$20.89 for November, 1922; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.13 for November, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.61 for November, 1918; and \$14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100 and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was somewhat lower at 148.6 for November, as compared with 150.2 for October; 152.2 for November, 1927; 151.4 for November, 1926; 161.2 for November, 1925; 157.7 for November, 1924; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.5 for November, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 207.4 for November, 1918. Forty-three price quotations declined, forty-five advanced and one hundred and forty-eight were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups

were lower, three were higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for barley, corn, rye, flour, oat products, potatoes, coffee, sugar, rubber and foreign fruits; the Animals and their Products group, due to lower prices for cattle, hogs, meats and lard, which more than offset higher prices for eggs, butter, hides and fish; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for wool, jute and manila rope, which more than offset advances in the prices of cotton, cotton yarn and silk; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of declines in the prices of sulphuric acid and putty. The Iron and its Products group advanced, because of higher prices for steel bars and steel sheets. The Non-ferrous Metals group was higher, because of increases in the prices of copper, tin, lead and brass sheets. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group was also higher, while the Non-Metallic Minerals group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods declined. In the former lower prices for flour, oat products, potatoes, coffee, meats, oranges and bananas more than offset advances in the prices of butter, eggs and dried fruits. In producers' goods building and construction materials were slightly higher, while manufacturers' materials were lower. Of these, materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the chemical using industries, for the meat packing industries, for milling and other industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials declined, while materials for the fur industry, for the leather industry, and for the metal-working industries advanced.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were lower, decreases in the prices of wheat, potatoes, coffee, sugar, livestock, meats, wool and naval stores more than offsetting higher prices for butter, eggs, cotton, silk and non-ferrous metals. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also declined, higher prices for butter, prepared fish, cotton yarn, rolling mill products and copper products being more than offset by lower prices for flour, smoked meats, lard and sulphuric acid. Domestic farm products and articles of forest origin were lower, while articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin were higher.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since

1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as

(Continued on page 1394)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA†

Commodities	Quantity	c.		c.		c.		c.		c.		c.		c.		c.		c.		c.	
		1900	1905	1910	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1916	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1919	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1923	Nov. 1924	Nov. 1925	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1927	Oct. 1928	Nov. 1928		
Beef, sirloin	2 lb.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.8	52.2	69.2	75.6	56.2	55.4	55.6	53.8	55.4	57.6	60.8	71.8	70.2			
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	34.2	34.2	46.6	48.4	31.2	30.0	30.0	28.4	29.6	31.4	34.2	43.4	43.2			
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	18.0	19.8	26.5	28.7	18.9	18.4	18.0	17.7	18.6	19.7	20.6	23.9	23.5			
Mutton, roast	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.9	24.3	35.2	33.0	35.2	24.6	26.9	26.6	27.6	28.6	29.2	27.8	31.0			
Pork, leg	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.0	23.4	37.3	36.6	41.7	28.1	27.9	25.8	24.6	28.7	29.8	27.5	28.4			
Pork, salt	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.6	42.6	70.0	70.6	73.4	53.2	51.8	50.4	46.2	53.8	55.8	53.0	54.2			
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.4	30.6	51.4	53.7	58.5	43.4	40.9	38.6	33.8	41.7	43.5	38.4	42.5			
Lard, pure	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	36.8	45.0	74.2	79.2	73.8	46.0	45.8	46.2	46.4	49.6	48.0	44.2	45.6			
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	40.3	50.1	67.1	74.7	81.7	59.4	51.0	52.0	54.1	57.2	56.1	57.7	51.0			
Eggs, storage	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	32.5	41.3	58.5	65.0	70.3	43.7	44.0	45.6	48.7	48.2	49.7	45.6	49.2			
Milk	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	62.8	56.4	81.0	87.0	93.0	80.0	70.2	72.2	72.6	71.4	70.8	72.6	73.8			
Butter, dairy	2 lb.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	60.0	82.8	104.2	122.4	123.0	82.0	77.6	81.2	78.6	89.4	76.0	84.8	86.6			
Butter, creamery	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	34.5	45.6	57.2	67.3	66.5	46.8	43.7	44.9	43.5	50.5	41.4	46.5	47.4			
Cheese, old	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	22.1	28.7	32.4	40.0	40.7	34.2	28.5	33.8	328.9	330.4	330.7	331.9	333.8			
Cheese, new	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	20.2	26.9	32.3	37.0	38.4	29.8	28.5	33.8	328.9	330.7	330.7	331.9	333.8			
Bread	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	66.0	87.0	118.5	118.5	141.0	109.5	100.5	102.0	109.5	115.5	114.0	115.5	115.5			
Flour, family	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	38.0	54.0	69.0	66.0	75.0	51.0	44.0	51.0	53.0	52.0	51.0	50.0				
Rolled oats	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	24.5	27.0	41.0	38.5	40.0	29.0	27.5	28.0	30.0	29.5	29.0	32.0	31.5			
Rice	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	13.2	13.4	25.2	28.8	33.0	19.6	21.2	22.1	22.8	22.0	22.4	20.8	20.8			
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.6	22.4	33.0	22.4	22.2	17.6	17.0	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.0	15.8	19.0			
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.8	13.6	23.5	26.7	28.5	21.3	22.6	18.9	19.7	20.1	19.9	19.4	21.5			
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	13.1	13.3	19.2	24.4	26.6	18.2	19.8	17.7	15.6	15.5	15.7	14.3	13.6			
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	32.4	37.6	49.2	51.2	64.0	39.2	36.0	48.8	39.6	31.2	31.6	32.8	31.2			
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	14.8	17.6	22.6	23.8	30.8	18.6	17.0	23.2	19.0	15.0	15.0	15.4	14.4			
Tea, black	1 1/2 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.8	9.9	15.6	15.5	15.7	13.6	14.8	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.0	17.8	17.7			
Tea, green	1 1/2 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.8	9.8	15.0	16.2	16.5	15.0	14.8	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.0	17.8	17.7			
Coffee	1 1/2 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.9	9.9	11.6	14.0	15.4	13.4	13.3	13.6	13.9	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.2			
Potatoes	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	31.7	61.0	64.0	71.3	73.2	55.1	38.3	46.5	42.9	65.4	64.0	54.9	42.8			
Vinegar	1 pt.	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	1.0	9	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
All Foods		5.48	5.96	6.95	7.34	7.96	9.81	13.65	14.27	15.32	11.08	10.29	10.69	10.46	11.23	11.01	11.07	11.28			
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1			
Coal anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.0	62.4	78.4	82.9	127.2	109.7	115.6	112.0	104.5	108.8	105.1	102.2	101.3			
Coal bituminous	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	47.3	44.2	63.6	63.3	93.8	72.6	76.8	71.5	65.2	64.4	65.1	63.5	62.9			
Wood, hard	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.6	48.5	79.0	78.5	87.0	81.7	79.1	79.4	77.7	77.2	75.7	75.8	75.0			
Wood, soft	" "	26.2	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.4	32.7	57.3	59.9	67.4	61.1	59.2	59.6	57.6	56.3	55.9	56.3	55.4			
Coal oil	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.7	22.9	27.8	28.6	39.9	31.6	31.0	30.1	30.4	30.2	31.5	31.1	31.1			
Fuel and light*		1.50	1.63	1.76	1.91	1.99	2.11	3.06	3.13	4.15	3.57	3.62	3.53	3.35	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.28			
Rent	1/2 mo.	2.27	2.89	4.05	4.75	4.38	4.10	4.85	5.54	6.62	6.91	6.94	6.93	6.96	6.87	6.85	6.87	6.95			
†† Totals		9.37	10.50	12.79	14.02	14.36	16.05	21.61	22.99	26.13	21.60	20.89	21.19	20.81	21.51	21.24	21.27	21.52			

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.84	9.68	13.87	14.62	15.75	11.23	10.40	11.09	10.58	11.36	11.12	11.08	11.16	11.20
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.89	8.20	12.02	12.67	13.17	9.86	9.27	9.55	9.78	10.35	10.07	9.97	9.92	10.05
New Brunswick	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.72	9.66	13.52	14.35	15.16	11.24	10.29	11.00	10.67	11.56	11.07	11.13	10.99	11.07
Quebec	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.44	9.38	13.16	13.66	14.45	10.59	9.84	9.95	9.78	10.83	10.18	10.34	10.47	10.50
Ontario	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.72	10.03	13.61	14.30	15.24	10.97	10.19	10.61	10.33	11.15	11.13	11.13	11.31	11.31
Manitoba	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.15	9.30	13.05	13.91	15.26	10.83	9.74	10.22	9.95	10.46	10.25	10.53	10.92	10.94
Saskatchewan	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	9.02	9.83	13.70	14.51	15.36	10.89	9.91	10.48	10.47	10.98	10.95	10.90	11.45	11.34
Alberta	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.51	9.75	13.51	14.65	15.43	10.81	9.99	10.39	10.62	11.08	10.83	10.82	11.48	11.39
British Columbia	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.31	10.27	14.19	15.40	16.58	12.28	11.65	11.85	11.61	12.29	11.91	12.13	12.35	12.41

†The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text.
 †December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.
 ††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg, roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
Dominion (average).....	35.1	30.0	27.6	21.6	17.3	23.5	29.7	28.4	27.1	40.5	44.9	60.9
Nova Scotia (average).....	35.7	30.4	27.7	22.7	17.4	18.1	26.4	28.7	25.7	39.1	43.3	59.0
1—Sydney.....	42.5	33	32.6	25.4	21.5	20	25.9	31.6	27.8	41.1	43.8	58.9
2—New Glasgow.....	31.9	28.7	23.7	19	15.6	12.2	25	27.5	25	38.2	43	56.1
3—Amherst.....	30.7	27.5	21.8	20	16.3	15	25	26	24.5	40	43	60
4—Halifax.....	39	29.9	29.9	22	18.7	18.4	26.2	29.1	25.4	37.7	42.2	59
5—Windsor.....	30	28	28	20	15	25	30	28		40	45	60
6—Truro.....	40	35	30	30				25.9		37.8	42.8	59.9
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	30	29	24.6	18.2	16.7	14	25.3	28.7	25	39.3	42	55
New Brunswick (average)...	34.6	27.4	26.3	21.1	15.3	17.7	27.2	27.8	25.9	40.0	44.5	60.5
8—Moncton.....	31.9	26.9	22.5	18.1	13.4	21	33.3	30	25.5	41.7	44.7	60
9—St. John.....	40	28.6	27.6	20.1	14.8	17.3	27.3	27.3	26.1	39.6	45.7	63.3
10—Fredericton.....	36.3	29.2	30.8	25.8	17.8	17.6	23.3	28.2	27	38.7	42.5	58.7
11—Bathurst.....	30	25	24.1	20.2	15	15	25	25.5	25	40	45	60
Quebec (average).....	29.7	27.1	26.7	19.1	14.3	19.6	26.4	24.4	24.8	37.4	41.9	61.4
12—Quebec.....	30.9	27.9	26.7	19.4	13	21	23.7	24.5	25.2	37.2	42.4	58.2
13—Three Rivers.....	30.4	27.3	29.7	18.6	14.1	21.5	26.8	25.2	26	38.7	45.7	65
14—Sherbrooke.....	40	33.3	34.3	25.8	17.2	21.5	29.8	27.5	25.3	42.2	42.7	65.4
15—Sorel.....	26	25.3	24	16	13.7	16.2	25.3	21.8	24	40		
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	23.5	21.3	18.3	17.3	16	19.3	25	21.7	24	34	40	58.3
17—St. John's.....	26.3	26	26.7	17.7	13.7	21.5	25	25.3	23	32.5	37.5	60
18—Theford Mines.....	23	22.5	21	18.5	12.5	21	25	21	24.7		45	
19—Montreal.....	34.4	29.9	31.9	18.9	14.9	15.9	30.5	24.9	25.9	38.4	42	61.8
20—Hull.....	32.8	28.4	27.9	19.5	13.7	18.7	27.4	27.5	25.4	36.1	39.5	61.3
Ontario (average).....	36.6	31.6	28.8	22.9	18.4	26.5	28.9	28.3	28.0	38.5	42.4	61.4
21—Ottawa.....	33.8	28.2	27.7	20.8	14.2	22.9	27.3	26.3	26.4	38.9	43.1	62.4
22—Brockville.....	34.3	29	28.8	20.2	16.3	22	31	26.6	27	39.6	42.6	57.7
23—Kingston.....	33.1	27.9	25.5	21.1	14.7	21.3	26.3	23.9	25.2	35.8	39.2	58.7
24—Bellefleur.....	31.2	27.7	29	21.7	16.7	27.5	31.7	28.2	24.0	42	44.4	63.1
25—Peterborough.....	38.8	33.5	29	24.1	20.3	29.6	25	29.2	30	39.3	42.8	63.2
26—Oshawa.....	37.8	32.8	27	21.3	20.5	27.8	30.6	29.4	28.5	39	44.9	60.8
27—Orillia.....	33.5	29	27.7	22.7	20	25.2	25	27.7	28.2	37.7	40	62
28—Toronto.....	36.3	30.1	30.2	20.8	19.3	26.1	31.2	26.5	25.1	39.8	43.6	60.7
29—Niagara Falls.....	38	33.6	30.8	24	17.2	30.7		31	35	39.5	42	60.9
30—St. Catharines.....	36.6	32	30.7	22.9	17.1	26.5	26.5	26.8	27.4	36.4	39.3	57.9
31—Hamilton.....	37.5	31.6	31.3	22.7	20	28.4	21.7	25.9	35	38.1	41.8	63.7
32—Brantford.....	38.3	33.3	29	23.8	18.1	27.7	33	28.2	30	37.4	41.3	62.3
33—Galt.....	35.3	31	28.3	23.7	19.7	26.6	32.5	25.3	27	37.7	40.1	61.3
34—Guelph.....	34.5	30	28.7	23.3	19.2	26.2	26	24.8	28	35.4	38.8	58.1
35—Kitchener.....	37	33.5	27	23.8	20.3	27		27.2		34.7	39.7	59.7
36—Woodstock.....	39.4	34	32	24.6	17.8	27.6	27.3	27.5	27.8	34.3	37.8	58.3
37—Stratford.....	39	34	24.6	23.4	20.8	28	28.3	27.2	22.7	36.3	39.9	62.7
38—London.....	36.7	32.6	29.6	23.6	18	26.4	26.8	27.3	25.6	36.4	40.8	59.8
39—St. Thomas.....	35.7	31.2	27.9	21.9	19.7	27.2	29	26.5	26.7	37.7	41	60.8
40—Chatham.....	34.7	30.6	26.7	23.1	17.2	27.7	27.8	25.8	27.4	38.5	43.1	61.1
41—Windsor.....	36.6	31.2	30	23.2	17	28.2	33	29.1	27.8	36.8	41.5	60.9
42—Sarnia.....	37.7	31.7	28.3	24.3	20	30	28.3	30	27.5	38.7	43.3	63.3
43—Owen Sound.....	35	30	26	21.8	18.9	27.4	28.8	26.8	26	38.6	42	59
44—North Bay.....	41.2	35.7	32.7	24.5	18.2	25	32.5	30.5	27.6	40.2	43.1	63.1
45—Sudbury.....	41.6	36.4	32.7	26.6	21	28.3	25	34.6	29.9	40	43.1	63.2
46—Cobalt.....	33.7	30	26.2	19.7	16	21.5	28	31.4	29.2	37.9	43.9	62.8
47—Timmins.....	40	36	34	26	18.5	29.5	32.5	33.2	30	41.7	50	63.3
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	39.5	34.7	28.3	23.5	17.8	27.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	39.7	43.6	60
49—Port Arthur.....	35.6	29	28.2	23.2	19.4	24.2		31.5	30.7	44.2	49.4	67.5
50—Fort William.....	36.4	28.9	25.6	20.5	17.2	22.6	30.7	30.7	28.2	41.7	45.9	64.6
Manitoba (average).....	34.2	27.6	26.1	19.2	14.9	19.7	27.0	27.5		41.7	46.6	60.5
51—Winnipeg.....	35	28.1	27.7	19.1	16.0	19.4	27	27.6	26.7	41.7	46	59.6
52—Brandon.....	33.3	27	24.5	19.3	13.8	20	27	27.3		41.7	47.1	61.4
Saskatchewan (average).....	33.7	28.1	25.9	20.6	17.1	22.2	32.5	28.6	25.0	46.1	51.0	63.2
53—Regina.....	33.7	25.6	24.7	18.7	16.5	20.2	35	27.5	23.3	45.3	51.1	65
54—Prince Albert.....	30	30	25	22	20	22	30	30	25	46	47.5	60
55—Saskatoon.....	32.9	26.9	25.4	19.6	15.4	21.2	32.4	28.4	23.4	46.8	52.8	60.8
56—Moose Jaw.....	33.3	30	28.4	22.1	16.6	25.4	32.4	28.5	28.2	46.1	52.5	66.9
Alberta (average).....	32.4	26.1	23.7	18.7	14.5	21.3	32.1	28.2	25.5	42.5	47.0	55.9
57—Medicine Hat.....	33.3	26.7	26.3	19.7	16	22.3	35	27.7	27	47.6	51.2	55
58—Drumheller.....	31	26.5	20	19	12.5	21	30	35	25	42.3		55
59—Edmonton.....	32.8	27	28	18.5	14.5	21.5	35.4	27.7	23.8	41.4	46	54.3
60—Calgary.....	30.7	25.2	23.4	17.2	15.1	20.5	28.3	26.1	25.6	41.7	46.5	59.7
61—Lethbridge.....	34.2	25	21	19	14.4	21	32	24.7	26	39.7	44.2	55.7
British Columbia (average)	35.9	31.9	29.2	22.7	19.9	26.8	37.8	33.6	30.2	45.5	54.4	63.2
62—Fernie.....	38	30	25	21	15	25	40	32.5	29.5	50.4	54.2	59.2
63—Nelson.....	42.5	30	35	25	22.5	27.5	40	37.5	30	46	55	60
64—Trail.....	39	34.5	30.7	26.5	20.7	29	40.7	35.5	28	52.5	58.7	63.7
65—New Westminster.....	36.2	30.7	24.7	20.1	18.6	27.5	32.8	31.5	31.9	46.6	52.9	65.7
66—Vancouver.....	35.4	31.5	28.6	20.9	20.3	26	37.7	31.6	30.7	46	52.7	65.5
67—Victoria.....	39.7	33	30.3	23.4	20.9	26.4	33.7	30.7	27.3	48.6	52.8	62.8
68—Nansimo.....	39	32	29	23	23.4	29	40	34.2		48.9	53	67.3
69—Prince Rupert.....	38.7	33.7	30	21.5	17.5	24	37.5	35	34	49	56	61.2

a Price per single quart higher.

b. Adjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart.

c. Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1928

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod Steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
19-3	30-8	22-1	13-7	58-3	21-2	21-0	37-3	22-8	57-4	49-2	12-3	43-3	47-6
15-9	35-0			54-0	17-8	18-3	28-3	23-4	59-2	53-1	11-5	44-1	50-1
10				48-60	16-2	16-2	27-6	23-2	59-6	53	12-14	42	48-5
20				60	17-4	20	31-5	22-7	55	49-2	12	43	50-5
16	35			50	18-5	16	32-2	22-7	58-5	53-3	9	45	50-1
12-5	40			60	16-6	18	27-1	23-6	61-6	53-7	a 12-5	42-7	50-2
				50	20	20		25			13-3		
20-22	30			50	17-8	19-3	23-2	23-3	61-2	56-3	12	45	50
10	35			50	17-7	20	33-2	23-5	45-8	41-2	8-10	39-4	45-9
16-7	36-7		10-0	56-9	18-7	18-7	34-1	23-6	54-4	47-0	12-1	42-8	47-2
12	35		10	60	17-8	18-4	36-2	22-5	54-7	49	10-12	46-6	48-4
18	35		10	60	18-4	16-7	39-8	23	63-3	53-8	a13-5	44-6	50-2
20	40			55-60	19-1	18-2	36-1	23-8	57	51-2	12	43-3	45-1
				50	19-3	21-5	24-4	25	42-5	34	12	36-7	45
16-1	31-1	25-3	10-0	59-3	20-6	21-5	32-2	22-4	57-8	47-9	11-6	42-1	44-8
10	30	20-30		50	21-2	22-5	28-9	22-8	64-5	47-9	12-14	40-3	43-8
15	30-35	25	10	60	19-2	17-7	31-5	23-7	59-4	47-3	14	43-3	45
18-20	35	30	10		18-4	25	31-2	21-3	55-5	48-3	a11-1	42-2	45-1
20-25	30			60			31-7	21-5	49-2	45-0	10	44-2	45-2
		20					35	21-4	56	50-2	8	43	44
15	30	25-28	12	75	25	20	33-3	22-3	60-8	49-7	9	43	45-2
			8	50			28-3	23-6	48-3		12	40-6	44-8
15-18	30-40			60	19-1	22-5	35-8	21-5	66-4	49-9	14	43-1	45-7
15	30	10		60	20-4	21	33-9	23-4	60-2	45-2	13	41-4	45-8
18-1	31-2	23-3	11-8	63-4	21-2	20-5	39-9	22-3	58-5	50-1	12-7	43-7	47-1
20	35	25	10		22-1	21-4	41-2	21-8	66-3	49-7	13	44-2	47-4
16	30	28			19-2	20	40-8	21-8	55	49	10	43	45-3
15	35	25	10-20		18-3	21	38-3	20-7	55-6	48-4	11	40-5	45-2
	30	20	10		25	25	35-4	22-1	59-2	51-8	a 9	49-5	47-8
20	28	25		60	18-6	22-7	39-3	24-4	56-1	47-5	10	43-6	45-9
				20	25	43-3	22-9		53-1	13		47-1	26
				20	20	36	23-2	50-7	47-7	10-11-4		43-1	47-3
15	30-32	18		72	24-2	17-6	43	21-5	61-2	50-2	a13-3	43-8	47
20	35	25-33			22-7	19-5	39-5	22-4	59-6	57-9	c13	42-3	48-3
16	35	30			17-7	18-5	39-1	20-4	59-3	49-9	13	43-2	47-2
20	35	25		60	22-5	19-8	46-3	22	60-5	50-7	13	43-2	48
20	30	25-28	15		19-2	18-5	39-9	21-1	56-4	47-8	12	45-6	46
15	35	23	12		20-5	20	38-9	21-1	57-2	53-6	a11-8	44	45-4
20		25			18-7	19	38-1	24-1	62-9	50-2	12	43-7	45-8
					25	18	31-4	20	54-4	49-6	12	43-5	46-4
20					19-3	25	39-8	19-6	54-7	48-8	12	43-5	45-2
					19	20	40-8	21-1	58-8	47-4	12	44	46
15	25	22		50	20-8	20	42-3	21-9	56-6	49-8	11	41-1	46-6
18	30-35	20-28		50	21	18-4	47	22-7	52-1	43-8	12	45-7	46-8
20	35	25	12		21-2	23-8	41	22-1	49-7	45-1	12	44-6	47-4
20	30	22			25	20	45-7	20-5	57	50-5	14	47-4	40
20	35	25			25	22-5	43	24-5	51-2		12	40	49-2
						19-7	36-3	20-1	47-6	48-2	12	42-6	43-6
							36	22-5	63-6	50-5	15	40	45-8
							33-1	23-7	64-2	52-7	15	44-3	48-6
							20	25-1	61-3	54-4	17	50	50-7
							38	24	75-6	52-7	a16-7		50-2
							25	22-7	58-7	50-4	14	42-5	48-2
18-20	25-30	18	10		21-7	17-5	42-4	24-5	64-4	54-3	a14-3		48-5
15	25	18		65	20	19-3	37-9	24-6	68	52	a14-3		49-1
	30-8				20-5	21-2	38-7	23-2	57-0	47-3	12-0	40-2	46-3
20-22	28-35	16-20	15	50	21	18-9	42-4	22-8	62	48-8	c12	39-8	47-5
30					20	23-5	35	23-5	52	45-7	12	40-5	45-1
	39-6	16-0	16-3	24-6	22-7	36-9	33-4	23-4	52-2	45-1	12-4	40-5	47-2
25-30	30	15		23-7	23-2	41-3	33-7	21-5	51-9	45-2	a12-5	38-5	47-7
30	30	15	12-5	25	20	33-7	24	50	41-7	11	40	46-3	54
25-30	30-35	20		25	21-6	32-8	33-5	23-5	57-1	47-1	13	40-6	47
25	30				26	39-9	26	24-4	49-7	46-4	13	43	47-9
24-7	27-8	17-0	17-7	24-4	24-1	38-3	22-8	22-8	55-7	46-6	12-2	41-5	47-9
30	30	22		25	25	33	44-2	25-6	58-6	49-6	12	44-3	50-5
25	30	18		25	25	30-8	25	50	46-4	46-4	a12-5	40	48-2
20-25	23-25	15		23-7	24-1	35	21-4	21-4	55-8	45-2	a12-5	41-6	47-5
28	30	15		25	21-2	41-7	41-7	22-1	57-3	46-2	12	40	47-6
18	25	15		23-5	22	30-6	30-6	19-7	56-7	45-8	12	41-5	45-8
22-0	27-1	17-1		23-3	22-6	40-1	24-2	24-2	58-3	50-8	13-1	47-3	51-6
	30	18		23-3	25	43-8	26-2	25	55	50	a12-5		50
30	35	20		26-7	26-2	35	35	25	60	50	a14-3		52-5
30	35	20		23-7	25	39-1	27-5	27-5	60	52-1	a14-3	50	54-4
25	25	12-5		22-3	22-3	41-8	41-8	21-7	55-3	49-5	a11-1	47-1	49-8
17	22	14-5		22-1	19	38-3	38-3	21-7	57-2	47-1	a11-1	43-2	49-2
15	25	20		20-9	19-6	37-4	37-4	21-2	58	48-6	a14-3	47-6	52-4
15	25			22-5	21-1	42-2	25	54-2	51-7		a12-5	50	53-9
	20	15		25	22-5	42-8	25	66-8	57-5		a14-3	46	50-6

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Canned Vegetables									
	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can.	Corn 2 s, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	33.7	7.7	18.4	5.0	6.3	10.4	12.4	15.8	16.0	16.1
Nova Scotia (average)	32.9	8.1	17.3	5.2	6.3	9.8	13.9	17.0	16.4	16.6
1—Sydney.....	33.8	8	17.1	5.3	6.4	10.2	14	16.5	16.6	16.9
2—New Glasgow.....	32.8	8	16.9	5.2	5.9	9.9	13.4	16.9	15.9	16.3
3—Amherst.....	32	8	17.6	5.2	6.8	9.8	13.7	16.6	15.4	15.4
4—Halifax.....	32.9	8	17.5	5	6.5	9.2	14.2	16.6	15.2	15.5
5—Windsor.....	32.5	8.3	18		6	10		20	20	20
6—Truro.....	33.1	8	16.9	5.3	6	9.7	14.3	15.6	15.1	15.6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29.7	7.4	18.8	5.1	5.7	10.1	15.1	15.5	14.6	14.9
New Brunswick (average)	32.7	8.5	18.2	5.3	6.3	10.4	14.3	15.9	16.0	15.6
8—Moncton.....	34.3	8.7	17.9	5.6	6.6	12.1	13.7	16.4	16	15.7
9—St. John.....	34	8.7	19.7	4.9	6	9.2	13.5	14.9	14.7	14.5
10—Fredericton.....	32.4	8.7	17	5	6.4	10.1	15.1	14.7	15.2	14.8
11—Bathurst.....	30	8	18	5.6	6.2	10	15	17.5	18	17.5
Quebec (average)	30.9	6.4	17.7	5.0	6.4	9.3	12.8	14.2	15.8	14.8
12—Quebec.....	32.8	7.5	17.1	5	6.6	9	12.6	14.5	15.4	14.7
13—Three Rivers.....	33.1	6	18.1	5.2	6.3	9.2	12.4	14.2	17.8	15
14—Sherbrooke.....	30.9	6-6-7	16.8	5.1	6	9.4	13.3	14	15.8	13.7
15—Sorel.....	29.2	6	18.2	4.6	6	9.7	12	14.3	15.7	14.8
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	29.8	5	17.2	4.6	6.4	9.7	12.7	13.7	14.1	15.2
17—St. John's.....	29.3	5.3-6.7	17	4.8	6.5	9.9	15	14	16.6	15
18—Thetford Mines.....	29.5	6.7	18.7	5.8	7.1	8.2	12.8	15.2	17	15.7
19—Montreal.....	32.6	5.3-8	17.9	5	5.9	10	12.5	13.9	14.6	14.3
20—Hull.....	31.3	6-8	18	5.1	6.7	8.5	12.2	13.6	15	15
Ontario (average)	34.0	7.3	17.8	4.7	6.2	10.8	12.8	15.1	14.8	15.2
21—Ottawa.....	34.7	7.3-8	18.1	5.3	6.5	10.8	11.1	15	14.8	14.8
22—Brockville.....	30.8	6.7	15.1	5.3	6	10.6	11.4	14.1	13.3	13.7
23—Kingston.....	32.5	6.7	15	4.9	5.2	9	11.4	12.7	12.4	12.8
24—Belleville.....	35.8	6	16.5	4.5	5.5	10.4	12.4	15.2	15.2	15.5
25—Peterborough.....	32.9	7.3	17	4.5	5.7	11.3	12.2	14.3	14	14.4
26—Oshawa.....	37.9	7.3	18.5	4.4	6.6	11.4	12.9	14.9	14.3	14.5
27—Orillia.....	33.4	6.7	18	4.7	5.9	10.8	13.4	14.8	15	15
28—Toronto.....	35.2	7.3-8	17.5	4.8	5.8	10.2	11.4	14.9	15.1	14.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	37.2	7.3	18.3	5.3	5.8	10.8	13.2	15.4	15.7	16.5
30—St. Catharines.....	32.2	7.3	18.8	4.5	6.3	11.4	13	14.1	13.8	14.6
31—Hamilton.....	33.4	7.3	17.6	4.4	5.9	11.1	12	15.1	14.6	14.6
32—Brantford.....	33	6.7-8	16.9	4.3	5.3	10.8	12.9	14.3	14.3	14.6
33—Galt.....	34.9	7.3	18.1	4.3	5.8	12.2	13.9	14.8	14.1	14.6
34—Guelph.....	35.3	7.3	18.1	4.6	5.9	11.6	12.4	14.6	14.1	14.3
35—Kitchener.....	32.4	6.7	18.1	3.9	5.3	11	11.9	14.4	14.5	14.3
36—Woodstock.....	33.7	6.7-7.3	17.2	4.2	6.2	10.6	11.9	15	14.6	15.3
37—Stratford.....	32.1	7.3	18.7	4.1	6.2	12.2	13	15.4	15	15.1
38—London.....	33.7	6.7-7.3	18.1	4.5	5.8	11.3	12.4	15.3	15.2	15.2
39—St. Thomas.....	32.5	7.3-8.7	18.8	4.5	6.3	11.4	13	15.6	15.8	15.8
40—Chatham.....	32.5	6.7	18	4.5	6.1	11.1	14.4	15.1	15.2	14.4
41—Windsor.....	33	8.9-3	18.3	4.6	6	10.8	14.1	14.9	14.6	15.9
42—Sarnia.....	37	7.3-8	20	4.7	6.5	11.2	14	16.6	15.6	15.6
43—Owen Sound.....	33.1	6.7-7.3	18.2	4.1	5.4	9.8	11.8	15.1	15.6	15.4
44—North Bay.....	33.9	7.3	18.3	5.3	6.7	10.2	12.8	15	14.4	15
45—Sudbury.....	33.4	8-8.7	16.8	5.3	7.8	9.8	15.6	15.6	15.9	16
46—Cobalt.....	36.4	8.3	16.5	5.3	7.5	11.7	13.6	17.9	17.7	18.4
47—Timmins.....	34.3	8.3	17	5.2	8	9	15	16.4	16	16.6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.8	8	19.3	5.3	8	12.6	15	15.2	15.4	15.4
49—Port Arthur.....	35.5	6	19.6	5.4	6.3	9.9	10.8	15	14.3	15.8
50—Fort William.....	33.8	6	16.8	5.3	5.8	9.8	11.7	15.2	14.8	15.5
Manitoba (average)	36.1	6.7	20.4	5.2	6.5	11.4	12.6	17.9	17.4	17.4
51—Winnipeg.....	36.3	6.4-7	19.3	5.1	6.7	10.6	11.9	17.5	17.1	17
52—Brandon.....	35.8	6.3-7	21.5	5.3	6.3	12.1	13.2	18.3	17.6	17.7
Saskatchewan (average)	34.3	8.1	18.8	5.2	6.3	10.9	12.4	18.1	17.8	17.9
53—Regina.....	35	8-8.4	17.5	5.1	6.4	12.7	12.5	18.2	18	17.7
54—Prince Albert.....	32.5	8	20	5	6.9	8.6	12	18	18	18
55—Saskatoon.....	35	8	18	5.3	6	10.6	12.2	18.1	18.3	18.7
56—Moose Jaw.....	34.7	8	19.5	5.3	5.8	11.5	12.8	18	16.9	17.2
Alberta (average)	35.7	8.6	18.5	5.2	6.1	11.0	10.3	16.7	18.0	18.6
57—Medicine Hat.....	35	8.9	19.2	5.3	6.3	12.5	11.4	17.6	20.5	19.3
58—Drumheller.....	37.5	8.9	17	5.4	6.3	11.7	10.8	16.6	17.1	19.5
59—Edmonton.....	34.9	8	19	5.1	6	9.7	9.4	15.9	17.7	17.9
60—Calgary.....	36.6	8	19	5.2	5.9	11.3	10.1	16.6	18.7	18.9
61—Lethbridge.....	34.5	8-10	18.2	5.2	6	9.7	9.7	16.7	16.7	17.2
British Columbia (average)	35.3	9.5	21.6	5.5	6.8	9.8	9.8	17.1	18.2	18.2
62—Fernie.....	35	10	19	5.6	6.2	11.2	10.7	18	18	18.2
63—Nelson.....	35	10	17.5	5.6	7	10.7	10.8	18.3	20	20
64—Trail.....	35	9.3	20	5.3	7.4	9.5	10	17.5	19	19
65—New Westminster.....	39.5	8.3-9.5	23.1	5.4	6.7	8.5	8.4	16.2	17.6	16.9
66—Vancouver.....	35.2	8.3-9.5	22.7	5.5	6.4	9	8.8	14.6	15.7	16.8
67—Victoria.....	35.3	10	23.8	5.4	6.8	9.1	9.4	15.2	16.6	15.8
68—Nanaimo.....	36.2	8.9	23	5.6	6.8	10	10	17.7	19.3	19.7
69—Prince Rupert.....	34.3	10	23.3	5.8	6.7	10.3	10	19.3	19.3	19.3

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1928

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples			Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (16 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.						
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
9.8	6.6	1.259	25.8	25.7	21.5	13.4	16.5	19.3	75.0	26.7	64.1	42.8
9.1	6.3	1.053	22.3	25.3	19.0	13.6	15.9	18.9	72.9	26.9	60.6	38.8
9.3	6.8	1.052	22.5		18.8	14.8	15.6	18.8	61.2	27.4	62.5	
8.8	6.5	1.212	23.8	22.5		13.4	15.7	18.6	86	28.3	53.3	38.7
9.1	6.8	.87	19.4	27	18.7	13.7	15.6	19.2	67.5	28	62.5	40
10.3	6.5	1.038	23.2	25.7	18	11.7	14.7	19.8	74.7	25.4	62.5	39.5
9	5				20	15	18	18				5
8.2	6.3	1.091	22.5	26.1	19.3	13.2	15.9	19.2	75	25.2	62.2	36.8
7.9	7.7	.812	17.1	15.1	18	12.7	14.9	15.7	77.5	26.6	65	43.3
9.0	6.6	.835	19.2	20.7	20.0	14.4	15.9	19.2	70.6	27.3	65.4	47.1
9.4	6.7	.929	18.7	25.4	20	14	15.7	19.2	83.3	26.9	65	50
8.8	6.5	.984	19.9	22.5	20	15.3	14.7	19	60	25.5	58.3	43.5
8.9	6.2	.778	20.7	17.2	20	12.2	15.6	18.7	74	27	72.8	44.8
9	7	.65	17.5	17.5	20	16	17.7	20	65	29.8	50	50
9.8	7.2	1.225	25.4	28.3	19.5	13.2	17.2	18.2	81.1	26.2	67.9	41.6
11.4	7.5	1.096	26.5	18	21	12.6	16.5	26.6	82.9	24.7	76.8	38.2
9.9	8.8	1.36	29.4	28.7	22.5	13.4	17.3	16.2	98.7	28.2	72.5	42.2
10.3	7	1.147	22	26.7	23.7	12.9	17.3	17.1	74	27.4	64.8	41.4
9	9.3	1.233	27			13.3	19	19.3	80	25.7		46.5
10.2	5.8	1.26			22.5	13.5	16	14.3	72	24.7	52.5	40.9
8.5	5.7	1.31	26.7	32.5		14	19.7	20	80	27.5		50
9	6.7	1.386	25.7		20	14.7	17.7	18.5	94	27.5		43
9.3	7.1	1.126	22.6	35	20.7	12.5	16.3	17.7	82.9	24.3	65.5	37.5
10.5	7.1	1.106	23.1	28.7	22.3	11.9	15.1	20	65.7	26.2	75	40.7
9.8	6.9	1.227	25.4	26.4	21.2	13.6	16.1	19.1	75.4	26.7	63.9	39.5
9.7	7.7	1.21	24.5	31.7	21	12.9	15.6	20.2	72.5	28.2	64.8	41
9.1	7	1.23	26	28.7		13	16.5	17.7	75	26.7	70	42
9.5	7	1.24	25.4	32.2		12.5	15.7	17.2	76.7	23.8	58.3	38.2
10.6	6.6	1.32	25.8	20.8		14.7	15.4	18	71	26.6	58.5	35.5
9.6	6.8	1.07	21.3		19.5	13.5	15.5	19.8	78	27.5	60.7	36.7
9.1	6.5	1.08	23	23.7		11.4	15.5	20	84.5	26.2	62.7	40.7
9.5	7.3	.987	22.5	18.7		13.7	16.8	19.1	78	27.8	62.3	36
9.5	6.5	1.11	22	25.5		12.7	15.5	18.6	71.3	25.3	61.6	37
10.1	6.5	1.26	25	27.5		12.8	17	19	80	25.8	55	38.3
8.6	6.8	1.37	25.2	26.7		14.7	15.7	18.4	85	27.5	71.2	39.6
9.5	6.6	1.18	24.6	29.4	22	12.5	15.8	18.1	74.7	24.8	70	37
8.6	7.1	1.00	21.3	21.6		13.2	15.3	17.2	60	25		37.2
9.4	6.9	1.07	24.9	29.3		14.8	15.1	19	73.3	25.5	63.3	36.8
9.7	7	1.01	22	36		12.7	14.9	19	61.7	25.8	54.2	35.7
10.3	6.8	1.08	23.2	30		12.7	14.7	18.2	61.9	25.8	59.5	35.4
9	6.8	1.13	23.6	19		13.1	15.2	17.2	79	25	55	35.2
10.3	6.5	1.24	25	20		13.3	16.3	19.0	70	26.2	67.5	39.5
9.2	6.6	1.07	21.8	22.9		12.6	13.4	17.9	66.3	25		37.5
9.6	6.5	1.07	22.8	26.7		14.7	15.7	18.4	85	27.5	71.2	39.6
9.5	6.0	.989	20	26.7		13.6	16.4	19.4	76.4	25.5	66.2	39
9.5	5.3	1.07	19.7	30.6		14.2	15.4	18.8	75	25.1	60	42.3
8.6	7.4	.95	21.7			14	16.5	19	87.5	26.5	75	42
10.2	6.3	1.38	27.5	19.5		12.2	15.5	19.2	75	33	68	38.8
11	7.2	1.34	33.8		20	13.3	16.3	18.3	67.8	24.2	61.8	41.4
10	8.9	1.53	32.2	25	21.5	14.1	19	20	77	28.6	75	44.2
11.9	8.4	1.81	42		21	16.3	19.3	21.3	90	29.4	70	46.7
12	8.5	1.76				15	20	20	90	28	60	45
9.3	7.7	1.50	32.5	30.5		14.6	17	21.2	75	30	63.3	41.2
9.4	6.4	1.39	30.5	28.7	24.5	14.1	16.2	22.2	75.8	26.7	65	42.5
10.4	6.6	1.37	28.2	32.6	21	14.1	16.6	19.7	70	27.2	58.1	42
10.7	5.3	1.165	24.6			12.6	16.7	20.5	72.0	27.1	61.3	43.4
10.3	5.2	1.26	26.6	25		12.5	16.7	20.8	71.2	25.8	57.2	42.5
11	5.8	1.07	22.6			12.7	16.7	20.1	72.8	28.4	65.3	44.3
10.8	6.5	1.425	26.5		20.7	13.8	17.9	22.1	74.2	26.3	64.2	48.2
11.6	6.3	1.72	32.1		22	14.4	18	22.8	74.1	26.4	66.2	48.3
12	6.6	1.60	27.3		20	13.5	20	22.8	75.8	25.8	62.5	50.8
9.6	6.5	1.06	22.8		20	12.4	15.5	22.6	72.8	25.7	63.3	48.3
9.8	6.6	1.32	23.7			14.8	18	20.8	74.1	27.2	64.8	48.3
10.5	5.6	1.396	27.1	24.6		13.4	17.5	21.4	70.8	26.5	64.1	48.3
11.3	5.1	1.56	32.2	25		13.5	19.7	22.8	75	27.8	70.7	51.7
10.6	6.2	1.71	30	25		14.2	18.5	21.5	68.3	26.7	65	48.3
10.2	5.3	.90	19.4	21.6		12.3	16.4	20.5	68.9	24.9	59.9	47.7
9.9	5.7	1.67	28.9	25		14.3	16.4	20.1	73.6	27	62.1	49.3
10.4	5.6	1.14	25	26.3		12.7	16.7	22.5	68	26	63	47
9.6	5.5	1.666	34.0	23.0		12.3	16.3	18.8	73.2	27.4	64.0	50.0
10.5	6.3	1.63	34	21.7		13.5	17.5	18.3	73.3	31.2	69.2	50
9.4	5.1	2.051	45	25		13.7	16.7	20	77.7	27.5	67.5	50
9.1	5.5	1.80	40	20		13.5	18	17.7	75	24.9	62.6	45.2
8.8	5.3	1.25	23.6	22.0		10.3	15.7	18.4	71.9	26	58	45.4
9.5	4.8	1.37	26.4	25		10.7	14.4	18.6	67.3	26	58	45.4
9.6	5.2	1.59	32.8	24		11.2	15.2	18.3	71.6	26.7	61.1	48
9.9	5.7	1.79	36.1			14.6	17.8	19.3	71.7	26.1	67.7	53.3
10	5.7	1.848			25	11	15	20	76.7	26.7	62.5	56.7

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3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar.			Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit. XXX, per quart.	Salt fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal per ton.
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium per lb.									
Dominion (average).....	7.7	7.2	60.6	70.8	27.8	15.8	3.5	64.5	57.7	12.3	6.3	\$
Nova Scotia (average).....	7.8	7.2	64.5	68.8	29.0	13.5	3.8	62.9	43.4	13.0	6.8	16.256
1—Sydney.....	7.5	7.1	62.5	67.8	27.8	16.3	4	68.4	52	13.1	6.3	16.250
2—New Glasgow.....	8.4	7.6	63.7	71.5	30	14	3.3	52.4	40	13.1	7.7	.....
3—Amherst.....	7.9	7.3	67.6	67.5	28.2	12.1	4.6	60	35.7	13	6.8	17.50
4—Halifax.....	7.1	6.7	63.3	69.1	28.3	14	3.5	66.2	54.7	13.2	6.6	16.00
5—Windsor.....	8	7.4	65.5	69.4	27.5	30	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00-16.00
6—Truro.....	8	7.4	65.5	69.4	29.4	12.3	3.5	67.6	34.7	12.7	6.8	16.00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7.5	7.1	63.7	67	24.5	15.4	3.6	55	38	13.6	6.6	15.40
New Brunswick (average)	7.8	7.1	64.7	72.0	28.7	12.9	3.4	69.2	41.7	12.8	6.5	16.125
8—Moncton.....	8	7.4	65	73.5	30	13.1	3.4	73.7	42.6	13.8	6.2	g15.50
9—St. John.....	7.7	7.2	66.2	66.1	27.4	13.2	3.4	75.0	44.5	12.7	6.7	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	7.7	7.1	60.7	73.5	28.5	12.8	3.1	62.2	39.7	11.7	6.2	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	7.6	6.8	66.7	75	29	12.3	3.8	66.6	40	13	7	18.00
Quebec (average).....	7.2	6.7	60.6	68.0	27.0	14.3	3.6	61.7	60.6	11.1	6.2	15.544
12—Quebec.....	7.1	6.5	61.3	72.5	26.6	16.2	3.6	60.7	60	10	6.4	15.00-16.00
13—Three Rivers.....	7.7	7.2	61	71.8	28	14.2	4.1	60.7	70	11.7	6.0	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6.9	6.3	60.2	71.2	26.5	12.9	3.3	61.1	58.9	10.6	6.3	15.75-16.25
15—Sorel.....	7.4	6.7	57.5	53.7	28.3	13.7	4.5	63.3	60	11	7	14.75
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6.8	6.4	60.5	65.5	26.6	13.2	3.9	62.1	57.5	10.5	5.5	15.00-15.50
17—St. John's.....	6.9	6.6	67.5	68.3	26.7	13.8	3.1	57.5	65	12.5	6.5	14.00
18—Thefted Mines.....	7.7	7.2	61.7	70.5	26.7	14.3	3.7	61.7	55.8	12.2	6.2	17.00-17.50
19—Montreal.....	6.8	6.5	59.8	69.3	26.8	15.4	3.2	61.2	60.6	10.7	5.9	16.40
20—Hull.....	7.2	6.9	56.2	69	27	15	3.3	67.5	57.5	10.7	6.1	15.75
Ontario (average).....	7.5	7.2	61.7	72.6	26.8	14.3	3.5	65.9	59.8	11.6	6.2	15.725
21—Ottawa.....	7.2	6.8	61.6	72.7	27	14.4	3.4	74.7	59.6	11.6	6.4	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	7.4	6.8	57.5	74.5	27.2	13.2	3.4	70	55	10.5	6.3	15.25
23—Kingston.....	6.8	6.5	57.5	68.2	25.5	12	3.8	67	60	10.7	6	15.00
24—Belleville.....	7.3	7.2	62.5	68	24.7	13.8	3.5	61.7	66.7	11.5	6.3	15.50
25—Peterborough.....	7.4	7.1	62.8	70.6	25.2	14.2	3.3	62.1	51.7	11.2	5.9	15.75
26—Oshawa.....	7.6	7.5	65	76.2	26.5	13	3.2	66.7	56.2	11.4	5.7	15.00-15.50
27—Orillia.....	7.5	7.4	67.6	71.6	24.7	13.7	4.0	65	50	11.3	6.2	16.00-16.50
28—Toronto.....	7.1	6.9	61.7	71.8	25.4	12.1	3.3	63.9	54.1	11.3	6.1	15.00-15.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.6	7.3	65.3	78.3	26.3	16.3	3.6	68.6	65	9.9	7	g13.75-14.25
30—St. Catharines.....	7.9	7.6	64.5	71.6	27.4	14.6	3.8	69	63.7	12.7	6.5	g14.00-15.00
31—Hamilton.....	6.9	6.6	61.9	70.2	25.3	12.3	2.8	70.4	63.3	10.6	6.3	15.50
32—Brantford.....	7	6.8	60.4	69.4	26.5	12.8	3.3	70	65.5	10.2	5.8	14.50-15.00
33—Galt.....	7.3	7.2	62.2	72.2	25.2	13.9	3	67.8	63.1	10	5.8	15.00-15.50
34—Guelph.....	7.2	7.1	58.7	74.4	25.7	13.4	3.5	73.1	57.1	10	5.9	15.00-15.50
35—Kitchener.....	7.1	7.1	50.1	69.2	25.3	13.4	3.3	66.2	55	10	5.5	15.50-16.00
36—Woodstock.....	6.9	6.7	63.7	68.2	25	12.7	3	61.2	56.2	10	6.3	14.50
37—Stratford.....	7.4	7	59.4	73.9	26.6	13.1	2.9	73.3	55.8	10.4	6	15.00-15.50
38—London.....	7.4	7.3	66.1	74.4	25.9	14.1	3.4	60.1	59.2	10.8	5.9	15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	7.9	7.6	64.5	71.6	27.4	14.6	3.8	69	63.7	12.7	6.5	15.50-16.00
40—Chatham.....	6.8	6.7	57.6	67.5	25	14.1	3.2	67.8	68	11.5	5.4	15.00
41—Windsor.....	6.9	6.8	62.9	74.1	27.6	14.3	3	65.6	60	10	5.9	g15.50-16.00
42—Sarnia.....	7.9	7.9	62.5	72.5	27.5	14.5	2.9	.....	50	11.5	8.5	15.75
43—Owen Sound.....	7.4	6.8	66.7	77	27	12.3	4	63.7	55	11.2	5.4	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	7.8	7.7	68.6	73.6	28.5	17.1	4.2	67.5	66.7	13	5.3	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	8.3	7.9	66	73.8	30	18.8	4.2	58.3	70	15	6	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.7	8.2	60.8	74.5	30.8	10.7	3.8	66.7	53.3	15	6.8	18.00
47—Timmins.....	8	8	60	75	30	15	4	50	.....	15	7.5	18.00-18.50
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7.7	7.5	60.7	75.7	26.2	17	3.7	57.5	63.7	14.5	6.5	15.50-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	8.5	7.9	53.3	71.7	29.2	15.8	3.6	59.2	63.3	11.5	6.2	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	7.6	7.4	60.3	75	30	15.8	3	65	62	11.8	5.5	17.00-17.50
Manitoba (average).....	7.7	7.5	58.1	67.6	29.1	14.0	3.4	66.7	56.3	12.8	6.1	20.750
51—Winnipeg.....	8	7.7	57.5	68.8	28.4	13.4	3.3	65.6	52.6	12.1	5.8	19.50
52—Brandon.....	7.4	7.3	58.6	66.4	29.8	14.6	3.4	67.8	60	13.5	6.3	22.00
Saskatchewan (average).....	8.2	7.6	57.9	73.2	30.0	20.6	3.3	62.2	58.8	13.8	6.3	23.625
53—Regina.....	7.9	7.6	58.8	71.7	29.5	a19.3	2.8	68.6	60	12.8	5.8	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	8.6	7.9	51.7	75.8	31.2	a23	3.6	58	60	15	7.3	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7.4	6.8	58.6	73.7	30	a21	3.2	59.2	50	13.5	5.1	23.00-25.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	9	8	62.5	71.4	29.1	a19	3.4	63	65	13.7	7.1	.....
Alberta (average).....	8.6	7.8	54.0	68.7	29.2	18.7	3.4	65.5	64.3	14.0	6.3	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.9	7.8	57.1	72.8	30	a20.9	3.5	74.2	68	14.6	6.2	g
58—Drumheller.....	9.3	8.3	48.3	66.7	30	a22.5	3.5	66.7	70	15	7	.....
59—Edmonton.....	8.4	7.8	52.9	66.1	28.5	a14.6	3.3	60.8	61.2	13.4	5.8	.....
60—Calgary.....	8.5	7.8	58.1	66.9	28.2	a16.9	3.5	60.9	65	13.1	7.3	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	8.7	7.3	53.7	71.2	29.2	a18.7	3.2	65	57.5	14	5.2	.....
British Columbia (average)	7.9	7.3	57.4	69.5	29.4	22.6	3.7	62.3	62.0	13.7	6.7	.....
62—Fernie.....	9.2	8.2	62.5	71.3	29.2	a17.5	3.6	.....	60	13.1	6.2	.....
63—Nelson.....	8.1	7.7	60	71.7	28.3	a28.7	4.1	56.7	63.3	15	7.7	.....
64—Trail.....	8	7.6	59	72.5	27.5	a27.5	3.4	60	56	15	7	.....
65—New Westminster.....	7.1	6.9	55.5	64.7	29.5	a18.9	3.9	57.8	61.6	12.5	5.3	.....
66—Vancouver.....	7	6.8	55.3	66.1	29	a20.8	3.2	58	55	12.7	6.7	.....
67—Victoria.....	7.5	6.9	57.3	66.2	30	a20.6	3.6	66.1	55	12	5.4	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	7.9	7.7	59.3	69.3	30	a21.8	4.2	74.2	70	14.4	6.9	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	8	6.8	50	74.3	31.7	a25	3.8	63.3	75	15	8	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$5. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1928

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
\$ 10-048	\$ 12-909	\$ 11-992	\$ 14-503	\$ 8-841	\$ 11-015	\$ 9-666	c. 31-0	c. 11-5	\$ 27-765	\$ 19-933	
8-835	12-015	9-400	10-250	6-300	6-950	6-667	33-3	12-0	22-417	14-917	
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	c8-00	33-35	12	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	
7-35							c8-00	32	20-00	14-00	
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	8-00	6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	
10-50-11-50	d11-60-14-50	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
	10-50-11-50	9-00	9-50	5-50	6-00	6-00	35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-9-75	d12-50-15-75	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	6-75	32	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	
10-50	13-25	9-00	10-00	6-75	7-50	7-50	30	15	19-00-26-00	10-00-14-00	
10-875	12-958	9-875	11-375	6-750	8-250	6-700	31-3	11-8	27-000	19-250	
g10-00-12-00	g13-00	g3-00	g10-00	g7-00	g8-00	g8-00	32-35g	12	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-35	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	7-00	c4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00	
10-50		8-00	10-00	6-00	6-00	c6-00	30	12	18-00	15-00	
9-629	14-125	14-096	16-212	9-667	11-592	10-766	29-3	10-6	23-333	15-188	
10-00	13-50	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	30	11-7	27-00-35-00	12-00-16-00	
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	c8-13	30	10	20-00-28-00	16-00-18-00	
10-00	14-00	12-03	14-00	9-00	11-00	c16-00	27-28	9-8	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00	
9-50		c14-67-17-33	c16-00-18-67	c10-67	c13-33	c10-00	30	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	
			c16-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	26	9-8	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00	
8-50	16-00	15-00	16-00	10-00	12-00	9-00	25-28	10	23-00-23-00	15-00-23-00	
			c15-00	c10-50	c10-50	c6-00	30	15	15-00	10-00	
11-90	13-50-14-50	14-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c16-00	35	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	
8-25	12-50-14-00	c16-00	c17-23	7-00	9-00	c9-00	23	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
10-606	12-063	12-895	15-836	9-776	12-372	11-406	29-2	10-6	29-196	21-317	
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-25			c17-60		c14-80		30	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	
9-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c15-00	28	10	13-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
12-00	12-00	14-00	14-50	11-00	12-00	10-00	28	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
							30	9-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	
9-50-11-50	13-00	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	c7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	
11-00	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
g	g10-75	g	g	g	g	g	g30	g10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	
g	g11-00-12-00	g	g	g	g	g	g28	10	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	12-00	15-50	16-00	12-00	12-50	12-50	25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
9-00	11-00	15-00	17-00	13-00	15-00	c8-348	28	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00	12-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c12-00	27	10	25-00	16-00-20-00	
11-50	11-00-12-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00	11-00	27	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	
10-00	10-00-12-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	14-00	26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	
10-00-12-00	11-50	10-00	c15-00	6-00	c9-00	c9-00	25-27	10	26-00-32-00	20-00-25-00	
							25-30	10-2	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00		c18-00		c11-25	c11-25	24-25	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	
9-50	11-00-12-00	14-00-15-00	c20-00		c21-33	c21-33	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
10-00-11-00	11-00-12-00		c20-00		c18-00	c9-00-15-00	28	12-5	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
g10-00	g12-00	g	c & g 26-00	g	c & g 22-00	c & g 18-00	g30	10	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	
9-50	12-00-15-00		16-00		10-00	10-00	30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	
8-00	10-50		14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	30	9-7	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	
12-50		10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	35	11-7	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	
12-00-13-50	13-50		c15-00-17-25		c10-50-15-00	c1-75	30	13	n	25-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	c15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00	c12-00-15-00	27-30	15	22-00	14-00	
15-00	15-00		15-00	7-00-7-50	12-00	12-00	35	12-5	p	25-00-35-00	
11-00	10-00	8-50	12-00	6-50	10-50	6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	10-50	12-00	10-00	11-50	11-50	35	8-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	11-00	12-00	10-00	11-00	11-00	30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
10-638	14-750			9-250	10-125	8-500	32-5	14-0	35-000	24-500	
12-00	15-50			10-50	11-50	9-00	30	13	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	
6-75-12-00	14-00	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	
h 10-250	17-500	-250	12-000	8-500	10-500	12-333	34-4	12-9	35-000	23-750	
9-00-13-00	14-75		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	30-00-50-00	30-00	
9-00-10-00	20-00	i 7-00	18-50	5-50	7-00	7-00	35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00-11-00	17-00-20-00	i 9-50	10-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	30-35	10	35-00	25-00	
10-00	11-75		5-00		c14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00	
6-813	13-250				11-000	11-000	32-7	11-7	30-000	21-750	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g35	11-7	25-00	18-00-20-00	
h6-50					12-00	12-00	35	15	r	25-00	
h5-00-6-00	16-00			6-00	c8-00	c7-00	35	12	35-00	25-00	
h8-50-11-50	10-50				13-00	13-00	28-5	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	
h4-00-6-50							30	10	30-00	13-00	
	10-247			9-500	10-500	5-393	33-9	13-1	25-250	20-625	
6-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	5-00	40	15	30-00	18-00	
9-50-11-50	12-80-15-50			9-50	12-50	c7-50	40	12-5	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	11-50	11-50	37-5	12	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
10-75-11-75	11-50				5-50	5-50	35	14	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	
11-00-12-00	11-50				7-50	7-50	30	9	29-00	25-00	
10-55-11-50	9-00			7-50	c10-00	c4-49	27	14	20-00-22-00	16-00-18-00	
s7-70-8-20						5-50	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
12-00-14-50							35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20

(Continued from page 1386)

a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of

a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries,

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1920	1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1923	Nov. 1924	Nov. 1925	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1927	Oct. 1928	Nov. 1928
		102.3	131.6	199.0	243.5	171.8	151.9	153.3	157.7	161.2	151.4	152.2	150.2	148.6
Total Index 236 Commodities.....	236													
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	287.6	178.2	137.2	138.2	169.5	171.5	162.3	160.2	145.9	143.3
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	204.8	154.6	139.8	137.6	134.6	152.5	142.5	143.7	158.6	156.4
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97.8	133.3	269.9	303.3	165.0	183.7	204.1	193.2	187.9	155.8	172.1	163.5	163.2
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	171.0	178.5	156.9	159.2	155.5	154.3	154.4	154.6
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	244.4	185.4	145.9	167.5	154.8	147.1	160.2	155.0	141.1	139.4
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	137.7	98.6	100.2	95.4	99.8	108.0	97.7	94.5	96.2	97.7
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	197.5	205.4	187.1	182.5	177.8	177.2	174.5	170.2	172.3	172.3
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	223.3	184.7	165.6	163.8	154.8	156.8	157.8	151.3	148.7	147.8
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	258.2	164.2	133.3	125.3	127.0	166.7	155.3	157.0	144.0	143.9
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	137.6	130.6	156.3	162.8	148.4	159.7	104.2	106.3
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	171.0	178.5	156.9	159.2	155.5	154.3	155.9	154.6
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	196.2	175.6	158.3	156.4	151.5	151.1	147.6	143.0	144.2	144.8
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	244.0	168.4	146.9	142.9	155.5	160.2	153.0	147.7	149.7	147.8
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	242.0	180.0	154.1	156.4	158.4	157.0	149.2	147.5	147.3	146.7
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	226.1	174.4	151.9	151.9	150.6	164.4	158.5	154.2	158.2	156.5
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	244.4	170.7	146.5	149.7	151.2	170.5	156.7	155.6	158.7	155.6
Beverages.....	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	249.7	176.0	202.7	228.7	236.6	244.1	224.6	239.8	219.5	217.0
Breadstuffs.....	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	261.2	186.9	137.9	126.9	177.6	161.2	160.8	160.7	151.5	150.3
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	183.2	109.2	96.0	96.0	96.0	104.0	116.0	132.0	124.0	124.0
Fish.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	137.6	130.6	156.3	162.8	148.4	159.7	104.2	106.3
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	249.4	218.6	194.2	189.7	187.5	167.5	184.6	197.5	201.1	179.4
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	209.2	152.7	129.0	126.8	120.9	142.1	146.1	131.3	165.8	152.4
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	203.0	167.8	139.8	148.2	137.7	159.9	149.9	148.1	155.2	155.3
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	408.3	213.3	176.1	229.8	176.1	143.0	143.0	144.1	127.2	127.2
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	431.1	170.0	122.7	158.7	131.4	316.3	207.7	169.8	133.7	125.9
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	213.1	159.7	194.9	171.8	183.2	201.2	173.3	193.3	163.2	183.1
Tobacco.....	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	227.0	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	283.8	186.9	169.0	167.0	159.3	147.0	151.9	160.7	159.1	159.4
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.0	105.8	146.9	203.1	179.2	158.5	154.5	149.9	156.8	160.8	152.4	157.6	157.6
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	260.2	186.3	160.6	159.9	156.7	150.9	152.8	156.4	167.9	167.9
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	185.0	176.9	157.8	152.8	147.7	158.7	163.3	151.2	154.3	154.3
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	323.4	249.4	219.6	228.2	264.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	490.6	461.6	363.2	274.7	293.3	321.6	321.6	320.1	320.1	320.1
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	182.3	174.8	156.2	151.6	146.7	157.5	162.2	149.9	153.1	153.1
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103.4	130.7	195.0	241.9	167.3	143.3	142.5	153.8	148.8	143.3	146.8	142.8	141.5
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	197.1	206.5	188.0	185.2	181.2	180.7	180.4	175.4	176.5	176.5
Tools.....	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	264.5	248.0	211.6	216.0	204.2	204.2	205.2	205.2	204.1	204.1
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	7	94.5	99.9	142.1	194.1	206.4	187.9	184.4	180.8	180.7	180.8	175.5	176.7	176.7
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	244.5	268.6	200.5	186.5	199.5	192.3	177.4	164.4	167.8	165.2	164.6
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	246.8	163.0	138.5	137.9	150.8	145.3	139.4	143.7	139.1	137.7
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	214.9	183.2	163.0	167.3	151.5	152.7	148.8	148.1	149.5	149.8
Lumber.....	14	91.1	92.3	130.4	206.4	180.0	161.2	167.4	146.1	149.6	147.0	149.3	151.0	151.2
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	313.7	173.3	162.6	192.5	190.8	189.5	172.6	150.1	153.8	153.0
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	227.7	192.6	185.6	164.9	162.0	157.6	145.0	142.2	145.4	145.6
Manufacturers' Materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	254.0	158.4	132.9	131.3	151.2	143.6	137.4	142.7	136.8	135.0
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	96.2	134.2	274.1	310.2	157.3	139.6	212.4	196.9	190.0	151.6	172.9	105.3	105.1
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	477.5	264.4	270.1	264.3	218.0	270.1	420.6	432.2	322.2	351.1
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	176.3	98.0	114.3	88.6	90.8	103.4	92.8	128.1	125.1	128.5
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	173.0	123.2	117.0	117.4	114.2	117.0	111.2	106.2	106.9	108.6
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	110.8	167.9	230.6	208.7	184.8	158.8	153.9	153.5	151.9	161.1	141.4	136.1	132.6
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	186.6	114.3	95.4	89.8	96.1	110.4	99.9	118.9	113.9	125.0
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	114.6	153.8	252.7	280.7	177.7	126.0	112.6	182.0	156.9	158.4	163.4	143.2	140.4
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	295.8	186.7	147.5	152.3	158.6	150.5	149.2	144.8	139.3	138.2

page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1928*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	85	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	156	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	156	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	156	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	156	157	166	157
Oct. 1928....	154	157	156	157	166	157
Nov. 1928....	154	157	156	157	166	157

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices, which had advanced almost continuously since the beginning of the year, showed a downward tendency during the month, sirloin steak averaging 35.1 cents per pound at the beginning of November, as compared with 35.9 cents in October; round steak 30 cents per pound in November, as compared with 30.5 cents in October; rib roast 27.6 cents per pound in November and 28.1 cents in October; and shoulder roast 21.6 cents per pound in November and 21.7 cents in October. Veal was down in the average from 23.9 cents per pound in October to 23.5 cents in November. Mutton declined from an average of 31 cents per pound in October to 29.7 cents in November. In November both fresh and salt pork were lower, the former being down from an average of 31 cents per pound to 28.4 cents, and the latter from 27.5 cents per pound to 27.1 cents. Decreases were general. Bacon was down from an average of 42.5 cents per pound in October to 40.5 cents in November. In fresh fish cod steak and halibut were slightly higher.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance in practically all localities, fresh being up from an average of 51 cents per dozen in October to 57.4 cents in November and cooking from an average of 45.6 cents per dozen in October to 49.2 cents in November. Milk advanced in the average from 12.1 cents per quart to 12.3 cents. Higher prices were reported from Sherbrooke, Thetford Mines, Ottawa, Kingston, Orillia, Owen Sound, North Bay, Sudbury and Cobalt. Butter also increased, the price for dairy averaging 43.3 cents per pound in November, as compared with 42.8 cents in October, and creamery averaging 47.6 cents per pound in November and 47.4 cents in October. Cheese was slightly lower at 33.7 cents per pound.

Bread was unchanged in the average at 7.7 cents per pound. Soda biscuits were slightly higher, averaging 18.4 cents per pound. Flour, rolled oats and rice showed little change. Canned vegetables were steady. Beans advanced in the average from 9.5 cents per pound in October to 9.8 cents in November. Onions also were higher, averaging 6.6 cents per pound. Potatoes showed little change, the price averaging \$1.26 per ninety pounds in November, as compared with \$1.28 in Oc-

tober. Prunes were slightly lower at 13.4 cents per pound. Granulated sugar was down in the average from 7.8 cents per pound in October to 7.7 cents in November. Coffee and tea showed little change. Anthracite coal averaged \$16.26 per ton in November, as compared with \$16.21 in October. Higher prices were reported from Halifax, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Niagara Falls, Kitchener, and London. Bituminous coal showed little change at \$10.05 per ton. Wood was practically unchanged in the average, hard being \$11.99 per cord and soft \$8.84 per cord. A slight decrease in rent was reported from Thetford Mines.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices, on the whole, were slightly lower in November. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging \$1.21 per bushel, as compared with \$1.23½ in October. The high price for the month was \$1.24½ reached on the 17th, and the low \$1.16½ on the 30th. The movement in coarse grains was mixed, western barley declining from 70½ cents per bushel to 68½ cents, and American corn from \$1.14 per bushel to \$1.01½, while Ontario barley rose from 70½ cents per bushel to 71½ cents, and flax from \$1.92¼ per bushel to \$1.95½. Flour at Toronto was down from \$7.41 per barrel to \$7.37. Rolled oats at Toronto declined from \$3.70 per ninety-pound sack to \$3.55, and oatmeal from \$4.23-\$4.75 per ninety-eight-pound sack to \$4.08-\$4.40. Shorts rose from \$35.19 per ton to \$36.80. Raw sugar at New York declined from \$2.15½ per hundred to \$2.06¼, which was the lowest point in several years. Prunes at Toronto advanced from 9½-11 cents per pound to 10½-11 cents, and raisins from 10½ cents per pound to 11 cents. Oranges were down from \$8-\$9 per case to \$5.50-\$6, and bananas from \$5 per bunch to \$4.25-\$4.50. Quebec grades of potatoes at Montreal declined from 98 cents per bag to 90 cents, Ontario grades at Toronto from 92½ cents per bag to 87½ cents, and New Brunswick grades at St. John from \$1.65 per barrel to \$1.50. Coffee at Toronto was slightly lower at 28 cents per pound. Ceylon rubber was down from 18½ cents per pound in October to 18½ cents in November. Western cattle at Winnipeg declined from \$9.28 per hundred pounds to \$8.87, and choice steers at Toronto from \$9.87½ per hundred pounds to \$9.28. Hogs at Toronto were down from \$10.66 per hundred pounds to \$9.65. Dressed beef, fore-quarters, at Toronto was down from \$15.50

per hundred pounds to \$14.90, and hindquarters were down from \$21.12 per hundred pounds to \$17.90. Veal declined from 25 cents per pound to 22½ cents, and dressed hogs from \$19.75 per hundred pounds to \$16.30. Beef hides rose from 16-17 cents per pound to 17-18 cents, and calf skins from 22-23 cents per pound to 24-25 cents. Creamery butter at Montreal was 1 cent per pound higher at 43 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal rose from 55-60 cents per dozen to 65-75 cents, and storage at Toronto declined from 41-42 cents per

dozen to 38-40 cents. Lard at Toronto was down from 17½ cents per pound to 16½ cents. Raw cotton at New York was up from 19.62 cents per pound in October to 19.89 cents in November. Electrolytic copper was up from \$17.02 per cwt. to \$17.60; sheet copper from 28¼ cents per pound to 29 cents; and brass sheets from 28½ cents per pound to 30 cents. Lead rose from \$6.15 per hundred pounds to \$6.22, and tin from 50¼ cents per pound to 52¼ cents. Sulphuric acid was down from \$1.75 per cwt. to \$1.60.

COMPARISON OF PURCHASING POWER OF WAGES IN TERMS OF FOOD AND RENT IN CITIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

SINCE July, 1924, the International Labour Office has maintained the record of the comparative real wages in various countries, compiled and published by the British Ministry of Labour in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* since 1923. Summaries of these figures were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in August, 1923, June, 1924, December, 1924, November, 1925, February and December, 1927. The accompanying table shows the index numbers of real wages as on the date July 1, 1928, and is taken from the *International Labour Review* for October-November, 1928.

As before, the purpose of the calculations is to show the comparative amounts of food which can be purchased in the various cities with the wages of forty-eight hours' work. For this purpose index numbers were calculated by taking 100 to represent the amount of each article of food which forty-eight hours' normal wages in each of eighteen trades would purchase in London, and then finding what ratio of 100 would represent the corresponding amount for each article of food and each trade in each other city included. These ratios or "index numbers" were then averaged for each city for all trades included. The

INDEX NUMBERS OF COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN VARIOUS CITIES AT JULY 1, 1928

(Base: London, July 1, 1928=100)

Index numbers based primarily on quantities of food consumption in:

City	Belgium and France	Central European countries	Great Britain	Southern European countries	Scandinavian countries	Oversea countries	General average index numbers based on food only	General average index numbers with allowance for rent
Amsterdam.....	85	75	76	82	90	81	82	82
Berlin.....	65	71	66	67	80	73	70	66
Brussels.....	52	46	49	50	69	49	53	50
Dublin.....	100	97	104	99	101	102	101	110
Lisbon.....	31	28	27	28	27	28	28	.....
Lodz.....	40	46	39	42	56	45	45	51
London.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Madrid.....	55	64	49	54	51	52	54	.....
Milan.....	48	43	42	49	49	47	46	45
Ottawa.....	154	156	162	151	169	167	160	157
Paris.....	57	54	53	54	61	54	56	.....
Philadelphia.....	175	168	180	173	200	184	180	179
Prague.....	45	42	43	47	48	47	45	48
Rome ¹	44	38	40	47	43	46	43	39
Stockholm ²	81	70	86	85	95	92	85	83
Tallinn.....	38	42	34	38	48	43	41	43
Vienna.....	37	42	40	40	51	45	43	48
Warsaw.....	42	43	40	38	46	42	42	42

¹ The low figures for Rome may be accounted for in part by the differences in the items of food consumption in the Southern European countries from those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the table.

² The figures are based on wages in the building, furniture-making, and printing industries only. For other cities, the metal industry is also included.

International Labour Office in calculating the averages has continued the practice of the British authorities in weighting the figures according to British standards of consumption, but has also produced averages weighted according to standards in various groups of countries with more or less similar standards of living.

In addition by taking an average of the results according to the six standards so adopted, a general average is produced which stands as an international average by means of which the standard of living in each city can be compared to that in London.

A calculation has also been made as to the comparative purchasing power of the wages if an allowance is made for rent payments as well as for food costs and this appears in the last column of the table of index numbers.

It is pointed out that the data used for the comparisons are not strictly comparable owing to differences in consumption in the various countries, that the wages data are for only four industries, building, metal, furniture and printing trades, that the prices data are for only eighteen items of food, and that while a percentage allowance of the cost of food is made for rent no allowance is made for fuel, clothing and miscellaneous items.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1913=100, was 137.9 for October, an advance of 0.2 per cent over September. Foods advanced 0.5 per cent, due to advances in cereals and other foods, except meat and fish which declined. Industrial materials as a whole were unchanged, slight advances in metals and minerals, cotton and miscellaneous products being counteracted by a decline in textiles other than cotton.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, was 173.5 for October, an advance of 0.2 per cent over September. Cereals and meat advanced, while other foods showed a decline. Textiles also declined, and minerals and miscellaneous commodities advanced.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-77=100, was 116.8 for October, showing no change from the previous month. Foodstuffs advanced 0.1 per cent. In this group, vegetable foods advanced 5.4 per cent as practically every item either advanced or was unchanged; animal foods, on the other hand, declined 4.1 per cent, every item showing declines or no change, the most noticeable decline being in pork and bacon. Industrial materials declined 0.1 per cent, showing advances in minerals, chiefly tin and copper, and textiles, and a decline in the sundries group, owing chiefly to a fall in the price of hides and olive oil.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 167 at November 1, an advance of 0.6 per cent over the previous month. Food advanced slightly owing chiefly to a seasonal advance in the price of eggs. There was a slight decline in rent and other groups were unchanged.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 491.94 for October, as compared with 487.54 for September. With the exception of the group "miscellaneous vegetable products," all groups advanced, the most marked advance being in foods, both vegetable and animal foods.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Commerce on the base average prices in 1913=100, was 145 for October, as compared with 146 in September. There were no marked changes. The groups vegetable foods, animal foods, fertilizers, textiles, hides and leather showed slight declines while fuels and oils, mortar, bricks, cement and glass and chemical products advanced. The other groups, feed and forage, iron and products, lumber, pulp and paper and rubber goods showed no change.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Government Statistician, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1557 for September as compared with 1553 for August. There were advances in foodstuffs, etc. of vegetable origin, wood and wood products and metals,

while the groups, textile manufactures, animal products and non-metallic minerals declined.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base July, 1914=1000 was 1613 for August, as against 1621 in May. The food group as a whole was unchanged, declines in groceries and dairy produce being counteracted by an advance in meat; rent advanced, while fuel and light, clothing and miscellaneous products declined.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 97.8 for October, a decline of 2.2 per cent. The most marked decrease was in farm products, amounting to almost 5 per cent, due to reductions in prices of cattle, hogs, sheep, potatoes and other farm products. Foods were also considerably lower due to lower prices for meats, lard, butter, flour and sugar. Hides and leather products also declined. Other groups showed only slight variations from the previous month.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 148.3 for November, a decline of 0.9 per cent from October. There were declines in farm products, food products, fuels, building materials and miscellaneous products. The only group showing an advance was metals, while textile products and chemicals were unchanged.

Dun's index number showing the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was \$193.543 at December 1, as compared with \$192.945 at November 1. There were no marked changes; the groups, meat, dairy and garden products declined, while breadstuffs, other foods, clothing, metals and miscellaneous products advanced slightly.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life was 160.5 for October, a decline of 0.9 per cent. The food group declined owing chiefly to lower prices for meats and smaller declines in butter, cheese, coffee, sugar, etc. Clothing also declined and other groups were unchanged.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Condoned Misconduct May be a Ground for Dismissal

A wholesale agent was employed by an automobile company in Alberta to call on dealers, establish agencies and sell motor cars for re-sale. In the discharge of these duties he was considered by the company to be neglectful, but he continued to hold the position until he was detected by the employers in a more flagrant dereliction of duty during a certain trip. The employer thereupon dismissed him, the reasons for dismissal being stated as including the entire series of alleged misdemeanours. The employee brought action against the company for wrongful dismissal, and was awarded damages on the ground that the employer had condoned the earlier delinquencies.

On appeal by the defendant, the Alberta Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court, finding that there was sufficient evidence of disobedience and inattention on the employee's part to justify his dismissal. As to the plea of condonation, the Court stated that when the later offences occurred, "it then became permissible for the defendant (i.e. the employer) to take into account previous delinquencies, for, as decided in *McIntyre and Hockin* (1889), 16 A.R. (Ont.) 498, page 502, condonation is subject to an

implied condition of future good conduct, and whenever any new misconduct occurs, the old offences may be invoked and may be put in the scale against the offender as cause for dismissal." The appeal was therefore allowed with costs. *Lucas versus Premier Motors Ltd. Alta. 1928, 4 D.L.R., page 526.*

Piece Work Wage System Involves Greater Risks to Workers

The Quebec Court of Appeal recently commented on the additional risks involved for workmen who are employed under the piece-work system of wage payment, as compared with the time rate system. The case was an appeal by the Asbestos Corporation against the judgment of a lower court awarding \$1,000 to the father of a young employee who had been killed in the course of his employment. The Court of Appeal found that there had been negligence on the part of both parties, and reduced the amount of damages to \$500.

The following comments were made by the Hon. Justice Letourneau concerning the merits of the case:—

"The company, in preferring to have its employees work under the 'box' system, instead of paying them fixed wages, created a new situation which, for the sake of greater

economic profits, brought an additional risk to the men, who worked with greater haste and less caution under this system. It was therefore the duty of the company to exert greater care and not tolerate any practice likely to induce any young worker to carelessness. The company neglected its duty in leaving it to the men to decide for themselves when dynamite was to be used. In other words, the company closed its eyes and let the men take all the chances they wanted. The lower court, with reason in my opinion, found that the company had been guilty of negligence. In not instructing its employees, and in neglecting to exercise over them, particularly the young and inexperienced workers, the control which it was its duty to exercise, the company was careless and neglectful. On the other hand, the deceased was imprudent in exposing himself to danger. Knowing that by venturing where he did, he placed himself in the most hazardous spot that could be found, and contributed to the accident by his carelessness.

"If it be true that to create a dangerous situation in principle is a fault, it is also true that it is a fault to expose oneself deliberately and voluntarily to such danger, and should an accident happen in such a case, should not the accident be attributed to contributory fault on the part of both parties? I believe so, and this is the conclusion to which I come in the present case."

—*Quebec—Roy versus Asbestos Corporation.*

A municipal council in Saskatchewan has no authority to delegate to an examining board its power to issue a license to a workman to practise his trade within the limits of the municipality. This decision was given

by the magistrate at Saskatoon in the case of a plumber who was prosecuted by the city council for working in the city at his trade without a license. The magistrate dismissed the case, ruling that the decision as to the granting of a license to a candidate rested with the council, and could not be delegated to a committee or board.

The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, premier of Quebec, replying to a delegation of bakery employees at Montreal on the subject of Sunday work, stated that action would be taken by the government to enforce the observance of the provisions of the provincial Lord's Day Act in this respect. He pointed out that a legal decision had been given to the effect that work in bakeries on Sundays was contrary to the law.

The sense in which the term industrial accident is understood by the Workmen's Compensation Commission of the Province of Quebec was explained by Mr. Robert Taschereau, the chairman, in a recent address at Montreal. Quoting from a definition given in the Montreal Superior Court by Mr. Justice Martin he stated that an accident is the cause of a bodily injury arising from a sudden or fortuitous external event. From the construction placed on the term in many cases on record in the courts, the term could not be made to include cases of disease resulting from the special nature of the employment, such for instance as occupational disease. To fall within the Workmen's Compensation Act, an accident was necessary, and a disease resulting from a given occupation could not be made the basis of a claim.





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